

**THE USE OF ENGLISH PARTICIPLES  
IN THE JAKARTA POST**



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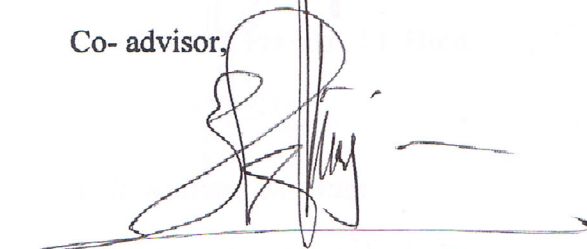
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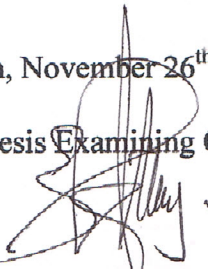
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Dear  
  
Eko Budi Setiawan, S. S.

Dedicated to:

- The Almighty God
- My beloved parents
- My little brother
- My Alma Mater

**Motto:**

**Education is not the filling of a  
pail, but the lighting of a fire.**

**(William Butler Yeats)**

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## ABSTRAK

Permasalahan yang ditampilkan dalam penelitian ini ialah penggunaan participle dalam kalimat yang meliputi kegunaan dan ciri-cirinya. Participle merupakan kata yang dibentuk dari sebuah kata kerja yang mengalami perubahan fungsi setelah mendapatkan akhiran *-ing* atau *-ed*. Participle dapat dikelompokkan menjadi dua, yaitu: present dan past participle.

Present participle adalah sebuah verba yang mengalami proses afiksasi, yakni penambahan akhiran *-ing* terhadap akar kata. Dari hasil proses tersebut diperoleh kata dalam bentuk *-ing* yang fungsinya bukan lagi sebagai kata kerja melainkan sebagai jenis kata lain seperti: kata sifat, kata keterangan, kata yang digunakan sebagai pembentuk kalimat progresif, kata yang mengikuti *have + object*, kata yang menggantikan *relative pronoun + verb*, kata yang digunakan dalam kalimat tak langsung, kata yang mengikuti *verb of perception*, kata yang mengikuti kata kerja *catch/find/leave + object*, kata yang mengikuti *verb of physical activity* dan kata yang menggantikan *subyek + verb* pada sebuah klausa lain.

Sementara itu, past participle yaitu sebuah verba yang mengalami proses afiksasi, yakni penambahan akhiran *-ed* terhadap akar kata. Past participle tersebut bisa berfungsi sebagai kata sifat, kata benda, pembentuk kalimat kausatif, pembentuk kalimat pasif, pembentuk perfect tense dan kata yang bisa menggantikan *subyek + kata kerja pasif*.

Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif karena metode ini dianggap paling sesuai dalam menganalisis permasalahan tersebut. Metode ini digunakan dengan tahapan mengumpulkan, mengklasifikasi dan menganalisis data. Sedangkan data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kedua jenis participle tersebut di atas yang ditemukan dalam koran harian berbahasa Inggris *The Jakarta Post* terbitan tanggal 8-12 Maret 2004, khususnya yang terdapat dalam kolom *Headline*. Dalam melakukan penelitian ini, peneliti tidak menggunakan sample, karena seluruh data yang diperoleh hanya 123 kata yang terdapat dalam 70 kalimat, sehingga memungkinkan untuk dianalisis satu per satu.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa tidak semua data dapat mewakili pokok permasalahan yang ada. Misalnya, tidak ada data yang mewakili past participle sebagai pembentuk kalimat kausatif. Untuk lebih jelasnya, persentasi dari hasil analisis yang diperoleh adalah sebagai berikut: 29 (23,6%) past participle digunakan sebagai kata sifat, 7 (5,7%) sebagai kata benda, 32 (26%) sebagai pembentuk kalimat pasif, 19 (15,4%) sebagai pembentuk perfect tense dan 2 (1,6%) digunakan untuk menggantikan *subyek + kata kerja pasif*.

Sedangkan analisis terhadap penggunaan present participle menunjukkan bahwa: 3 (2,4%) present participle digunakan sebagai kata sifat, 9 (7,3%) untuk membentuk progresif tense, 0 (0%) mengikuti *have + object*, 4 (3,3%) digunakan dalam kalimat tidak langsung, 8 (6,5%) menggantikan *relatif pronoun + kata kerja*, 0 (0%) present participle yang mengikuti *verb of perception*, 0 (0%)



present participle yang mengikuti kata kerja *catch/find/leave* + obyek, 1 (0,8%) mengikuti *verb of physical activity*, 9 (7,3%) menggantikan *subyek* + kata kerja dalam main atau subordinate clause dan 0 (0%) digunakan sebagai kata keterangan.

## ABSTRACT

The main problem in this research is the use of English participles in sentences, including their usages and characteristics. Participle is a word derived from a verb that undergoes the process of suffixation, so that its function changes. Participle is classified into two kinds: present and past participle.

Past participle is a verb whose functions changes after the process of suffixation, that is, the addition of ending *-ed*. The past participle can function as adjective, noun, causative sentence former, passive sentence former, perfect tense former and a word replacing *the subject + passive verb*.

Present participle is a verb ending in suffix *-ing*. The result of the suffixation process is the creation of a new word in other functions, such as adjective, adverb, progressive tense former, a word replacing a relative pronoun + verb, a word introducing a statement in indirect speech, a word following *verb of perception*, a word following *catch/find/leave + object*, a word following *verb of physical activity* and a word replacing *the subject + verb* in another main or subordinate clause.

In this research, the researcher uses descriptive method because this method is regarded more suitable with the problems of the research. This method is used with some steps: collecting, classifying and analyzing the data. While, the data of this research are the two kinds of participles found in the English daily newspaper *The Jakarta Post* of March 8<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup>, 2004 especially in the column *Headline*. In doing the research, the researcher does not use any sample because all of the data, that is, 123 words in 70 sentences are still possible to be analyzed one by one.

The result of the research is that some of the problems are not found in the data past participles, there is one problem that is not represented by the data, that is, the use of past participle as causative sentence former. Moreover, the percentage of the use of past participles is as follows: 29 (23,6%) past participles are used as adjective, 7 (5,7%) as noun, 32 (26%) as passive sentence former, 19 (15,4%) as perfect tense former and 2 (1,6%) replacing *the subject + passive verb*.

The result of the analysis of the use of present participles shows that 3 (2,4%) present participles are used as adjective, 9 (7,3%) as progressive tense former, 0 (0%) following *have + object*, 4 (3,3%) introducing the statement in indirect speech, 8 (6,5%) replacing *the relative pronoun + verb*, 0 (0%) present participle following *verbs of perception*, 0 (0%) following *the verb catch/find/leave + object*, 1 (0,8%) following *verb of physical activity*, 9 (7,3%) replacing *the subject + verb* in another main or subordinate clause and 0 (0%) used as adverb.

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