

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

This study discusses the use of English participles found in the English daily newspaper *The Jakarta Post*. There are three points of analysis here, namely: the functions, characteristics and the occurrence frequency of each of the participles. The total number of English participles as the data of this research is 123 comprising 89 (72,4 %) past participles and 34 (27,6 %) present participles.

Based on their functions, English past participles can be used as adjective, noun, the causative sentence former, the passive sentence former, the perfect tense former and *the subject + passive verb* replacer. While, present participles can be classified into those used as adjective, adverb, following *have + object*, following *the verbs of perception*, following *the verbs of physical activity*, introducing the statement in indirect speech, the progressive tense former, following *catch/find/leave + object*, *the subject + verb* replacer, and *the relative pronoun + verb* replacer.

The factors which characterize the use of English past participles are as follows: those used as adjective modify noun or pronoun; those used as the causative sentence former follow the verb *have/ get* and *object*; those used as the passive sentence former follow the auxiliary verb *am, is, are, was, were, or be*; those used as the perfect tense former follow the auxiliary verb *has/ have/ had*; those replacing the subject + passive verb substitute the subject and the auxiliary verb *be + past participle*; and those used as noun fill the functional slot of

subject, object, or complement. Meanwhile, the factors which characterize the use of English present participles are as follows: those used as adjective modify noun or pronoun; those used as adverb modify verb or verb phrase; those following *have + object* come after *have* and *object*; those following *the verb of perception* come after the verb *see, smell, feel, hear, etcetera + object*; those following *the verb of physical activity* come after the verb *go, come, spend, etcetera + object*; those introducing the statement in indirect speech usually take the form *adding, pointing out, reminding, etcetera*; those used as the progressive tense former follow the auxiliary verb *am, is are, was, were, or be*; those following *catch/ find/ leave + object* come after the verb *catch/ find/ leave + object*; those replacing *the subject + verb* substitute *the subject* and *verb* in another main or subordinate clause; and those replacing the relative pronoun + verb substitute the relative pronoun *which, who, that, etcetera* and the verb.

The result of the data analysis shows that there are 32 (26%) past participles used as passive sentence former, 29 (23,6%) as adjective, 7 (5,7%) as noun, 19 (15,5%) as perfect tense former, 0 (0%) as causative former and 2 (1,6%) replacing *subject + passive verb*. Meanwhile, 3 (2,4%) present participles are used as adjective, 9 (7,3%) used as the progressive tense former, 0 (0%) following *have + object*, 4 (3,3%) introducing the statement in indirect speech, 8 (6,5%) replacing *relative pronoun + verb*, 0 (0%) following *verbs of perception*, 0 (0%) following *catch/find/leave + object*, 1 (0,8%) following *verbs of physical activity*, 9 (7,3%) replacing *subject + verb* in another main or subordinate clause and 0 (0%) used as adverb.

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