

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the subject matter that consists of Research Background; Formulation of Problem; Research Purpose; Research Significance; Frame of Thinking; Problem Statement; Previous Research; Definition of Key Terms; Organization of Paper

1.1 Research Background

In linguistic, the term to analyze sentence structure is called syntax. Syntax is used to analyze sentence structure or the relationship between words and other words to form a good sentence. In line with it, Thomas (1993: 1) stated that syntax is the way how words fit together to form sentences. He also said that syntax has the relation between words, phrases, and clauses forming sentences.

In other words, syntax as the science that discusses about how sentence is formed by words. Starting with words that forms phrases, then phrases would be forming clause, and clauses would be forming sentence. In outline, the object of syntax is sentence. Sentence is formed by words, phrases, and clause. Syntax has the relation with words, phrases, and clause because when analysing a sentence it must be analyze the elements that forming it.

Talking about syntax is not separated from the sentence. Busri and Badrih (2018: 109) explained that sentences have the obligation to have subject and predicate, while other non-compulsory elements are object, complement, and adverb. Subject, predicate, object, complement, and adverb are called function elements of sentence. Sentence must have at least a subject and a predicate in it. Therefore subject and

predicate are the most important function elements of sentence. Moreover, other function elements are object, complement, and adverb. This conclusion is used based on the comprehensive of grammatically elements of sentence.

According to Nurhapitudin (2016: 117) Complement is what adds to the meaning of the subject or object. In English, complement is often confused with adverb whereas in Indonesian complement is often confused with objects. Complement is not usually getting more attention because of its existence which is often equated with objects and adverb. Both sentence structures in two languages; English and Indonesian in the complement problem can be difficult particularly for Indonesians to understand the structure of English sentences whether there are similarities and differences in the functions and types of complement use in both languages.

In understanding the similarities and differences in complement in two languages can be done by contrastive analysis method. According to Brown in Rezaei (2017: 188) contrastive analysis explores the similarities and differences between pairs or small sets of languages. The analysis aims to determine the characteristics of the two languages which are analyzed more deeply by comparing them. The researcher uses this method to analyze differences and similarities complement in English and Indonesian.

Beside that, the type of complements of both languages is also important to know to form a good and right sentence. It is used to analyze the type of sentence. The type of complements of each language might be similar or difference. Therefore it is a must to know the type of complement in English and Indonesian sentences to form a good sentence.

An easy way to understand the structure of a language is through formal language either written or spoken. One media that usually use formal language is news. Besides being easy to find, news can also be a source of learning, particularly in this matter. Recently, there are many media that broadcast the good news through newscast or newspaper. Two of the news media is CNN and VOA.

CNN is an American news-based pay television channel that could be watched in 212 countries including Indonesia. CNN is currently popular in Indonesia that relatively new, in 2015. This popularity makes CNN Indonesia witnessed by many Indonesian people and becomes one of the trusted news sources in Indonesia with its diverse, fresh, and attractive packaging.

Likewise with VOA or Voice Of America that is a United States-based multimedia (radio, TV, and internet) broadcast based in Washington DC. This multimedia broadcast has broadcast various programs in 53 languages. VOA has also obtained a charter signed by President Gerald Ford and later passed into law on 12 July 1976 because of the guidelines underlying VOA broadcast activities. One of the best guidelines is that VOA represents America, not just a certain group, therefore it would present a balanced and comprehensive reflection of significant American thinking.

This research would discuss one of the elements of the sentence, complement on both news channels, CNN Indonesia and VOA News. Complement is often forgotten in the element of sentences where people are more expressing the sentence element only subject, predicate, object, and adverb only. The final results of this study would reveal similarities, differences, and the type of complements between complement in English and Indonesian.

The reason why the researcher chooses to contrast complement in English and Indonesia is because complement is not usually getting more attention while people usually know the function elements of sentence is only subject, predicate, object, and adverb. The existence of complement is also forgotten because it is equated with objects (in Indonesian) and adverb (in English). The researcher also wants to know whether there are similarities and differences of English and Indonesian complement and the type of complements of both languages.

VOA News and CNN Indonesia have been chosen as objects of this research is because syntax usually in the form of formal language such as news, speech, and other

formal language. VOA is one of the big broadcast that has obtained a charter signed by President Gerald Ford and later passed into law because of the guidelines underlying VOA broadcast activities. VOA also represents America, not just a certain group based on its guideline, therefore it would present a balanced and comprehensive reflection of significant American thinking. Meanwhile, CNN Indonesia is currently popular in Indonesia that relatively new and because of that, CNN Indonesia witnessed by many Indonesian people and becomes one of the trusted news sources in Indonesia with its diverse, attractive, and fresh packaging.

1.2 Formulation of Problem

News is usually uses formal language and that is the reason why news is chosen as an object. Through formal language sentence structure will be easily analyzed. Since the aims of this research is contrasting two languages to know the characteristics of both languages, therefore, this is the formulation of the problem that would be focused on this research:

1. What types of complement are found in CNN Indonesia and VOA News?
2. What are the similarities and differences of complement between CNN Indonesia and VOA News?

1.3 Research Purpose

1. To know the types of complement CNN Indonesia and VOA News.
2. To know the similarities and disimillarities between CNN Indonesia and VOA News.

1.4 Research Significance

This research is expected to be able to contribute to knowledge regarding of one of the functions that occupies one of the function elements of sentence, complement in English and Indonesian.

1.5 Frame of Thinking

Lado in Pranowo (1996: 42) explained contrastive analysis means comparing two languages synchronally to find out the similarity and the difference of those languages. Contrasting two languages synchronally means suitability or appropriately. The problems that are contrasted must be synchronous or in a parallel between one language and the language contrasted. According to Subyakto and Nababan (1993: 124) contrastive analysis is to compare the systems of phonology, morphology, and syntax in two languages (source language and target language). This research would contrast one topic that is syntax from English and Indonesian. The problem that are contrasted is one of the function of sentence that is complement.

According to Thomas (1993: 70) syntax is the way how words fit together to form sentences. Syntax has the relation between words, phrases, and clauses forming sentences. In sentences and clauses there are obligatory elements called subject and verb. In addition to it, non-obligatory elements in sentences or clauses are objects, complement, and adverb. This research will discuss complement in English and Indonesian.

In English according to Nurhapitudin (2016: 117) there are three types of complement namely subject complement, object complement, and sentence complement. Whereas in Indonesian according to Kridalaksana (1985: 153) there are seven types of complement, namely *pelengkap subjek*, *pelengkap objek*, *pelengkap pelaku*, *pelengkap musabab*, *pelengkap hiponimi*, *pelengkap resiprok*, and *pelengkap pemer*. Both complement would be compared using descriptive qualitative and contrastive analysis methods. The data to be taken for analysis are from two channel

news that are English news, namely VOA NEWS and Indonesian news, namely CNN Indonesia.

1.6 Problem Statement

The first point to be discussed in this research is about types of complement from both languages; Indonesian and English. The types of complement in English will use the theory from Nurhapitudin (2016) which states that there are three types of complement in English. Meanwhile, the types of complement in Indonesian will use a theory from Kridalaksana (1985) which states that there are seven types of complement in Indonesian.

The second point to be discussed is about the similarities and differences of complement in Indonesian and English. Complement is part of the element of the sentence so the theory to be used is several theories about syntax and complement in each language; Indonesian and English. To compare and find similarities and differences from complement Indonesian and English using contrastive theory

1.7 Previous Research

Contrastive research entitled "Syntactic Contrastive Analysis of Turkish and English" written by Abushihab (2012) that explored the differences between Turkish and English in the area of syntax. Using contrastive analysis methods and related theories make this research almost the same as the research of the author. The thing that distinguishes this research from the author's research is the object. This study uses Turkish and English as its object, while the author's research uses Indonesian and English for the object. The syntax that is focused in this study is sentence pattern, while the syntax that the author focuses on in his paper is about complement.

Research using the same topic is Alla (2014) research entitled "Contrastive Analysis of the Dependent Subject Clause in Albanian and English." This study

focuses on differences and similarities in complex sentences with a dependent subject subject clause in two languages namely Albanian and English. Using contrastive analysis method, the final result of this study is in both languages the subject clause is nominal or pre-clause which functions as a subject of the predicate in the main clause.

Other studies on the same topic; contrastive research written by Muziatun (2018). The study entitled "Contrastive Analysis: Gorontaloese and English Noun Phrase" focuses on differences and similarities in the noun phrase of both languages; Gorontaloese and English. Gorontaloese is one of Indonesia 's investigative vernaculars that is rare. The relevant text-books, online journals and other data sources. This research was completed by the method of contrastive analysis with the main concern for doing this study is the lack of sources in and about Gorontaloese.

Other contrastive studies, namely in a study entitled "A Phonetic Contrastive Analysis of English in Three Japanese Songs by AKB48." The study, written by Anjarningsih and Saraayu (2015), focuses on phonology studies in English spoken in languages Japan on AKB48's three Japanese songs, Heavy Rotation, Sugar Rush, Namida Surprise. Using contrastive analysis methods, this study concludes that phonetic changes can contribute to the relationship of lyrics and melodies to songs that use two or more languages (bilingual).

A study written by Kurniawati (2013) in the form of graduating paper also contains a contrastive theme. This research is entitled "A Contrastive Analysis of Imperative Sentences Between English and Javanese Language." This study focuses on three problems, namely to find out the types of imperative sentences, to find out the function of imperative sentences, and to find out the markers of imperative sentences between English and Javanese language. This research uses the documentary and observation method such as reading the references from books and internet to collect data. Then, it is continued using contrastive analysis methods that are focused on the differences and similarities of the two languages.

Puspitasari (2010) analyzed the contrastive analysis between English and Indonesian adverbs of time and their differences. She used qualitative research that has the description, analysis, and interpretation on English and Indonesian adverbs of time. The object that is used is English and Indonesian books, papers, and some sources of internet.

The modern journal of Rezaei, et al (2017) which is titled "A Contrastive Analysis of Complement Clauses in English and Persian" investigated about the similarities and discrepancies between complement clauses in Persian and English. The method that is used to compare the data in English and English is also found. Confusion for English Persian speakers Persian..

Different from those previous studies, this research would analyze the contrast between complement English and Indonesian through CNN Indonesia and VOA News. This research is focused on similarities, differences, and the type of complement of English and Indonesian complements.



1.8 Definition of Key Terms

Contrastive : A systematic comparison of two or more language (Khansir, 2012)

Syntax : The way how words fit together to form sentences (Thomas, 1993).

Complement : Anything which adds to the meaning of the subject or object. (Nurhapitudin, 2016).

News : Material reported in a newspaper or news periodical or on a newscast (Merriam Webster).



1.9 Organization of Paper

This research consists of five chapters that would be described briefly as follows:

- Chapter I** : INTRODUCTION that consists of Research Background; Formulation of Problem; Research Purpose; Research Significance; Frame of Thinking; Problem Statement; Previous Research; Definition of Key Terms; Organization of Paper
- Chapter II** : THEORITICAL REVIEWS that consists of Contrastive Analysis, Syntax; Transformational Grammar. Sentence; SPOCA in English Sentence, Types of Complement in English, SPOPelKet. in Indonesian Sentences, Types of Complement or *Pelengkap* in Indonesian, and News.
- Chapter III** : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY that consists of Contrastive Analysis, Descriptive Research, Qualitative Research, Source of Data; Technique of Collecting Data; Technique of Analyzing Data, and Sample of Data
- Chapter IV** : DATA ANALYSIS that consists of The Types of Complement in Indonesian and English, and Similarities and Differences of Complement of Both Languages
- Chapter V** : CONCLUSSION AND SUGGESTION that consists of Conclusion of the whole analysis and Suggestion for a clear understanding.