

**A SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASES IN THE
JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER**

A THESIS

By

JULIANJANI

Reg. No : 71200411006



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM
FACULTY OF LITERATURE
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM SUMATERA UTARA
MEDAN
2025**

**A SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASES IN THE
JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER**

A THESIS

By

JULI ANJANI

Reg. No.: 71200411006

**SUBMITTED TO
THE FACULTY OF LITERATURE
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM SUMATERA UTARA MEDAN
IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE DEGREE OF *SARJANA SASTRA* IN
ENGLISH LITERATURE**

Supervisor,

Dr. Ely Ezir, M.S.

Dean of Faculty,

Head of the Department,

Dr. Purwanto Siwi, S.S, M.A

Dr. Ely Ezir, M.S.

**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM
FACULTY OF LITERATURE
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM SUMATERA UTARA
MEDAN
2025**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All praise and gratitude are due to Allah SWT for His blessings, guidance, and strength, which have enabled me to complete this thesis. This thesis is prepared as one of the requirements for obtaining a Bachelor's Degree (Strata 1/S-1) at Universitas Islam Sumatera Utara (Islamic University of North Sumatra).

With all humility, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to:

1. My sincere appreciation also goes to the Dean, Dr.Purwanto Siwi, S.S, M.A, for providing a supportive academic environment and fostering opportunities for growth and learning.
2. Next, I am deeply thankful to my supervisor, Dr. Ely Ezir, M.S, , for their unwavering support, insightful feedback, and encouragement, which have been pivotal in completing this work.
3. To my parents, Papa Sulaimi and Mami Pariem, who have always provided me with unconditional love, prayers, and unwavering support, both morally and materially. Thank you for all the sacrifices and encouragement you have given me throughout this journey.
4. To my dear friends who have been a source of companionship, encouragement, and motivation. Thank you for the shared moments and laughter that helped me overcome the challenges during the completion of this thesis.

Finally, I acknowledge that this thesis is far from perfect. Therefore, I am open to constructive criticism and suggestions for its improvement in the future. I hope this thesis can be beneficial to readers and contribute, even in a small way, to the advancement of knowledge.

Medan, 17 January 2025

Juli Anjani

TABLE OF CONTENT

APPROVAL	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ii
ABSTRACT	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	3
1.3 Objective of the Study	3
1.4 Scope of the Study	4
1.5 Significance of the Study	4
CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW	5
2.1 An Overview of Syntax	5
2.2 Noun Phrase	6
2.2.1 Syntactic Stucrure of Noun Phrase	10
2.3 Relevant Studies	12
CHAPTER III: METHOD OF THE STUDY	14
3.1 Research Design	14
3.2 Data Collection	14
3.3 Data Analysis	15
CHAPTER IV: ANALYSIS AND FINDING	16
4.1 Analysis	16
4.1.1 Sytactic Structure of Noun Phrase.....	16
4.1.2 The Most Frequency Noun Phrase used in The Jakarta Post	25
4.2 Findings	30
CHAPTER V : CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	32
5.1 Conclusion.....	32
5.2 Recommendation.....	33
REFERENCES	34
APPENDIX	

REFERENCES

- Chomsky, N. (2002). *Syntactic Structure*. New York: Mouton de Gruyter Berlin New York.
- Creswell, j. w. (2014). *Research Desain*. Lincoln: Sage.
- Ezir, E. (2019). Developing Translation Quality Through Syntax Mastery of Student . *EJournal Universitas Asahan* , 1344.
- Fromkin, V. A. (2000). *An introduction to Linguistic Theory*. Malden Usa: BLACKWELL.
- Jackson, H. (1988). *WORDS AND THEIR MEANING* . New York : LONDON AND NEW YORK .
- Junaidi. (2018). A Syntactic Analysis of The English Noun Phrase (A Study At The Fifth Semester of English Department Faculty of Teacher Training and Education of Muhammadiyah Makasar). *Jurnal Pengembangan Sumber Daya Insani*.
- Leech , G. (1992). *Introducing English Grammar*. London: Penguin English.
- Mack, N., & Woodson, C. (2005). *Qualitative Research Methods: A data collector's field guide*. USA: USAID.
- Omar, B. K., Yuliana, N. I., & Umiyati, M. (2021). English Noun Phrase Structure Found in In Clover Magazine. *KnE Social Sciences*.
- Patton, M. Q., & Cochran, M. (2002). *A guide to using qualitative research methodology*. Medecines Sana Frontieres.
- Quirk, R., & Greenbaum, S. (1985). *A comprehensive grammar of English Language*. London: Longman Group Ltd.
- Sharma, L. R. (2020). Teaching Student to Indentify Major Structure of Phrases in English . *Gelore International Journal of applied Sciences and humanities*.
- Suhadi, J. (2016). *Course in English Structure* . Medan: LPPM UISU PRESS MEDAN .
- Uswar, Y., & Putri A, T. F. (2023). Syntactic Analysis of Noun Phrase in Analytical Exposition Text "How Does Education Important to Children?". *Jurnal Ekonomi, Bisnis dan Teknologi*.

Wren&Martin. (1989). *High School English Grammar And Composition*. New Delhi: S.CHAN & COMPANY LTD.

APPENDIX

Opinion • **Editorial**

Passing the buck

There simply aren't enough college seats in the country, free or otherwise, to meet the demands of the 2045 vision and its calls for the establishment of a "golden generation" by the time the nation turns 100.

Editorial board

Jakarta • Sen, Jun. 03, 2024 • 05:54 AM

[Versi Bahasa Indonesia](#)



University students hold a banner while resting on a main road to protest against proposed government labor reforms in this undated file photo. (Reuters/Willy Kurniawan)

Just a week ago, we celebrated the overturning of a planned tuition fee hike for state universities, an effort led by incensed student bodies and amplified by social media.

We cheered Education, Culture, Research and Technology Minister Nadiem Makarim's decision to postpone the proposal after meeting with President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo and holding separate talks with state university rectors.

The policy had been pushed out without much regard for, or sensitivity to, the economic challenges that most young people face today, as rising inflation and living costs eat away at their families' ability to pay for education.

It is no wonder that a comment from a ministry official about tertiary education being a tertiary need bothered so many, especially after the government tried to push its vision of a "Golden Indonesia" by 2045 down our throats.

While we may have won a brief respite from the fee hikes, Nadiem's gesture does little to actually solve the problem. Jokowi simply passed the buck to the incoming Prabowo Subianto administration when he predicted that tuition fees would start increasing next year.

At least this victory gives us some time for collective soul-searching regarding the future of our education sector.

Taking a historical view of the government's efforts to develop tertiary education, state universities have been asked since 1999 to fend for themselves financially while the state focuses on subsidizing primary and secondary education.

That decision, 25 years ago, effectively turned tertiary education into a tertiary priority and is part of the reason the massive 20 percent state budget allocation for education – some Rp 665 trillion (US\$43.2 billion) this year – does not all go toward developing higher education.

All of this points to the root cause of the problem that the government is so loath to admit: Indonesia is too big a country with too big a population for the state to guarantee higher education for everyone.

Looking beyond our country, we would be forgiven for thinking that the only way to finance education for all would be to liberalize university education and have the private sector play a larger role in expanding the talent pool. After all, they, too, benefit from a larger professional workforce.

A cursory glance at Singapore or Australia, where some of the best universities in the region reside, might appear to suggest that education is best left to market forces.

Students buy into their privileged networks and world-class facilities, later returning home with the knowledge to help with national development.

But in adapting this problem to the Indonesian context, one cannot overlook the fact that world-class education requires robust facilities, exceptional teaching talent and continuous financial backing to pull off.

One would also have to factor in how small the student populations of these countries are compared to the number of people in Indonesia still in need of a basic education.

There simply aren't enough college seats in the country, free or otherwise, to meet the demands of the 2045 vision and its calls for the establishment of a golden generation by the time the nation turns 100.

With this failure to address the need for subsidized tertiary education, it is no wonder these incorporated state universities (PTN-BHs) are forced to think about their bottom lines and pass some of their costs on to their students.

It doesn't help that Nadiem's own world-class education only proves that money is still king.

If the next government really wants to sell its pledge for continuity, it would be best to show its resolve in tertiary education and ensure that the vision of a 2045 Golden Indonesia generation can be realized.

It would do well to balance the politics of popular welfare with the need to provide an environment conducive to a flourishing tertiary education sector.

Higher education is too important to allow it to be guided solely by the narrow interests of private enterprise. The next government must put care and consideration into finding a competent minister to lead the medium- to long-term transformation of the sector.

< Editorial



Opinion • Editorial

Saving social media

Social media, despite its drawbacks, offers a space for the public to voice opinions that can drive changes in public policy.

Editorial board

Jakarta • Sel, Jun. 04, 2024 • 05:52 AM



Environmental activist Daniel Frits Maurits Tangkilisan gives a thumbs-up to his supporters on April 4, 2024, from a detainee car as he arrives at the Jepara District Court in Central Java. Daniel was sentenced to seven months in prison and fined Rp 5 million (US\$315), or an additional month's imprisonment, for his

In democracies, social media is a double-edged sword. On one hand, it is riddled with fake news and hate speech that often fuel acts of violence or even insurrection, as happened in the United States on Jan. 6, 2020. On the other hand, it can keep governments with repressive tendencies in check.

The latter has been evident in Indonesia, which has seen its hard-won democracy sliding backward in recent years. At a time when minimum public consultation is the norm for policymakers and powerful entities, a situation they welcome, social media emerges as the hero.

A number of controversial government policies have recently been retracted or revised in response to public opposition spread through social media. We also have social media to thank for unveiling the truth behind the killing of a National Police adjutant at the hands of his boss, a police general, two years ago. And social media users are now challenging the police narrative in a double murder case in Cirebon, West Java, that occurred eight years ago and which resurfaced after a movie attempting to reenact the crime was screened in cinemas.

It is true that social media, despite its drawbacks, offers a space for the public to voice opinions that can drive changes in public policy.

However, the government recently renewed a plan to establish a council to monitor social media content, saying it wanted to ensure more accountable social media governance amid rampant misinformation and hate speech.

Communications and Information Minister Budi Arie Setiadi has underlined the importance of having a council for mediating disputes that occur on social media, suggesting that the council may include academics, journalists, industry experts and public figures.

To what extent the council will work and what constitutes harmful social media content remain unclear.

The plan is worrying as it comes on the heels of House of Representatives deliberation on changes to the Broadcasting Law and Police Law, among others, that may further curtail free expression and the freedom of the press, especially on social media. The Police Law revisions, if passed, will grant the police sweeping authority over cyberspace, including to block access to the internet for security reasons.

The government has repeatedly attempted to curb free speech and silence critics through criminal charges and other “security” measures. We still recall the internet blackout in Papua and West Papua during heightened tensions resulting from protests against racism in 2019. The Jakarta State Administrative Court ruled the internet shutdown unlawful.

The fact that the government and lawmakers tend to resist public participation in the policy-making process gives us another reason to doubt how the government is devising the plan to form a social media council.

Democracy activists are concerned that the council would pave the way for government overreach and mass surveillance in the country’s already shrinking civic space.

When proposing the establishment of an independent social media council last year, the Southeast Asian Freedom of Expression Network (SAFEEnet) said the council could help address the negative impacts of social media. In the view of SAFEEnet, the council would moderate any harmful content on social media platforms.

Understandably, SAFEEnet opposes the government's plan to form its own social media council, on the suspicion that the institution would serve only the interests of the political establishment.

Content moderation needs to be regulated, but that does not give the government the right to impose censorship or mass surveillance on social media. A social media council should be independent and involve a variety of stakeholders.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) released guidelines last year on how to regulate social media platforms in a bid to protect freedom of expression and access to information through a multistakeholder approach and at the same time protect people from misinformation, disinformation and hate speech.

Social media should give us, civil society, the power to keep watch over the government, not the other way around.

< Editorial



Opinion • Editorial

Jobless Gen-Z and demographic disaster

One of the big challenges for the government at the moment is to create jobs fast enough for the young population as their population keeps growing.

Editorial board

Jakarta • Rab, Jun. 05, 2024 • 05:53 AM



The news about the country's youth is by no means good, not only because the Education, Culture, Research and Technology Ministry has proposed higher university tuition fees, but also due to the finding that almost 10 million people aged 15 to 24, known as Gen Z, are unemployed.

The staggering figures lead us to wonder what is wrong with our education system and labor market. Are there too few jobs or are these young people simply unqualified? And if many do not meet the required standards, why bother spending more on education?

In fact, the unemployment rate among people aged 15 to 29 has been high for the past five years, according to Statistics Indonesia (BPS). For the 15-19 age group, it was recorded at 29.08 percent in 2022, higher than in previous years, including during the start of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, when it amounted to 24.34 percent.

For people aged 20-24, the unemployment rate has fallen 1.69 percent since the pandemic and was recorded at 17.02 percent in 2022.

The figures are also much higher than the annual average rate of unemployment, which stood at around 5 to 7 percent in the same period, meaning there is much less unemployment among other age groups.

Kompas daily highlighted in a recent report that among the causes of the high unemployment rate was the declining number of jobs available in the formal sector.

Between 2019 and 2024, the formal sector could only absorb 2 million of the workforce, a free fall from 8.5 million jobs in 2014-2019 and 15.6 million in 2009-2014. Meanwhile, tuition fees at public universities continued to increase by around 1.3 percent per year.

This may contribute to unemployment among Gen-Z. But it is also worth noting that for those in the 15-19 age group, not many jobs are up for grabs in the formal sector for those who only finish high school or less. Creating jobs in the non-formal sector or those emphasizing skills rather than a university diploma might be more effective in solving the unemployment problem.

For those in the 20-24 age group, it seems that the government's Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka (Freedom to Learn, Independent Campus: MBKM) initiative, which includes requiring university students to make a significant effort at internship may help reduce unemployment, but not fast enough.

Since 2015, Indonesia claims to have reaped the benefit of the demographic bonus, a population phenomenon in which the share of people in the productive ages of 15-64 is larger than the non-productive population. It is also called a dividend since it is expected that the economic growth generated by the productive population will overcome the burden caused by the non-productive one.

The tricky part is that it may become a disaster when the productive population fails to deliver the level of productivity required to lift the overall burden.

One of the big challenges for the government at the moment is to create jobs fast enough for the young population as their population keeps growing. Failure to do so may result in a rapidly increasing number of unemployed and a declining economy.

Rather than spending funds on mega infrastructure projects, it may be time for the government to invest in education, especially in programs that can enhance the skills

of the young population and enable them to work independently. But more than that, it is important to realize the plans carefully.

The country has experimented with many big ideas to do this, from allocating 20 percent of the annual state budget for education, developing vocational schools and the MBKM. But none of this seems good enough since the government is still struggling to boost efficiency and fight corruption while having to cope with the consequences of a growing young population.

A more thorough review and careful planning in human development is imperative. This should not include desperate, short-term options like raising university tuition fees.

More careful planning and execution of policies to help our youth develop is key, otherwise we will endure a demographic disaster.