

CAKRAWALA PENDIDIKAN

**FORUM KOMUNIKASI ILMIAH
DAN EKSPRESI KREATIF
ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

Membumikan Model Lesson Study Berbasis Sekolah
dalam Upaya Mengembangkan Kompetensi Guru

To Minimize Errors in Speech Production

Teaching Listening Using Web Based Materials

Pentingnya Budaya Disiplin dalam Perkuliahan

Peningkatan Modal Sosial sebagai Solusi Cerdas Pengentasan Kemiskinan

Model Isu Kontroversial dalam Pembelajaran PKn
sebagai Solusi Meningkatkan Ketrampilan Berfikir Kritis Siswa

Effect of Emotional Quotient, Spiritual Quotient, and Quality
of Work Life of Performance

Implementasi Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe Jigsaw
untuk Meningkatkan Kreatifitas dan Hasil Belajar

Memahamkan Operasi Pecahan melalui Penerapan Grup Investigasi

Analisis Kinerja Karyawan Ditinjau dari Etos Kerja
dan Motivasi Berprestasi pada Karyawan

Linguistic Aspect in HCG Ultra Users' Comments

An Analysis on the Content Validity Of National English Test
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Penerapan Metode The Power of Two
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untuk Meningkatkan Pemahaman Konsep Mahasiswa

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pada Materi Operasi Hitung Bilangan Bulat

CAKRAWALA PENDIDIKAN

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Ketua Penyunting

Kadeni

Wakil Ketua Penyunting

Syaiful Rifa'i

Penyunting Pelaksana

R. Hendro Prasetianto

Udin Erawanto

Riki Suliana

Prawoto

Penyunting Ahli

Miranu Triantoro

Masruri

Karyati

Nurhadi

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LINGUISTIC ASPECT IN HCG ULTRA USERS' COMMENTS

Rainerius Hendro Prasetyanto
STKIP PGRI Blitar
prasetyantohendro@yahoo.com

Abstrak: Artikel ini meneliti aspek linguistik yang muncul di komentar para pengguna HCG Ultra. Beberapa teori terkait dijadikan dasar analisis data. Ditemukan jenis-jenis tertentu kalimat dengan prosentase berbeda, aneka tipe ellipsis dan peran tematik. Temuan ini berimplikasi secara teoritis dan pedagogis bagi pembelajaran matakuliah sintak dan semantik dalam artikel secara *online*.

Kata kunci: aspek linguistik, HCG Ultra, komentar

Abstract: This paper examines the linguistic aspect appearing in HCG Ultra user's comments. Several relevant theories are selected upon which the analysis of the data relies. The findings show certain sentence types of different percentage, certain syntactic structures, certain grammatical functions, various types of ellipsis and thematic roles. This provides theoretical and pedagogical implications regarding the teaching of syntax and semantics in online articles.

Key words: linguistic aspect, HCG ultra, comments

INTRODUCTION

Any sentence is composed of some constituents, which are systematically arranged in line with linguistic theory. Meyer (2009) states that every language has structure which can be described by postulating rules and principles. It is not surprising then that a sentence can be internally analyzed. A linguist may elaborate syntagmatic as well as paradigmatic or associative relationships among the constituents (Chaer, 2007). Such relationships must hold certain thematic roles, generally known as meaning (Miller, 2002, Jackson, 1996, Downing and Philip, 1992). Since HCG's Ultra users' comments are in the form of sentences, they can be internally and semantically analyzed. Internal and semantic analysis equals to linguistic aspect.

What is meant by linguistic aspect in this article covers syntactic aspect and semantic aspect. The syntactic aspect covers syntactic structures, grammatical or syntactic functions or clausal elements (Downing and Philip, 1992), ellipsis types while the semantic aspect contains thematic roles. The two aspects are assumed to exist in the twenty-six comments by the HCG Ultra users downloaded from www.hcgultradietdrops.com. HCG Ultra is a medical drink which helps people to reduce their weight to certain extent. To analyze the data, I use linguistic theories to answer the study questions: how the linguistic aspects are manifested in the comments and what other (linguistic) aspect HCG Ultra users use in response to the product.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Syntactic structures deal with the four types of structures which include structures of modification, complementation, predication, and coordination. Structures of Modification consist of heads and modifiers which tend to occur next to each other (Willis, 2003, Miller, 2002) as in noun phrase of *the dog* where *the* is the modifier of the head *dog* (Culicover and Jackendoff, 2005). In sentence of “*This parcel is very heavy*” *This parcel* and *very happy* are termed as noun phrase and adjective phrase but they have different grammatical or clausal functions, namely, subject and complement (subjective).

Structures of complementation are made up of verb (except intransitive verb) plus complement. The structures like *is no clinical evidence*, *feel fantastic*, *lost 19 lbs* are examples of those structures. Structures of predication are concerned with sentence types, which are basically composed of subject and predicate. Subject may be occupied by phrases or other structures while predicate may consist of verb and complement and adverb. Complement like direct object may be occupied by phrases or other structures. Verb and adverb may be filled by phrases or single word.

As regards sentence types, I follow the patterns based upon the complexity of the sentential elements or grammatical functions proposed by Quirk et al. (1972) and Downing and Philip (1992). The pattern of SP – Subject, Predicate – equals to N + V – Noun + Verb –; SPOd – Subject, Predicate, Object direct – equals to N + V + N; SPOdCp – Subject, Predicate, Object direct, Complement preposition – equals to N + V + N + Adv.; SPOdCo – Subject, Predicate,

Object direct, Complement objective – equals to N + V + N + Adj. These patterns are exemplified by *Everybody laughed*, *We all enjoyed the party*, *The old lady put her bags in the car*, *This made my friend angry* (Willis, 2003).

The SP pattern constitutes the basic constituent structure of NP (noun phrase) and VP (verb phrase) where NP serves to be the subject and symbolized as ‘!SUBJ’! and VP functions as predicate symbolized ‘!= “! (Carnie, 2008). The symbol ‘! dominates the symbol “! in Minimalist Program (MP) of Chomsky. So the subject dominates all the information in the predicate. The pattern of SPCs – Subject, Predicate, Complement subjective – equals to copula construction proposed by Miller (2002), that is, NP Copula AP, NP Copula NP, NP Copula PP, respectively exemplified by *Fiona is very happy*, *Fiona is the best student*, *Fiona is in Aughtermuchry*. Based upon the discussion the complexity results in six basic patterns which are presented as Figure 1.

Last, structures of coordination may appear in the other three syntactic structures. Structures of modification can be joined with structures of modification; so may structures of complementation and structures of predication. Even single word can be linked with other single word like “*you and I*” in sentence “*You and I are invited to the party*”. In sentence “*I love this product and this company*” a noun phrase, is combined with another noun phrase. The sentence like “*The results have been incredible and I can’t wait to see what weeks 3 and 4 bring*” is the example of structure of coordination where two sentences are combined into one complex or compound complex sentence.

Figure 1
Sentence Patterns

Pattern	Sentential Elements			
1	Subject	Be	Subjective Complement	Adverb
2	Subject	LV	Subjective Complement	Adverb
3	Subject	IV	-	Adverb
4	Subject	TV	Direct Object + Pre. + Noun	Adverb
5	Subject	TV	Indirect O + DO	Adverb
6	Subject	TV	DO + Objective Complement	Adverb

Figure 2
Thematic Roles in Material Processes

Participants	Processes	Thematic Roles
John [] the cat.	stroke (M)	Agent, affected entity
Mary [] her mother that.	gave (M)	Agent, recipient, affected entity
She [] me a shirt.	made (M)	beneficiary, affected entity
He [] me the news.	told (V)	sayer, recipient, verbiage
They [] God every day	praised (V)	target, time
My mother [] the gift	liked (MI)	experiencer, phenomenon
The old lady [] it near the corner.	saw (MI)	recipient, affected entity, location
My friend [] a talented artist.	is	experiencer, attributive carrier
The museum [] near it.	is	location, circumstantial carrier

Ellipsis, derived from the Ancient Greek ἔλλειψις, meaning omission or “falling short” is a series of structural marks that usually indicate an intentional omission of a word, sentence or whole section from the original text being quoted. In sentence *The terrier attacked the burglar and [] savaged the burglar’s ankles*, the subject in the second sentence is intentionally elided as it is clear from the context (Miller, 2002). This omission is called SE (Culicover and Jackendoff, 2005). Ellipsis can also be used to indicate an unfinished thought or, at the end of a sentence, as found in a novel. It can also be used at the end of a sentence to emphasize a statement. When placed at the beginning or end of a sentence, the ellipsis can also inspire a feeling of melancholy or longing.

Prasetianto (2012) identified nine types of ellipsis; they are VPE (verb phrase ellipsis), BAE (bare argument ellipsis), S (sluicing), G (gapping), SE (subject ellipsis), NE (noun ellipsis), CoD (comparative deletion), CrD (complementizer deletion), AF (answer fragment). VPE (Goldberg, 2005) is an elliptical construction in which a finite or non-finite verb phrase has been left out or elided as in “*The streets were deserted, the door [] bolted, Who wants to come along? I do []*”. Next, BAE, also called stripping (Culicover and Jackendoff, 2005), or AF appears in the following exchange, where *scotch* in A and *I bought* in Y are elided.

A: I hear Harriet’s been drinking [] again.

B: Yeah, scotch.

X: What did you buy?

Y: A motorcycle.

In Sluicing WH-questions are reduced to

WH-phrase and the combination of other clausal element with WH-questions is called Gapping as exemplified in the exchange:

A: Cancelled what?

X: You what?

In A’s question the subject *Brownell* is elided and the direct object is replaced by *what*. In X’s question the finite verb *deciphered* is elided; so there is a gap between the subject and the direct object (Prasetianto, 2012). Next, expressions like “The straightest [] in history”, “I know [] I should have married a younger man”, and “During the 1600s Bernini created more sculptures than any other artist []” (Prasetianto, 2012) represent the problem of ellipsis where the noun *wrap*, the complementizer *that*, and the structure of complementation *created sculpture* are respectively omitted.

Theoretically, there are three types of thematic roles (Jackson, 1996). The first type deals with participants in sentence, depends upon the second type, the processes or the verbs used (Jackson, 1996, Downing and Philip, 1992), and this concerns such grammatical functions as subject, complement, and adverb, while the third type talks about circumstances which cover kinds of adverbs. The relationship between the first and second types can be seen in figure 2, where M, V, MI, R means material, verbal, mental, relational respectively.

STUDY METHOD

This study employed a descriptive design as it concerns linguistic phenomenon manifested in the form of words or clauses rather than in num-

bers as in quantitative research. The linguistic problems existing in the comments as the data cover syntactic structures, grammatical functions, ellipsis types, semantic or thematic roles. Each linguistic aspect is analyzed using content analysis proposed by Berelson (1971) in terms of how and what aspects.

The study objects are made up of 105 sentences out of 26 comments. The comments are uttered by different speakers – men and women. As for syntactic structures I began to classify existing sentences into four types (figure 3). Grammatical functions are analyzed in terms of the basic sentential elements, that is, subject, verb, complement, and adverb (see figures 12 to 16). Types of ellipsis are analyzed based upon the theory of ellipsis. According to the theory of the thematic roles every grammatical function holds certain a thematic role when related to its predicate. All the four steps of analysis are carried out to find the specific linguistic problems which are the goals of this study.

Analysis of Syntactic Structures

To analyze syntactic structures, I need the classification of sentences on the basis of the quality of sentential constituents. This criterion yields four basic types of sentences as in figure 3.

Figure 3
Sentence Types

Types	Number	Percentage
Simple Sentence	42	40,00%
Compound Sentence	26	22,86%
Complex Sentence	22	20,95%
Comp. Complex S	17	16,19%
Total	107	100,00%

To complete figure 3, I present examples of each sentence type existing in the HCG Ultra Users' Comments. "A lot of it was emotional/mental hunger anyways" and "I purchased HCG drops to lose 10 pounds" represent simple sentences while "I am 28 years old, and I need to lose 20 pounds" exemplifies compound sen-

Figure 4
Syntactic Structures of Modification

Types	Examples
Noun Phrase/Adjective Phrase	this product, next month, easy enough, very positive
Prepositional Phrase/Adverb Phrase	on day six, in 40 days, so much
Verb Phrase	can't believe, have ne'er heard

Figure 5
Syntactic Structures of Complementation

Types	Examples
Be + Noun Phrase/Numeral/Adjective	There is no harm anyway, I was 185, The product has been great
TV+ Noun Clause/Noun Phrase	I don't believe that it is a crock, He had any experts
TV+ Pronoun/Anyone/Numeral	you lose them, These hurt anyone, I weigh 178.

Figure 6
Syntactic Structures of Predication

Types	Examples
Pronoun + Be	I am currently on a 40 day program using HCG Ultra drops.
Pronoun + TV	All I can say is that it is working for me.
Nothing + TV	Nothing tastes as good as being skinnier feels.
Noun Phrase + LV	This HCG protocol seems to be a perfect choice for me.
Noun Phrase + Be	This product has been great
Anyone+ TV	Anyone out there have words of wisdom?
Today	Today is my 6 th day on the sub-lingual version of the diet ...
Gerund phrase	... and eating 500 a day is becoming easier.

tences. An example of complex sentence is “*I was 185 when I weighed it on Monday*” and “*You can say 1,000 times that there is no clinical evidence to substantiate the claims of the HCG protocol and that anecdotal claims are not evidence*” exemplifies compound-complex sentence.

Figure 4 shows five types of phrases in the comments. Cowan (2008: 14) says that a phrase consists of a head element plus any other required or optional elements that appear alongside the head element. The head determines the types of phrase. In noun phrase *this product* the head is product; in *can't believe* the head is believe etc. in the comments are of various constituents. Prepositional phrase is made up of preposition as head and noun phrase as modifier. *For 6 weeks*, for instance, consists of head (*for*) and modifier (noun phrase: *6 weeks*).

Syntactic structure of complementation is basically composed of verb and complement. The verbs can be copula and transitive verb and their variants. These variants are due to aspect and tense (Willis, 2003). The complements may be noun phrase or clause, numeral, adjective, or numeral as in figure 5.

Syntactic structure of predication is basically a clause or a sentence as it has a subject and predicate (Cowan, 2008) or predicator (Downing and Philip, 1992) and they are linearly struc-

tured (Meyer, 2009). Theoretically, subject may take various forms (see figure 8).

The aspect and tense of verbs in the comments are simple present (*tastes*), simple past (*posted*), present continuous (*is becoming*), present perfect (*has been*), present perfect continuous (*'ve been struggling*). Based upon the examination of the verbs used, I find that simple present and simple past occupy the most frequently-used position. This is so because comments constitute one's expressions of the present state and past activity concerning the use of the product, namely HCG Ultra drops.

Figure 7 shows that syntactic structure of coordination deals with two kinds of constructions, phrases and clauses. Any phrase can be connected with other phrase of equal category; this means that we can combine noun and noun phrase. Any clause or sentence can be combined in the same way. The syntactic structures of coordination in the comments use the coordinators *and* and *but*. In phrases “*diet and exercise and a physician consultation*” two single nouns and one noun phrase are connected to form a bigger noun phrase. In sentence “*I travel a lot and it is really hard to keep a regimen*” the first category is a main clause of mono-transitive while the second category is also a main clause but of different pattern with impersonal it.

Figure 7
Syntactic Structures of Coordination

Types	Examples
Phrase and Phrase	most of the day and night, a very positive and hopeful alternative
Clause and Clause	I travel a lot and it is really hard to keep a regimen.

Figure 8
Subject Types

Types	Examples	Frequency of Occurrence
Pronoun	I, She, It, They	120
Relative Pronoun	Who	1
Proper Noun	HCG Ultra	2
Non-assertive/noun	Anyone, something	2
Expletive Subject	There	1
Gerund	eating 500 a day	1
Demonstrative	This	7
Adverb	Today	2
Noun Phrase	The weight	33

Analysis of Grammatical Functions

A sentence is composed of a set of sentence constituents, some of which do sometimes not appear. Each sentence constituent is termed grammatical functions occupied by various fillers. According to Miller (2002) and Burton (1997) grammatical functions comprise subject, verb, direct object, indirect object, subjective complement, objective complement. Figure 8 to 12 illustrate the types of grammatical functions.

Personal pronouns used as subjects dominate in the comments and noun phrases occupy the second rank. The use of *I* emphasizes that this comment is a matter of personal like or dislike concerning the product of HCG Ultra drops while *you* is intended to the reader(s) of the comment to have the similar attitude towards the product and *it* as well as the proper name (*HCG Ultra*) represent the product. Sometimes adverb of time can be used as the subject as in “*Today is my first day and I am crossing my finger that HCG drops are gonna work for me*”. The demonstrative of *this* is used to stress the importance of this product or its result towards one’s weight as in “*This is so crazy*”, or *this* is used

with other noun to form noun phrase as in “*This HCG protocol seems to be a perfect choice for me*”.

The transitive verbs used in the comments fall into three groups: material processes like *lost, uses, ate*, mental processes like *imagined, heard, see*, and sayer like *tell* and *say*. In sentence “*I love this product and this company*”, for example, the subject hold the thematic role of experience and the direct object holds the thematic roles of affected entity. The discussion of these roles can be read in Analysis of the Thematic Roles section. Next, the intransitive verbs appear in sentence “*I agree with you*” “*I just got off the HCG drops and I lost 218 pounds and I feel fantastic.*” The subject *I* holds the thematic role of experiencer.

Figure 10 shows that there are twelve types of direct objects where noun phrases dominate in addition to pronoun, numeral, and noun clause. The twelve types basically fall into two groups: single word or phrase on the one hand, and clause on the other hand, which are different in frequency of occurrence. In sentence “*I have wasted so much money on other diets and programs now*

Figure 9
Verb Types

Types	Examples	Frequency of Occurrence
Transitive Verb	lost, uses, tell	119 x
Intransitive Verb	started, went, got off	39 x
Linking Verb	felt	8 x
Be	was, has been	78 x

Figure 10
DO Types

Types	Examples	Frequency of Occurrence
Pronoun	me, myself, him, it	13
Proper Noun	(tell) HCG	1
Noun	(to lose) weight	4
Numeral	(lost) 45lbs	14
Compound Noun	this product and this company	2
Noun Phrase	diet fads	30
To-Infinitive	(continue) to lose (weight)	3
Noun Clause	(see) what happens	15
Non-assertive noun	anyone, anything	1
Adjective	other	1
Demonstrative	(to try) this	1
Substitute Noun	one	1

I wouldn't try anything else" anything serves as a direct object. "In sentence *"I've gone ahead and placed an order. I can't wait to get started and see what happens"*, an order and what happens function as direct object but they are noun (nominal) phrase and nominal clause respectively. In sentence *"A friend of mine used HCG Ultra and recommended it to me 3 weeks ago"* HCG Ultra and it occupy the direct object and they are proper noun and pronoun respectively. Another evidence which is interesting to treat is the double function of pronoun *it* and *my appetite*, that is, of direct object as well as subject as exemplified in such sentences as *"I am excited to see it work"* and *"After the first week, I noticed my appetite decrease while my energy increased."*

According to the theory of subjective complement (Cowan, 2008) this constituent can be occupied by different syntactic structures. Lexical category like single word or phrase and nominal or complex clause may serve as the fillers of the subjective complement. The structures in italic in the sentences that follow illustrate the fillers: *"Yes this stuff is amazing!"*, *"Today is Sunday"*, *"I love the HCG this has been the only thing that has worked for me, I can't believe it"*, *"My mother has been on it for 3 days and*

has lost 6 pounds already", *"This HCG protocol seems to be a perfect choice for me"*, *"I couldn't believe it and had to do some research on my own which is how I found this news article"* and *"The good thing is once I stopped taking HCG, I continued to lose weight"*.

Figure 12 illustrates five types of adverbs used in the comments. The five types are classified into two groups – single word or a group of words and clause. However, the first group dominates as in sentences like *"I definitely have to try this, thanks."* The second group contains a clause functioning as an adverb (of clause) like *"If it were starvation, then our muscles would be losing tone, and we would be fatigued, have muscle atrophy, etc. - not happening!"* Another interesting point worth discussing here is the use of bare infinitive and to-infinitive as in the sentence *"I am excited to see it work"* the bare infinitive is the verb of work. The pronoun *it* has double function, that is, of the direct object of the verb see and the subject of the bare infinitive. The double function may occur to the to-infinitive structure as in *"Well, I posted earlier in this comments thread and came back because I wanted you all to know how I did!"* where the pronoun *you* serves as the direct object of *wanted* and the subject of *to know*" (Burton, 1997).

Figure 11
SC Types

Types	Examples	Frequency of Occurrence
Adjective	(is) so crazy	25
Noun Phrase	(is) my 6th day	14
Noun	(were) starvation	1
Proper Noun	(is) Sunday	1
Prepositional P	(am) on day six	6
Adverb (of Place)	There	3
Numeral	(am) 11lbs down	1
Noun Clause	(is) that it is working for me	1

Figure 12
Adverb Types

Types	Examples	Frequency of Occurrence
Adverb	definitely	19
Noun Phrase	next month, 3 weeks ago	7
Compound N	(open) most of the day and night	1
Prep. Phrase	within 3 days	19
Adv Clause	if it cost her under \$60	7

Analysis of Ellipsis Types

In sentence “*worked for me!*” the subject is elided; based on the context, the subject must be the HCG Ultra. In a hope like “*Wish me luck*” the subject *you* is elided. This kind of subject ellipsis is permitted as what Burton (1997: 111) states “*when a sentence is actually used, ... almost anything can be omitted, provided that the omitted elements can be understood from the context in which it is used.*” In certain expressions like “*Beg your pardon*”, and “*doesn't matter*”, the subjects *you* and *it* are elided respectively.

The main verb is sometimes deleted as it is already known from the context. Sentence “*This worked when NO other diet would*” exemplifies such a verb ellipsis. The infinitive *work* is omitted after *would*. The similar ellipsis also occurs in the sentence of “*It worked just like I thought it would*”. The bare infinitive *work* is elided after the auxiliary *would*. This kind of ellipsis is called VP Ellipsis (Prasetianto, 2012, Quirk et al. 1972).

In sentence “*Yep, only 10 pounds*”, which is the complement of to-infinitive *lose*, the main sentential components, that is, subject and verb, are elided. The speaker may want to emphasize this part through repetition. The complete structure is “*I purchased HCG drops to lose 10 pounds. Yep, only 10 pounds*”. This may be categorized as Bare Argument Ellipsis.

Next, an indefinite article is sometimes elided as in sentence “*I felt like superwoman on this diet*”. The correct sentence is “*I felt like a superwoman on this diet*”. This kind of ellipsis is termed Indefinite Article Ellipsis as contrasted with Definitive Article Ellipsis where the article *the* is deleted when it refers to the general sense: *I like chocolate* versus *I like the chocolate*. The dis-

inction between these types of article is to do with whether or not the noun *chocolate* can be identified (Willis, 2003).

In sentence “*If it were starvation, then our muscles would be losing tone, and we would be fatigued, have muscle atrophy, etc. - not happening!*” the auxiliary is elided; the correct structure should be – *is not happening*.

Analysis of Thematic Roles

In sentences “*... I feel great*”, “*... and I feel fantastic*”, “*I had never heard about this product until this past Monday*” the subject experiences or feels something extraordinary.. that he/she heard the HCG Ultra, which reduces one's weight. In sentence “*A friend of mine used HCG Ultra and recommended it to me 3 weeks ago*” the subject serves as an agent, applied the product for himself and in “*I ordered the products and received them within 3 days*” has two different semantic roles: agent and beneficiary roles. Both the direct objects have the same semantic roles of patients. The adverb of *3 weeks ago* refers to temporal circumstance.

In sentences “*This stuff is amazing*” and “*I am currently on a 40 day program using HCG Ultra drops*” this stuff is of instrument role while *I* is of experience role. Next, *amazing* is of attributive carrier role but *on a 40 day program* is of circumstantial carrier. *Using HCG Ultra drops* is of instrument role.

In the comment by Tohloria Lewis “*I saw this report on TV the other day and was amazed at the results. I am getting married next month so the timing couldn't have been better!! thanks for the tip!*” the subject experienced something, seeing the report on TV the other day, and her future marriage, and was in

Figure 13
Ellipsis Patterns

No	Pattern	Explanation
1	(Subject) _e - Predicate	where the subject is elided as in “ <i>worked for me!</i> ”.
2	Subject – MA + (main verb) _e	only modal auxiliary appears in “ <i>when nothing else could</i> ”.
3	(Previous sentence) _e – Predicate	where the subject is the representation of the previous sentence as in “ <i>... - not happening!</i> ”.
4	_e Noun/Noun Phrase	as in <i>I felt like superwoman on this diet</i> .

the state of amazement (current attributive). It is not surprising then she closes her comment by thanking. “*Thanks for the tip!*” represents the thematic role of sayer.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

On the whole this paper deals with the analysis of linguistic aspects found in HCG users’ comments. The result of the analysis shows several propositions. The first proposition says that the twenty-six HCG users use the four kinds of syntactic structures with different percentage and different fillers in grammatical functions. Simple sentences dominate the comments while compound-complex sentences appear the least with ten types of subjects appearing of which personal pronouns dominate, and transitive verbs being the predicate. There are ten types of direct object. The subjective complements are filled mostly with adjective and noun phrases. Prepositional phrase and single adverbs dominate the adverbial position.

The second proposition is that every constituent in every sentence holds a certain thematic role as illustrated in Analysis of Thematic Role section. The thematic roles for the subject participants are mostly agent and experiencer. However, the roles of sayer and instrument also appear. The thematic roles for complement participants include current attributive, affected entity, beneficiary, patient. The third proposition reads that several sentences contain ellipsis like SE, VPE, clause ellipsis, BAE, and DAE. Though ellipsis happens, it does not prevent readers from misunderstanding the meaning of the comment as it is clear from the context.

Based on the result above, I suggest that the teaching of syntax is not merely restricted to syntactic aspect but is extended to other linguistic aspects. Downing and Philip (1992) state any constituent or structure has in itself syntactic and semantic features. Therefore, meaning and in this case semantic roles are of great significance when teaching syntax. With this in mind, the teaching of

syntax becomes more comprehensive and it needs both syntactic and semantic strategies. Last, the linguistic treatment in this article constitutes a guideline for constructing or designing teaching and learning materials (Willis, 2003).

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