CAKRAWALA PENDIDIKAN

FORUM KOMUNIKASI ILMIAH DAN EKSPRESI KREATIF ILMU PENDIDIKAN

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CAKRAWALA PENDIDIKAN
Forum Komunikasi Ilmiah dan Ekspresi Kreatif Ilmu Pendidikan

Terbit dua kali setahun pada bulan April dan Oktober
Terbit pertama kali april 1999

Penyunting menerima artikel yang belum pernah diterbitkan di media cetak yang lainnya.
Syarat- syarat, format dan aturan tata tulis artikel dapat diperiksa pada *Petunjuk bagi Penulis* di sampul belakang dalam jurnal ini. Artikel yang masuk akan ditelaah oleh Tim Penyunting dan Mitra Bestari untuk dinilai kelayakannya. Tim akan melakukan perubahan tata letak dan tata bahasa yang diperlukan tanpa mengubah maksud dan isinya.

Petunjuk Penulisan Cakrawala Pendidikan

1. Artikel belum pernah diterbitkan di media cetak yang lainnya.
2. Artikel diketik dengan memperhatikan aturan tentang penggunaan tanda baca dan ejaan yang baik dan benar sesuai *Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia yang Disempurnakan (Depdikbud, 1987)*
3. Pengetikan Artikel dalam format Microsoft Word, ukuran kertas A4, spasi 1.5, jenis huruf *Times New Roman*; ukuran huruf 12. Dengan jumlah halaman; 10 – 20 halaman.
4. Artikel yang dimuat dalam Jurnal ini meliputi tulisan tentang hasil penelitian, gagasan konseptual, kajian dan aplikasi teori, tinjauan kepustakaan, dan tinjauan buku baru.
5. Artikel ditulis dalam bentuk esai, disertai judul sub bab (heading) masing-masing bagian, kecuali bagian pendahuluan yang disajikan tanpa judul sub bab. Peringkat judul sub bab dinyatakan dengan jenis huruf yang berbeda, letaknya rata tepi kiri halaman, dan tidak menggunakan nomor angka, sebagai berikut:

   PERINGKAT 1 (HURUF BESAR SEMUA TEBAL, RATA TEPI KIRI)
   Peringkat 2 (Huruf Besar-kecil Tebal, Rata Tepi Kiri)
   Peringkat 3 (*Huruf Besar-kecil Tebal, Miring, Rata Tepi Kiri*)

6. Artikel konseptual meliputi; (a) judul, (b) nama penulis, (c) abstrak dalam bahasa Indonesia dan Inggris (maksimal 200 kata), (d) kata kunci, (e) identitas penulis (tanpa gelar akademik), (f) pendahuluan yang berisi latar belakang dan tujuan atau ruang lingkup tulisan, (g) isi/pembahasan (terbagi atas sub-sub judul), (h) penutup, dan (i) daftar rujukan. Artikel hasil penelitian disajikan dengan sistematika: (a) judul, (b) nama-nama peneliti, (c) abstrak dalam bahasa Indonesia dan Inggris (maksimal 200 kata), (d) kata kunci, (e) identitas penulis (tanpa gelar akademik), (f) pendahuluan yang berisi pembahasan kepustakaan dan tujuan penelitian, (g) metode, (h) hasil, (i) pembahasan (j) kesimpulan dan saran, dan (k) daftar rujukan.
7. Daftar rujukan disajikan mengikuti tata cara seperti contoh berikut dan diurutkan secara alfabetis dan kronologis.

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   Zainuddin, M.H. 1999. Meningkatkan Mutu Profesi Keguruan Indonesia. *Cakrawala Pendidikan.* 1 (1):45-52.

8. Pengiriman Artikel via email ke hudaferi@gmail.com paling lambat 3 bulan sebelum bulan penerbitan.

Daftar Isi

AN ANALYSIS ON SYNTACTIC STRUCTURE OF SENTENCES IN THE EDITORIAL OPINION COLUMN OF THE JAKARTA POST EDITION 14 TO 24 APRIL 2021

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Abstrak: Surat kabar merupakan salah satu media informasi yang sangat populer karena isinya yang lengkap dan harga yang terjangkau bagi masyarakat umum. Salah satu surat kabar di Indonesia yang menyediakan bahasa Inggris adalah The Jakarta Post. Karena perbedaan penggunaan pilihan bahasa oleh masing-masing jurnalis, orang yang membaca surat kabar yang berbeda tentang peristiwa yang sama seringkali mendapatkan interpretasi yang berbeda tentang peristiwa tersebut. Untuk meminimalkan kesalahan interpretasi informasi, mempelajari sintaks sangat penting. Untuk tujuan tersebut, penelitian ini adalah tentang menganalisis struktur sintaksis kalimat di Editorial pada Kolom Opini, The Jakarta Post. Deskriptif kualitatif digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan jenis-jenis kalimat berdasarkan strukturnya dan menemukan Struktur Modifikasinya. Hasilnya, temuan dan pembahasan menunjukkan bahwa jenis kalimat yang paling banyak ditemukan di Editorial pada Kolom Opini, The Jakarta Post adalah kalimat kompleks dan struktur modifikasinya didominasi oleh kata benda sebagai kepala. Kesimpulannya, menganalisis struktur sintaksis adalah cara terbaik untuk mengetahui ekstensi kalimat.

Kata Kunci: *analisis, sintaks, kalimat, the jakarta post*

Abstract: A newspaper is one of the most popular information media because of their complete content and affordable prices for the general public. One of the newspapers in Indonesia that provide English is The Jakarta Post. Due to differences in the use of linguistic choices by each journalist, people who read different newspapers about the same event often get different interpretations of the event. To minimize the misinterpretation of the information, studying syntax is very important. For this purpose, this research was about analyzing the syntactical structures of sentences in the Editorial Opinion Column of the Jakarta Post. The descriptive qualitative was employed in this research. The objectives of this research were to find the types of sentences based on their structures and to find the Structure of Modifications. As the result, the findings and discussions showed that the most type of sentence found in the Editorial Opinion Column of the Jakarta Post was a complex sentence and the structure of modification was dominated by noun as head. In conclusion, analyzing the syntactic structure is the best way in knowing the extension of the sentences.

Keywords: *analysis, syntax, sentences, the jakarta post*

INTRODUCTION

The press, one form of the media which has long become a means of communication, has an important role as well as a potential power in our society. It has an important role in human life since it gives people information about the surrounding situation or what is happening in the world. To understand information, language is the main instrument of communication; it cannot be separated from human beings. We use language to express our feelings, respond to the phenomena, share an idea, and also criticize. Due to these facts, people realize that language plays an important role in their daily life.

Based on the way of publishing, we know that news or information is not only reported in spoken language but also in written form. The conventional written news often we find in offices, bookstores, at home, etc. One of the best printed or written media for information is newspapers. Newspapers can be called the conventional ones because nowadays many news publishers publish written news by using newer technology that is more popular and easily accessed, namely internet service.

There are a lot of Newspapers that provide English. The Jakarta Post is one of them. The Jakarta Post is a daily English-language newspaper in Indonesia. The Jakarta Post publishes its news not only in printed editions but also online under the website address www.thejakartapost.com. The newspaper is targeted at foreigners and educated Indonesians, although the middle-class Indonesian readership has increased.

In reporting news in the newspapers, journalists are free to use words and expressions, language style, and linguistic structures. These differences in the linguistic choices, the language style, and the linguistic structures lead to different versions and views of the same event in different newspapers. People who read different newspapers about the same event will get different perceptions or interpretations about the event. In other words, the sentences about the same event written in different newspapers are always syntactically and semantically different.

The structure of the sentence in a newspaper becomes an important thing. An error sentence structure will make many interpretations of every reader. The wrong interpretation of sentences will change the true content of what the writer means. In analyzing this case, that is a field of syntax. 'Syntax' means 'sentence construction': how words group together to make phrases and sentences (Tallerman,2015:1). Therefore, studying syntax is important for analyzing sentences with detailed form and how they are constructed.

So, in order to understand the extension of the sentences in the Editorial Opinion Column of The Jakarta Post, the researcher analyzes the sentences to find out the types of sentences structurally and the syntactic structure of the sentences (in this case, the researcher focuses on the structure of modification). Moreover, the researcher believes that knowing the type of sentences and understanding the structure of modification can minimize the misinterpretation of the sentences in a newspaper.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE
Syntactic Structure

The structure of Syntax can be explained in various ways. Francis (1958) proposed four types of syntactic structure, they are: structure of modification, structure of predication, structure of complementation, and structure of coordination.

In the structure of modification, there are two main components: *a head* and *a modifier.* This structure may enlarge, choose, change, or even describe the Head. Both the *Head* and *Modifier* are not always single words. They may be structures with more or less complexities.

Based on Francis (1958), the Heads in structure of modification can be a *noun, a verb, an adjective, an adverb, a preposition,* and a *function word.* A *noun as head* can be modified by adjective, noun, verb, adverb, and prepositional phrase. A V*erb as head* can also be modified by adjective, noun, verb, adverb, and prepositional phrase. The modifiers of an *adjective* as head can be adjective, qualifier, verb, adverb, and prepositional phrase. The modifiers of an *adverb as head* can be qualifier, noun, adverb, and prepositional phrase. *Preposition as head* can be modified by qualifier, noun, and adverb. While *function word as head* is modified qualifier.

In the structure of predication, there are two immediate constituents, *subject* and *predicate.* Subject and predicate are essential parts of a sentence or clause. Each of the subject and predicate may be a single word, a word with accompanying function word(s), a phrase, or one of the three other kinds of syntactic structures, modification, complementation, and coordination.

Structure of complementation consists of two immediate constituents, *Verbal Element* and *Complement. The verbal element* may be a simple verb, or it may be any structure that has a verb in key position. Based on the complement (object), verbs are divided into linking verbs, intransitive verbs, and transitive verbs. *Complement* as the component of structure of complementation has some types, they are: *subjective complement, direct object, indirect object, objective complement,* and *object with passive verb.*

A structure of coordination consists of two or more syntactically equivalent units joined in a structure which function as a single unit. The units joined may be any of the parts of speech, function words, or more complex structures.

Phrases

A phrase is one or more words that form a meaningful grammatical unit within a clause. There are five main types of phrases in English: noun phrase (NP), verb phrase (VP), adverb phrase (AdvP), and prepositional phrase (PrepP).

A noun phrase (NP) can be a single noun or a group of words built around a single noun. Kroeger (2005:87) stated that a Noun Phrase, as its name suggests, is a phrasal constituent whose head is a noun.

A verb phrase (VP, also called a "verb group") consists of a main verb and its auxiliary verbs (including modals). An adjective phrase can be a single adjective or a group of words built around a single adjective. An adverb phrase can be a single adverb or a group of words built around a single adverb. A prepositional phrase consists of a preposition followed by its object (usually a noun phrase).

Clauses

Basically, clauses consist of subject and verb. Fernald (1963:227) stated that a clause is a group of words containing a subject and a predicate that is used as part of a sentence. Based on Miller (2002:6), the clause is a unit which as a minimum consists of a verb and its complements but which may consist of a verb, its complements and its adjuncts.

Graham (1996:247) stated that clauses can be independent or dependent. Independent clauses can potentially stand alone and are not structurally dependent on other clauses. If a sentence has only one clause, that clause is, of course, normally an independent clause. A dependent clause is structurally dependent on another clause. While Fernald (1963:228) stated that a dependent clause is one that can not stand alone because it does not make a grammatically or logically complete statement. To make sense a dependent clause must be connected with another clause and modify some element of that clause.

According to Fernald (1963:233), a dependent clause may be used as *a noun, an adjective,* or *an adverb.*

Sentences

Structurally, sentences are classified into four major types; simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound-complex sentence.

As its name suggests, a simple sentence is "simple" and it can stand by itself, which means that this type of sentence does not need any other clauses to make it independent. Murcia and Freeman (1999:20) stated "A simple sentence then, contains at least one subject and one verb and can stand alone as an independent clause".

The second sentence type is called compound sentence. This sentence requires at least two main or independent clauses. In contrast to a simple sentence, a compound sentence consists of two or more clauses of equal grammatical importance (Murcia & Freeman, 1999:20).

The third sentence type is called a complex sentence. This sentence contains one independent clause and at least one dependent clause.

Compound-complex sentence has at least two or more independent clauses and at least one or more dependent clauses. The sentence can be in the forms of statement, question, request, and exclamation.

RESEARCH DESIGN

It is important to know that research design has some purposes. This research focuses on the syntactic analysis of the sentences in the Editorial Opinion Column of The Jakarta Post. So in this article, the writer uses the library research. According to Zed (2004), library research is a research that used library sources to collect and analyze the data. Conducting library research, the researcher needs to integrate his own ideas and the related sources to establish the result of the study. the researcher does not need to go everywhere to get the data. The advantage of library research is the data is not limited by space and time. They cannot change because they cannot be manipulated.

In library research, the writer also uses *qualitative research* that employs *descriptive methods*. Moleong (2013:3) described that a qualitative research is a research that presents the descriptive data in the form of written or oral words of people and behavior which can be observed.

Data Source

Data is raw material that needs to be processed to produce information. The data source of this research is a daily newspaper The Jakarta Post. This research focuses on sentences in the Editorial Opinion Column of The Jakarta Post edition 14 to 24 April 2021. In each edition, the researcher chose 2 sentences. So, there are 20 sentences that must be analyzed.

Data Analysis Techniques

According to Miles and Huberman (1994:10), there are three steps of analyzing qualitative data, namely data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. Below is the explanation of each step:

a. Data Reduction

Data reduction is a process of choosing certain data. Miles and Huberman (1994:10) stated that data reduction is the process of selecting, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming data in the transcriptions. The researcher selected sentences in the Editorial Opinion Column of The Jakarta Post. The researcher choses 2 sentences from each edition. So, there are 20 sentences that have to be analyzed, as below:

1. Private investment and basic infrastructure have been the main focus of President Joko Widodo's attention over the past seven years.
2. Inter-ministerial cooperation and coordination cannot be managed by a minister but by a strong coordinating minister.
3. Heng, who turns 60 today, will also relinquish his role as finance minister in the next Cabinet reshuffle.
4. His resignation comes as no surprise to many Singaporeans.
5. Research and Technology Minister Bambang Brodjonegoro has bid farewell to the public, but the liquidation of the ministry that has led since October 2019 should not necessarily bring the curtain down on an era.
6. We may not need a research ministry or agency if it bureaucratizes innovation.
7. Producing countries will logically prioritize their own citizens.
8. The new method being developed by former Health Minister Terawan Agus Putranto is part of the efforts, regardless of the controversy it has caused.
9. The new National Unity Government in Myanmar, which was announced on Friday, raises hopes that the various forces opposing the military rulers are finally organizing themselves.
10. Can the new unity government give these young protesters the leadership they need?
11. Most of the comments from Indonesian users were homophobic, even if they didn't know the couple personally.
12. We can claim that these hate-mongers have hijacked social media platform, the most favoured public space for expressing individual opinions.
13. This was regardless of the fact that she would be sharing her husband with three mistresses.
14. Many women have basked in the light that Kartini longed for throughout her life.
15. While altering the history of our time, the COVID-19 pandemic has offered a new opportunity in the global climate fight.
16. All the calamities and their devastating impacts have led countries to renew their pledges in the climate fight.
17. Previously oil slicks were spotted in several different locations.
18. History shows overseas arm purchases have been prone to politicization and embargos.
19. Naturally, the rest of the world is pinning its hopes and expectations on this in-person ASEAN summit
20. The call for humanitarian pause will be directed at the general.

b. Data Display

Displaying data will ease the researcher in constructing the conclusion. As stated by Miles and Huberman (1994:11) that a display is an assembly of information which is compressed and organised in order to make the conclusion to be

constructed. By using this process, the researcher used two tables in displaying the data. Table 1 consists *Type of Sentence* and Table 2 consists *Struture of Modification*. It was made so that it would be easier for the researcher to draw the conclusion according to the data. Miles and Huberman (1994:11) stated that by looking at displays will help the researcher to comprehend the idea of the information so that the researcher is able to determine what to do next. In short, by displaying data, the researcher would be able to draw conclusions more easily.

c. Conclusion Drawing

The last step in interpreting the data is drawing the conclusions. The researcher drew the conclusions based on the data which had been simplified after finishing the previous steps. In short, the conclusions became more accurate and clearer since they were built from the processed data before.

DISCUSSION

Type of Sentence

Table 1: Type of Sentence

No	Type of Sentence	Datum
1	Simple Sentence	1, 2, 4, 7, 16, 17, 19, and 20
2	Compound Sentence	-
3	Complex Sentence	3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 18
4	Compound-Complex Sentence	5

In Table 1, the sentence of data 1 consists of *"private investment and basic infrastructure"* as Subject and *"have been the main focus of President Joko Widodo's attention over the past seven years"* as the Predicate. There is no dependent clause in this sentence. So, it is a *simple sentence*. The sentence of data 2 does not have a dependent clause. The subject of the sentence is *"Inter-ministerial cooperation and coordination"* and the predicate is *"cannot be managed by a minister but by a strong coordinating minister"*. It is also a simple sentence. Other simple sentences can be found in datum 7, 16, 17, 19, and 20.

The sentence of data 3 consists of *"Heng, who turns 60 today"* as the subject and *"will also relinquish his role as finance minister in the next Cabinet reshuffle"* as the predicate. The clause *"who turns 60 today"* modifies the proper noun *"Heng"*. It means that the sentence has an independent clause and a dependent clause. So, it is a *complex sentence*.

Other complex sentences that have only one dependent clause can be found in datum 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, and 18. Data 6 has *"if it bureaucratizes innovation"* as the dependent clause. Data 10 has *"(that) they need"* as a dependent clause. Data 11 has *"even if they din't know the couple personally"* as

the dependent clause. *"That she would be sharing her husband with three mistresses"* is the dependent clause in data 13. The dependent clause in data 14 is *"that Kartini longed for throughout her life"*. Data 15 has *"While altering the history of our time"* as the dependent clause. While the dependent clause in data 18 is *"Overseas arm purchases have been prone to politicization and embargos"*.

Complex sentences that have two dependent clauses can be found in datum 8, 9, and 12. The dependent clauses in data 8 are *"being developed by former Health Minister Terawan Agus Putranto"* and *"it has caused"*. *"which was announced on Friday"* and *"that the various forces opposing the military rulers are finally organizing themselves"* are the dependent clauses in data 9. Data 12 has *"that these hate-mongers have hijacked social media platform"* and *"(which is) the most favored public space for expressing*

individual opinions" as dependent clauses.

The sentence of data 5 is *"Research and Technology Minister Bambang Brodjonegoro has bid farewell to the public, but the liquidation of the ministry that has led since October 2019 should not necessarily bring the curtain down on an era"*. It has two independent clauses. Both independent clauses are connected with a coordinating conjunction "but". The second sentence/clause, *"the liquidation of the ministry that has led since October 2019 should not necessarily bring the curtain down on an era"*, has a dependent clause. It is *"that has led since October 2019"* which modifies the subject of the sentence "The liquidation of the ministry". So, the sentence of data 5 has two independent clauses and one dependent clause. It means that the type of the sentence is a *compound-complex sentence*.

Structure of Modification

Table 2: Structure of Modification

No	Head	Modifier	Datum
1	Noun	Adjective	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20
		Noun	1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19
		Verb	2, 7, and 16
		Prep. Phrase	5, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 20
2	Verb	Adjective	3
		Adverb	3, 5, 6, 7, and 9
		Prep. Phrase	4, 8, 14, 17, and 20
3	Adjective	Adverb	12
		Prep. Phrase	8, 13, and 18
4	Adverb	Noun	5, 14
		Adverb	5

No	Head	Modifier	Datum
5	Preposition	Noun	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20
6	Function Word	Qualifier	-

Structure of Modification has two main components, a **head** and a **modifier**, whose meaning serves to broaden, qualify, select, change, describe, or in some other way affect the meaning of the head.

In the discussions below, **all the modifiers are in Italics**.

a. Data 1

The structures of modifications found in the sentence are:

a) Noun as head with modifiers:

a.1) Adjective: *private* investment, *basic* infrastructure, *main* focus, *seven* years, and *past* seven years.

a.2) Noun: *President* Joko Widodo and *President Joko Widodo's* attention.

b) Preposition as head with noun as modifier: of *President Joko Widodo's attention* and over *the past seven year*

b. Data 2

The structures of modifications found in the sentence are:

a) Noun as head with:

a.1) Adjective as modifier: *Inter-ministerial* cooperation and coordination, *strong* coordinating minister.

a.2) verb as modifier: *coordinating* minister

b) Preposition as head with noun as the modifier: by *a minister* and by *a strong coordinating minister.*

c. Data 3

The structures of modifications found in the sentence are:

a) Noun as head with:

a.1) Adjective as modifier: *His* role and *next* Cabinet reshuffle.

a.2) Noun as modifier: *Finance* minister and *Cabinet* reshuffle

b) Verb as head with:

b.1) Adjective as modifier*:* turns *60*

b.2) Adverb as modifier: *also* relinquish

c) Preposition as head with noun as modifier: as *finance minister* and in *the next Cabinet reshuffle*

d. Data 4

a) Noun as head with adjective as modifier: *His* resignation, *Many* Singaporeans, and *No* surprise.

b) Verb as head with prepositional phrase as modifier: comes *as no surprise*

c) Preposition as head with noun as modifier: as *no surprise* and to *many Singaporeans*

e. Data 5

a) Noun as head with:

a.1) Noun as modifier: *Research and Technology* Minister, Research and Technology Minister *Bambang Brodjonegoro*, and *October* 2019

a.2) Prepositional Phrase as modifier: liquidation *of the ministry*

b) Verb as head with adverb as modifier: *not necessarily* bring

c) Adverb as head with:

c.1) Noun as modifier: since *October 2019*

c.2) Adverb as modifier: *not* necessarily

d) Preposition as head with noun as modifier: to *the public,* of *the ministry,* and on *an era*

f. Data 6

a) Noun as head with *Noun* as modifier: *research* ministry or agency

b) Verb as head with *Adverb* as modifier: *not* need

g. Data 7

a) Noun as head with:

a.1) Adjective as modifier: *their* own

a.2) Noun as modifier: *their own* citizens

a.3) Verb as modifier: *Producing* countries

b) Verb as head with *Adverb* as modifier: *logically* prioritize

h. Data 8

a) Noun as head with:

a.1) Adjective as modifier: *new* method and *former* Health Minister

a.2) Noun as modifier: *Health* Minister and *former Health Minister* Terawan Agus P.

a.3) Prepositional Phrase as modifier: part *of the efforts*

b) Verb as head with prepositional phrase as modifier: developed *by former Health Minister*

c) Adjective as head with prepositional phrase as modifier: regardless *of the controversy*

d) Preposition as head with noun as modifier: by *former Health Minister,* of *the efforts,* and of *the controversy*

i. Data 9

a) Noun as head with:

a.1) Adjective as modifier: *new* National Unity Government,

National Unity, *various* forces, and *military* rulers

a.2) Noun as modifier: *National Unity* Government

a.3) Prepositional phrase as modifier: new National Unity Government *in Myanmar*

b) Verb as head with adverb as modifier: *finally* organizing

c) Preposition as head with noun as modifier: in *Myanmar* and on *Friday*

j. Data 10

a) Noun as head with:

a.1) Adjective as modifier: *new* unity government, *these* young protesters, and *young* protesters

a.2) Noun as modifier: *unity* government

k. Data 11

a) Noun as head with:

a.1) Adjective as modifier: *Indonesian* users

a.2) Prepositional phrase as modifier: Most *of the comments* and the comments *from Indonesian users*

b) Preposition as head with noun as modifier: of *the comments* and from *Indonesian users*

l. Data 12

a) Noun as head with:

a.1) Adjective as modifier: *these* hate-mongers, *social* media, *the most favored* public space, *public* space, and *individual* opinions

a.2) Noun as modifier: *social media* platform

b) Adjective as head with adverb as modifier: *most* favored

c) Preposition as head with noun as modifier: for *expressing individual opinions*

m. Data 13
a) Noun as head with adjective as modifier: *her* husband and *three* mistresses
b) Adjective as head with prepositional phrase as modifier: regardless *of the fact*
c) Preposition as head with noun as modifier:
of *the fact* and with *three mistresses*

n. Data 14
a) Noun as head with adjective as modifier: *Many* women and *her* life
b) Verb as head with prepositional phrase as modifier: basked *in the light*
c) Adverb as head with noun as modifier: throughout *her life*
d) Preposition as head with noun as modifier: in *the light*

o. Data 15
a) Noun as head with:
a.1) Adjective as modifier: *our* time, *new* opportunity, and *global* climate
a.2) Noun as modifier:
COVID-19 pandemic and *global climate* fight
b) Preposition as head with noun as modifier: of *our time* and in *the global climate fight*

p. Data 16
a) Noun as head with:
a.1) Adjective as modifier: *All* the calamities, *their* devastating impacts, and *their* pledges
a.2) Noun as modifier: *climate* fight
a.3) Verb as modifier: *devastating* impacts
b) Preposition as head with noun as modifier: in *the climate fight*

q. Data 17
a) Noun as head with:
a.1) Adjective as modifier: *different* locations
a.2) Noun as modifier: *oil* slicks
b) Verb as head with prepositional phrase as modifier:
spotted *in several different locations*
c) Preposition as head with noun as modifier:
in *several different locations*

r. Data 18
a) Noun as head with:
a.1) Adjective as modifier: *overseas* arm purchases
a.2) Noun as modifier: *arm* purchases
b) Adjective as head with prepositional phrase as modifier: prone *to politicization and embargos*
c) Preposition as head with noun as modifier: to *politicization and embargos*

s. Data 19
a) Noun as head with:
a.1) Adjective as modifier: *in-person* ASEAN summit and *its* hopes and expectations
a.2) Noun as modifier: *ASEAN* summit
b) Preposition as head with noun as modifier: of *the world* on *this in-person ASEAN summit*

t. Data 20
a) Noun as head with:
a.1) Adjective as modifier: *humanitarian* pause
a.2) Prepositional phrase as modifier: call *for humanitarian pause*

b) Verb as head with prepositional phrase as modifier: directed *at the general*
c) Preposition as head with noun as modifier: for *humanitarian pause* and at *the general*

CONCLUSIONS

The conclusions are based on the problems of this study including the types of sentences based on their structures and the structures of modification which are found in the sentences in the Editorial Opinion Column of The Jakarta Post edition 14 to 24 April 2021. The researcher also presents the suggestion for the next researcher that may have a study in the same field. From the syntactic analysis, it can be concluded as follows:

a. Type of Sentence

Based on the identification shown in Tables 1, the researcher found that there are 8 simple sentences, 11 complex sentences, and only one compound-complex sentence. There is no compound sentence. From the eleven complex sentences found, there are three complex sentences that have two dependent clauses. And the rests have only one dependent clause. So, the most type of sentence found in the Editorial Opinion Column of The Jakarta Post Edition 14 to 24 April 2021 is a complex sentence.

b. Structure of Modification

By observing Table 2 and the discussion about structure of modification, the researcher found that there is no Function Word as head. Noun as head dominates the structure of modification with 43 adjectives, 20 nouns, 3 verbs, and 7 prepositional phrases as modifiers. Preposition as head follows the domination with 31 nouns as modifiers. Adjective as head with 3 prepositional phrases and an adverb as modifiers. And the last, adverbs as heads are modified by 2 nouns and an adverb.

In conclusion, analyzing the syntactic structure is the best way in knowing the extension of the sentences. Because it can help the readers understand what the author wants to inform and minimize the misinterpretation of the information.

SUGGESTIONS

After conducting this research, the researcher found the most sentence type and the most structure of modification used in the Editorial Opinion Column of The Jakarta Post which have been mentioned above. However, the researcher realizes that this research is still far from perfect since studying Syntax needs carefulness in analyzing and identifying the constituents of sentences.

The next researchers who are interested in doing research in the same field can have study in other parts of Syntax. It will be more specific than the previous research, so it can enlarge the knowledge dealing with the Syntax area. Moreover, the next researchers can also use the other objects of study besides the Editorial Opinion

Column of The Jakarta Post. It can be in the form of speech, mass media, books and other sources that can be analyzed through syntactic analysis.

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