SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS OF INVERSION
FOUND IN JAKARTA POST
(ON WEDNESDAY 19TH OF JULY 2017)

A FINAL PROJECT

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement

for Gaining the Degree of Education in

English Education

By:

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EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY

WALISONGO STATE UNIVERSITY OF ISLAMIC STUDIES

SEMARANG

2018

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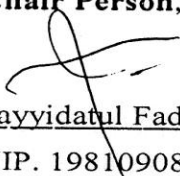|	
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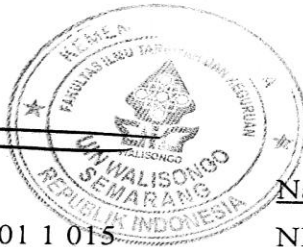
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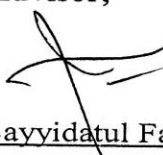NIP. 19780719 200501 1 007

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The Dean of Education and Teacher Training Faculty

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Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

I inform that I have given guidance, briefing and correction to whatever extent necessary of the following thesis identification:

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MOTTO

فَإِنَّ مَعَ ٱلْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا ۝ إِنَّ مَعَ ٱلْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا ۝

"5. For indeed, with hardship [will be] ease.

6. Indeed, with hardship [will be] ease."

(QS. Asy-Syarh: 5-6)[1]

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[1] *Al-Qur'an dan terjemahan.* Retrived from: http://www.alquran-english.com. 17 July 2018.

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

- ❖ My beloved mother and father (Mrs. Istinah and Mr. Hadi Saputro) who always support me with material, pray, love and patience. They are the best supporter for researcher.

- ❖ My beloved sister (Erlina Windyastuti and Fitria Nidya Cantika) who always give me guidance and support for raising my dream.

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   The researcher realizes that this research is far from being perfect. Therefore, any constructive criticism and suggestion will be gladly accepted. The researcher hopes that this thesis beneficial to everyone. Aaamiin.

Semarang, July 13th 2018
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                           FOUND IN JAKARTA POST (ON

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ABSTRACT

Inversion is one of the important parts of grammar that should be understood by the students to understand the position of subject and verb that reversed for some purpose or on some situations. This study is to identify the kinds of inversion found in the Jakarta Post based on syntactical analysis and the contribution of the research for ELT. The objectives of this study is aimed to find out what the kinds of Inversion found in Jakarta Post are and what the contribution of the research for English Language Education Department Program. This research employed a qualitative research which used content analysis method which described the kind of English inversion found in The Jakarta Post (on Wednesday, July 19, 2017, it consists of twenty-four pages Vol, 35. No. 066. www.jakartapost.com). For collecting data, it based on syntactical analysis data which used the documentations including the book, journal, and other documents. As the results of the analysis, it showed that Inversion found in Jakarta Post are 11 types inversions contained 278 inversions sentences, 82 inversions adverbial before subject consist of Adverb+Noun phrase, 81 inversions used relative clause transformation contained a relative pronoun such as "who (or when or whose), which or that", 4 inversions question consist of Auxillary verb+Subject+Verb or QW+Auxillary verb+Subject+Verb, I inversion after "so" (short answers) consist of So/Neither/Nor+Auxillary verb+Subject, 4 inversions after "than" (composistion), 9 inversions with conditional clauses "if", 20 inversions using adverbial expressions place comes at the beginning of a clause, intransitive verbs are often put before their subjects, 75 inversions using reporting verbs.

Keywords: Syntactic Anaysis, Inversion, The Jakarta Post

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background

Every human has language to communicate with others. Allah states about the variety of language in surah Ar-Rum verse 22:

وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ خَلْقُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَاخْتِلَافُ أَلْسِنَتِكُمْ وَأَلْوَانِكُمْ إِنَّ فِى ذَلِكَ لَآيَاتٍ لِّلْعَالِمِينَ ﴿٢٢﴾

"*And of His signs are the creation of the heavens and the earth, and the diversity of your languages and colours. Surely there are signs in this for all mankind*. (Ar-Rum: 22)"[2]

In surah above, Allah shows us the signs of His authority through differences of tongue. Tongue means a language. There are no people who have the same language in the world. It is influenced by the location. People who live in difference location have difference language. They have to cooperate with one another to complete the necessities in their life. Language has important role in human life because language is not only to communicate but also to convey the message that can express and interpret something. According to *Longman Dictionary of Applied Linguistics*, language is system of human communication by means of a structured arrangement of sound (or their written representation) to form larger unit, e.g. morphemes, words, sentences.[3]

Language is essentially a set of items, what Hudson calls 'linguistic items,' such entities as sounds, words, grammatical structures, and so on.[4] It is these items, their status, and their arrangements that language theorists such as Chomsky concern themselves with. On the other hand, social theorists, particularly sociologists, attempt

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[2]Mahmud Y. Zayid, The Quran: *an English Translation of the Meaning of the Quran*, (Lebanon: Dar Al-Choura, 1980), p. 297.

[3]Jack Richard, John Platt, Heidi Weber, *Longman Dictionary of Applied Linguistic*, (England: Longman, 1958), p. 153.

[4]R. A. Hudson, *Sociolinguistics*, (England: Cambridge University Press, 1996), p. 21.

to understand how societies are structured and how people manage to live together. To do so, they use such concepts as 'identity,' 'power,' 'class,' 'status,' 'solidarity,' 'accommodation,' 'face,' 'gender,' 'politeness,' etc. A major concern of Hudson is to examine possible relationships between 'linguistic items' on the one hand and concepts such as 'power,' 'solidarity,' etc. on the other. We should note that in doing so we are trying to relate two different kinds of entities in order to see what light they throw on each other. That is not an easy task. Linguistic items are difficult to define. Try, for example, to define exactly what linguistic items such as sounds, syllables, words, and sentences are. Then try to define precisely what you understand by such concepts as 'social class,' 'solidarity,' 'identity,' 'face,' and 'politeness.' Finally, try to relate the two sets of definitions within some kind of theory so as to draw conclusions about how items in these two very different classes relate to each other. Do all this while keeping in mind that languages and societies are constantly changing. The difficulties we confront are ethnic group and culture of society.

Language changes all the time. Even though grammar changes more slowly than vocabulary, it is not a set of unalterable rules. There are sometimes disagreements about what correct English is and incorrect one is. 'Incorrect' grammar is often used in informal speech.[5] Does that make it acceptable? Where there is a difference between common usage and opinions about correctness, the researcher have pointed this out. This information is important for learners. In some situations it may be safer for them to use the form which is traditionally seen as correct. The use of a correct form in an unsuitable context, however, can interfere with understanding just as much as a mistake. To help learners to use language which is appropriate for a given occasion, the researchers have frequently marked usages as formal, informal, literary and so on.

Traditionally, transitivity is a concept that is associated with the verb; in other words, a verb is either transitive or intransitive (or copular). However, the distinction is always based on the presence or absence of the various roles involving objects: direct object, indirect object, no object and even whether one of these can occur as

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[5] John Eastwood, *Oxford Guide to English Grammar,* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2002), p, VII.

subject. What this shows is that the relation of transitivity concerns the distribution of objects, whether this means arguments, objects or participants, rather than the status of the verb. These two views of transitivity are really two sides of the same coin.

In traditional syntax, transitivity is determined by the number of arguments that a verb has. Halliday does base his view of transitivity on verbs but he extends it beyond that to include the participants: 'transitivity is the grammar of processes . . . and the participants in these processes, and the attendant circumstances'. [6] In developing his theory of language, Halliday broadened the traditional notion of transitivity to shift the focus away from solely being placed on the verb. For Halliday, transitivity is instead. Analyzing experiential meaning a notion to be applied to the entire clause, extending beyond verbs and objects and even arguments, given that he also includes circumstances. Halliday has been clear in his writing that his use of transitivity is a generalization of its traditional uses in grammatical description. He extends transitivity to refer generally to that which 'defines some of the roles which nominal elements may occupy'.[7] It is really from this that we begin to understand that transitivity is about relating participating entities in the clause.

In researcher's experience as a college student that also as a pre-service teacher at English Education Department 'Walisongo' State University of Islamic Studies, the most problem appear in learning English is about comprehending the grammar rules and the difficulties to write. This is because grammar rules, it's not regarded as something interesting in own right, but also as a necessary function of language and it is therefore taught by way of rules and structures. Besides, the difficulties arise from the nature of the system itself and from the difference between English and our native language. The researchers have concerned about grammar rules because they will always find it in order to be able to communicate effectively in English, either spoken or written. On the other side, in writing process, we often find it hard even to write in their native language. We cannot write well if we do not have a good grammar competence. It happens because we have lack of confidence that make us feel hard to

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[6] Lise Fontaine, *Analyzing English Grammar*, (England: Cambridge University Press, 2003), p. 73.

[7] M. A. K. Halliday, *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*, (England: Hodder Arnold, 2004), p. 61.

write. Beside, who have good competence in grammar? We could be more confident than those who are not, because we know how to make good and proper sentences.

Based on the description above, the researcher wants to analyze and identify Syntactic of inversion found in Jakarta Post. Based on the background above, the researcher wants to do research about:

"Syntactic Analysis of Inversion Found in Jakarta Post".

B. Research Question

Related to the title, the research will study about some problems, they are;

1. What are kinds of Inversion found in *The Jakarta Post* (on Wednesday, July 19, 2017, Twenty-Four Pages Vol, 35 No, 066. WWW.JAKARTAPOST.COM) based on Syntactical Analysis?

2. What is the contribution of the research to English Language Department?

C. Objective Study

To explain the kinds of inversion found in *the Jakarta Post* (on Wednesday, July 19, 2017, Twenty-Four Pages Vol, 35 No, 066. WWW.JAKARTAPOST.COM), based on syntactical analysis and the contribution of the research to English Language Department (ELT).

D. Significance of the Study

The result of this study be to help the language researchers and learners understand more the use of inversion in *the Jakarta Post*. Practically, the result of the study could be used in the teaching and learning of literature at Schools and Universities. As for teachers, this study will be a good reference for the use of inversion. As for students, they will have better understanding of those inversion employed in the analyzed works and will be able to capture the implications of the works. Furthermore, it can improve their writing skill and help study about Syntax,

Grammar and Writing Course of ELT. As for translators, they will be more aware of similarities and differences in translating the inverted structures.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A.   Literature Review

Agustin analyzes on students' understanding of inversion sentences based on the kind's theory of inversion. Percentage of correct: 40.26%, level of understanding: E, meaning: Failing or Unsatisfactory. [8] The result of her research is the level of understanding of the fourth year students Faculty of letters Gunadarma University on inversion sentences is unsatisfactory, it less than 60%. The levels of the students' understanding are failing or unsatisfactory in almost every parts of the theory of inversion. The samples were 30 students, of the fourth year students Faculty of Letters Gunadarma University.

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[8] Agustin Suhartini, *The Mastery Of Inversion Sentences Of The Fourth Year Students*, (Thesis. Depok: Gunadarma University, 2011)

Based on her research, she was finding students problems to understanding about the theory of inversion. The students do not understand enough on the theory inversion of (inversion on question, inversion on exclamation, inversion on adverbial expression, inversion on conditional clauses, inversion on negative and restrictive, and inversion on after as, than, so). The problems of the students are: they do not understand enough the theories of inversion sentences and kinds of inversion sentences. She was using the method employed descriptive quantitative method. Finally she concluded that the students still have problems in understanding inversion sentences.

She suggests that the students should learn and have to understand the theory of inversion and kinds of inversion sentences. So, they be able to understand the inversion sentences and able to answer the questions of inversion sentence. In order to improve the level understanding of the students, she also suggests to the English lecturers to give more explanations and exercises about inversion sentences to all of the students.

In her research, we can conclude student's problems to understanding about the theory of inversion in fourth year students Faculty of Letters Gunadarma University. If we look at the percentage to understanding of inversion sentence, it's just 40% of the fourth year students Faculty of Letters Gunadarma University. In the fact it's very important for students English to learn and have to understand the theory of inversion, because it's use for analyzes to grammatical and syntax study.

Isnia found that there are many phrase structure patterns occurs on the headlines in *The New York Times* online newspaper. Those phrase structure patterns are classified into (1) the pattern of S, (2) the pattern of VP, (3) the pattern of NP and (4) the pattern of PP. She analyzes The most frequent phrase structure pattern occurred in *The New York Times* headlines in the first two weeks of May 2014 (May 1st until May 14th) is the pattern of S → NP VP. [9]

In her research, she classified in type of pattern found 83 times out of 192 totals of headlines analyzed by her with the percentage of 43%. The next type of phrase structure tree is NP → (Art) N (PP) occurred in 18 occurrences or of 9,4%. The third type of phrase structure occurred is NP → N (PP) in 13 occurrences and percentage of 6,8%. The next is the pattern of S → NP (Aux) VP happens to be the fourth type of pattern with 10 occurrences and percentage of

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[9] Isnia Wulan Suci, *Syntactic Analysis on The Headlines in New York Times in The First Two Weeks of May 2014 (1ˢᵗ to 14ᵗʰ of May)*, (Thesis. Tulungagung: State Islamic Institute (IAIN) Tulungagung, 2014).

5%. Other types of phrase structure occurred below 10 occurrences with the percentage below 5% out of the total percentage. [10]

In this case Isnia try to separate sentence into pattern to easily for analyze. The variation of structure made is not only to make the addressee can understand the message but also to beautify the language. In the case of communication, in order to be able to deliver the message that the sender intends to, the language structure used is various. As in social media, in this case is online newspaper, many variations of language structures used to make the newspaper or article interesting for the readers, especially in the part of headline. It is to build their interest to read a certain article since at the first glance it would be a headline that catches the reader attention which usually written in a bold font. She is able to find out the trend of language structure which is used the most by her in *The New York Times*. Even so, it cannot be judged which pattern should be used by her. The variation of the patterns used is the proof of the various information, idea and attitude of human being. Everyone is different to each other, so are Isnia in *The New York Times*, they have their own style and sense over their way of writing. One thing that matters is that everyone is a good writer.

Isnia was using quantitative research in reason of that the analysis was dealing with number as well of percentage. She analyzed the headline by using phrase structure tree pattern based on phrase structure rule to find the trend of sentence pattern occurred. Thus, the approach again was specified into descriptive quantitative. Later, the data percentage was used to uncover what kind of phrase structure patterns are found on the headlines in *The New York Times* and what phrase structure pattern most frequently occurs.

B. Theoritical Framework

1. Communication and Mass Media

Humans as a social being need to interact and communicate with others in the society. Human is destined to socialize and interact with each other. The intention in communicating with others is many, which one of those is to get information and to exchange information.

In modern era, communications need media to spread the information for people development and knowledge, moreover media to spread information for reader load the content like visual, audio and audio visual.

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[10] Isnia Wulan Suci, *Syntactic Analysis on The Headlines in New York Times in The First Two Weeks of May 2014 (1ˢᵗ to 14ᵗʰ of May)…*p.85.

a. Communication

Communication as a practice of conveying information is actually an old theme, as old as human civilization. For human being, communication conducted to share knowledge and experience with others. It is an important part that cannot be separated from human's activity, both as an individual and a group.

Most of human life spent for communicating, with family member, friend, neighbor, colleague even with themselves. By communicating, human being will be able to exchange information, sharing, developing themselves and sharing other advantages. [11] Without communicating, human being will never be improved. We can imagine how lonely this life would be. An interaction with other human beings is advantageous to maintain our humanity existence. We exist and interact because of other's presence.

Communication is understood in the present chapter as the exchange and negotiation of information between at least two individuals through the use of verbal or non-verbal symbols, oral and written/visual modes, production and comprehension processes. [12] In this sense communication involves the continuous evaluation and negotiation of meaning on the part of the participants.

The word "communication" comes from Latin *cum*, a preposition which means with and together with, and *unus*, an sum refers to one. From those two words formed a noun *communio* which in English becomes *communion* means togetherness, unity, alliance, union, fellowship, and relationship. To form a *communio*, it is necessary to make an effort and work. From the word derived a verb *communicare* which mean share something with someone, giving something to anybody, exchanging, talking something to someone else, telling something towards others, speaking, discussing, make a relationship and make friend. The verb *communicare* finally form a noun *communication* in English. Based on those meanings of the word *communicare* which is the origin of the word communication, litterally communication means notification, talk, conversation, discussion or relation.

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[11] Ngainun Naim, *Dasar-dasar Komunikasi Pendidikan*, (Jogjakarta: Ar-Ruzz Media, 2011), p. 24

[12] Jack C. Richards and Richard W. Schmidt, *Language and Communication*, (New York: Longman, 1993), p. 89.

Human communication may take place using any of the available sensory modes (hearing, sight, etc.), and the differential study of these modes, as used in communicative activity, is carried on by Semiotics. A contrast which is often made, especially by psychologists, is between verbal and non-verbal to refer to the linguistic *v.* the non-linguistic features of communication (the latter including facial expressions, gestures, etc., both in humans and animals). [13] However, the ambiguity of the term 'verbal' here, implying that language is basically a matter of 'words', makes this term of limited value to linguistic, and it is not usually used by them in this way.

Meanwhile, Gary Cronkhite defined 4 basic assumptions of communication which can help understanding communication. First, communication is a process. Second, communication is Tran's active. Third, communication is multi-dimensional. Fourth, communication is multiproposeful. Simple defined Emery Edwin "communication is the art of transmitting information, ideas, and attitude from one person to another."

According to Hardjana, in a perspective of exchanging meaning, communication can be defined as "a process of delivering meaning in a form of opinion or information from somebody towards others through a certain media." As now days, media used to communicate for delivering meaning in a form of opinion or information is various, which one of those is mass media.

b.   Mass Media

Mass media refers to communication devices, which can be used to communicate and interact with large number of audience in different language. Mass media means reaching a large audience using different kinds of communication methods. In this developed era, the technology through which this communication takes place varies. Broadcast media such as radio, recorded music, film and television transmit their information electronically. Print media use a physical object such as a newspaper, book, pamphlet, or comic to distribute their information. The digital media comprises both internet and mobile mass communication. Internet media provides many mass media services, such as email, websites, blogs and internet based radio and television.

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[13] David Crystal, *A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics,* (USA: Blackwell Publishers Inc., 1998), p. 89.

In this global era internet holds a great role in communication. Many mass media outlets have a presence on the web, by such things as having TV ads that link to a website. In this way, they can utilize the easy accessibility that the internet has, and the outreach that internet affords, as information can easily be broadcast to many different regions of the world simultaneously and cost-efficiently.

As stated, that the media to deliver information varies, which one of those is newspaper, as well as internet holds a great role in communication and how accessible it is, newspaper happens to link to a website in order to make the audience get easy. One of the most popular newspaper website that has the most articles read, view by the reader is *The Jakarta Post* or commonly also known as any times. It is also a long running newspaper since 1983. The articles here written by many writers and also provided, those are many information or news from around the world especially in Indonesia.

2. Syntax

a. Definition of Syntax

According to Radford, "grammar is traditionally subdivided into two different but interrelated areas of study morphology and syntax. Morphology is the study of how words are formed out of smaller units (called morphemes). And syntax is the study of the way in which phrase and sentences are structure out of words".[14] It means learning of morphology and syntax are both of the components of language.

The syntax of a language is the set of rules that language uses to combine words to create sentences. The parts of speech of words are noun, verb, propositional, adjectival, and adverbial.[15] One way of diagramming the structure of a sentence is called phrase structure rules.

For example: S -> NP VP

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[14] Andrew Radford, *An Introduction to English Sentence Structure,* (New York: Cambridge University Press), 2009, p. 1.

[15] Ei Nyein Chan Wai and May Aye Khine, *Modified Linguistic Steganography Approach by Using Syntax Bank and Digital Signature,* (International Journal of Information and Education Technology, Vol. 1, No. 5, December 2011), p. 410.

"A sentence is made up of a noun phrase and a verb phrase." Most of today parsers produce the above phrase structure. In subject-verb-object representation, the noun phrases in the above structure become either subject or object of the sentence. Some works have done on extraction of subject(s), verb and object(s) from a sentence's phrase structure.[16] Here are some definitions of syntax proposed by linguists.

1) In linguistics, Yule defined syntax (from Ancient Greek σύνταξις "arrangement" from σύν *syn*, "together", and τάξις *táxis*, "an ordering") is "the study of the principles and processes by which sentences are constructed in particular languages". Based on the explanation above, that based on the Greek syntax is a setting out together or arrangement. When we concentrate on the structure and ordering of components within a sentence, we are studying the syntax of the language.

2) According Robert, the term 'syntax' is from the ancient Greek *syntaxis*, a verbal noun which literally means 'arrangement' or 'setting out together'. Traditionally, it refers to the branch of grammar dealing with the ways in which words, with or without appropriate inflections, are arranged to show connections of meaning within the sentence.

Syntax has to do with how words are put together to build phrases, with how phrases are put together to build clauses or bigger phrases, and with how clauses are put together to build sentences. Based on those definitions of syntax, it can be inferred that syntax is a study about word, phrase, clause, and sentence.

b. Syntactic Awareness and Read Ability

Syntactic (or grammatical) awareness refers to the ability to manipulate and reflect on the grammatical structure of language. Syntactic awareness is a metalinguistic skill,[17] distinct from the comprehension or production of a sentence, because it concerns the ability to consider the *structure* rather than the *meaning* of a sentence.

Readability is a topic of importance to both practitioners and scholars across a wide range of fields and interests, including education, applied and text linguistics, library

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[16] Ei Nyein Chan Wai and May Aye Khine, *Modified Linguistic Steganography Approach by Using Syntax Bank and Digital Signature...* p. 411.

[17] K. Cain, *Syntactic Awareness and Reading Ability: is There any Evidence for a Special Relationship?*(Journal Applied Psycholinguistics 2007), 28, 679-694, p. 5.

science, and business, medical, and technical communications.[18] On a practical level, readability criteria are needed for a wide variety of tasks, including selecting appropriate reading materials, effectively communicating technical, medical, and business information to both specialists and non- specialists, creating standardized tests, and teaching writing and communication skills. On a theoretical level, readability is relevant to areas such as applied linguistics, text and discourse theory, and natural language processing. We look at readability as determined by a variety of linguistic factors, including syntactic, semantic, morphological, and textual (discourse) properties.

Syntactic awareness has been its relation to reading ability. Syntactic awareness has been hypothesized to relate specifically to both word reading and reading comprehension. It is thought to aid word recognition skills by enabling a reader to use the syntactic constraints of a sentence to decode unfamiliar words and reading comprehension by facilitating sentence- and text-level integration and monitoring skills.

The relation between syntactic awareness and reading comprehension was mediated by vocabulary, grammatical knowledge, and memory; in contrast, word reading and syntactic awareness shared unique variance not explained by these controls.

c. **Grammar**

The grammar of a language is generally assumed to consist of a number of different areas, traditionally referred to as Phonology (the study of sounds, stress, and intonation), Morphology (the study of the internal structure of words), Syntax (concerned with the structure of clauses and phrases, and the order of elements within clauses and phrases), Semantics (the study of meaningful elements within a language), and Pragmatics (concerned with the way in which speakers use language in order to communicate their intentions). In addition, grammars do not operate in isolation: there is continuous interaction between the grammar and a language user's conceptualization of the world, between the Grammar and previous discourse, between the grammar and the immediate discourse situation (including the speech participants), and between the grammar and the society in which it is used.[19]

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[18] A. Bailin, *Readability : Text and Context*, (Ann Grafstein, Hofstra University, USA. Publisher by PALGRAVE MACMILLAN 2016), p. 4

[19] Evelien Keizer, *A Functional Discourse Grammar for English*, (United Kingdom: Oxford University Press, 2015), p. 7.

1) Structural Grammar

Structural grammar is a means of analyzing written and spoken language. It is concerned with how elements of a sentence such as morphemes, phonemes, phrase, clauses, and parts of speech are put together. Under this form of linguistic analysis, it is how these elements work together that is most important, as the relationships between the elements typically have a greater meaning than any of the single elements. The study of this method therefore is an important tool for improving clarity in communication.

Structural grammar operates under the assumption that what is seen on the surface is also the straightforward meaning behind the words of a sentence. Everything is accepted literally and at face value, and no attempt to identify implied meaning is made. The fact that the choice and arrangement of sentence elements creates absolute meaning makes structural grammar a foundation for being understood. One a person has the absolute meaning; he can look beyond it to implied meaning if desired.

2) Transformational Grammar

Transformational grammar, also called Transformational-generative grammar, a system of language analysis that recognizes the relationship among the various elements of a sentence and among the possible sentences of a language and uses processes or rules (some of which are called transformations) to express these relationships.

Two superficially different sentences are shown in these examples.

Umam broke the door.

The door was broken by Umam.

The first is called an active sentence, focusing on what *Umam* did, and the second is a passive sentence, focusing on *the door* and what happen to it. The distinction between them is a difference in their **surface structure**, that is, the different syntactic forms they have as an individual sentences. Although sets such as this active and passive sentences appear to be very different on the surface (*i.e.*, in such things as word order), a transformational grammar tries to show that in the

"underlying structure" (*i.e.*, in their deeper relations to one another), the sentences are very similar. This superficial difference in form disguises the fact that two sentences are very closely related, even identical, at some less superficial level.

Transformational grammar assigns a "surface structure" and a "deep structure" to show the relationship of such sentences.

a)   **Surface structure** is the structure which describes the sentence as it is actually produced or spoken.

b)   **Deep structure** takes into account of transformation and contains all the units and relationship that are necessary for interpreting the sentence.

Thus, "I know a man who flies planes" can be considered the surface form of deep structure approximately like "I know a man. The man flies airplanes." The notion of deep structure can be especially helpful in explaining ambiguous utterances; *e.g.,* "Flying airplanes can be dangerous" may have a deep structure, or meaning, like "Airplanes can be dangerous when they fly" or "To fly airplanes can be dangerous."

When we look at the most frequent words and phrases in conversation, we find many items that conversation shares with the written language, such as grammatical words (articles, pronouns, prepositions, etc.), common everyday nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs (*people, money*; *go, see*; *different, interesting*; *still, usually*), and modal items (*can, should, maybe, probably*). As we saw earlier, some of these may be far more frequent in conversation than in writing (e.g., *probably*) or have different uses (e.g., *see*).

In addition to these grammatical and common everyday words and phrases, we also find items that distinguish the spoken language from the written, items that reflect the interactive nature of conversation and that give conversation its distinctive character. We can perhaps best describe these as a vocabulary of conversation rather than merely as vocabulary *in* conversation. Below are examples of the types of this vocabulary with extracts from the Corpus to show how people

have actually used them. [20] Note that some of the frequent expressions have several uses and fall into more than one category.

3) Grammatical Units

The grammatical units of English are these: word, phrase, clause and sentence.

A FLIGHT ANNOUNCEMENT

'Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. On behalf of British Island Airways, Captain Massey and his crew welcome you on board the Start Herald Flight to Southampton. Our flight time will be approximately forty five minutes, and we shall be climbing to an altitude of eight thousand feet and cruising at a speed of two hundred and fifty miles per hour.'[21]

(From: M. Underwood and P. Barr *Listeners)*

a) Word

The words in the announcement are *good, evening, ladies, and, gentlemen, on* etc.

b) Phrases and Clauses

We use phrases to build a clause. Here is an example.

Subject	Predicate	Complement
Our flight time	*will be*	*approximately forty five minutes.*
Noun	verb	noun

Here the noun phrase *our flight time* is the subject of the clause. A clause has a subject and a verb. There can be other phrases, too. In this next example I use a prepositional phrase as an adverbial.

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[20]Jeanne McCarten, *Teaching Vocabulary Lesson from the Carpus Lesson for the Classroom,* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2007), p. 9.

[21]John Eastwood, *Oxford Guide to English Grammar...*p. 2.

Adverbi	Subject	Predicate	Object
On behalf of the airline	*we*	*wish*	*you*.
Prepositional	noun	verb	noun

c) Sentences

A sentence can be a single clause. *On behalf of British Island Airways, Captain Massey and his crew welcome you on board the Start Herald flight to Southampton. A* written sentence begins with a capital letter *(On)* and ends with a mark such as a full stop.

We can also combine two or more clauses in one sentence. For example, we can use *and* to link the clauses. *Our flight time will be approximately forty-five minutes, **and** we shall be climbing to an altitude of eight thousand feet **and** cruising at a speed of two hundred and fifty miles an hour.*

4) Word Classes

There are different classes of words, sometimes called 'part of speech'. Some words belong to more than one word class. For example, *test* can be a noun or a verb.

*He passed the **test**.* (Noun)

*He had to **test** the machine.* (Verb)

There are eight main word classes in English.

1) Verb : *climb, eat, welcome, be*

2) Noun : *aircraft, country, lady, hour*

3) Adjective : *good, British, cold, quick*

4) Adverb : *quickly, approximately*

5) Preposition : *to, of, at, on*

6) Determiner : *the, his, some*

7) Pronoun : *we, you, them, myself*

16

8) Conjunction : *and, but, so*

There is also small class of words called 'interjection'. They include *oh, ah, mhm* etc.

3.   Syntactic Analysis

Syntactic analysis is a process to break (a sentence) down into component parts of speech with an explanation of the form, function, and syntactical relationship of each part. Typical human language users have a remarkable ability to analyze sounds and other gestures in a certain very sophisticated way. One of our main goals in studying language is to understand how this is done, and how that ability arises in the human mind. This conception defines our field of linguistics as a branch of cognitive psychology.[22] Having reviewed some important concepts in the study of syntax, we can now look at some of the way in which syntactic analysis is presented.

a.   Structural Ambiguity

Let's say we had two distinct deep structures. One expresses the idea that 'Annie had an umbrella and she whacked a man with it.' the other expresses the idea that 'Annie whacked a man and the man happened to be carrying an umbrella.' Now, these two different versions of events can actually be expressed in the same surface structure form: *Annie whacked a man with an umbrella.* This sentence provides an example of structural ambiguity. It has two distinct underlying interpretations that have to be represented differently in the deep structure.

b.   Recursion

The rules of the grammar will also need the crucial property of recursion**.** Recursive ('repeatable any number of times') rules have the capacity to be applied more than once in generating a structure.

For example, we can have one prepositional phrase describing location (*on the table*) in the sentence *the gun was on the table*. We can also repeat this type of phrase, using different words (*near the window*), for as long as the sentence still makes sense (*in the bedroom*). So, in order to generate a sentence such as *the gun was on the table near*

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[22] Hilda Koopman, at all. *An Introduction to Syntactic Analysis and Theory*, (www.linguistics.ucla.edu access on 28 June 2018, time 15.46), p. 37.

the window in the bedroom, we must be able to repeat the rule that creates a prepositional phrase over and over again.

We must also be able to put sentences inside other sentences. For example, when we produce a sentence such as *Cathy knew that Mary helped George*, we do so with the sentence *Mary helped George* inside it. And those two sentences can be generated inside another sentence such as *John believed that Cathy knew that Mary helped George*. In principle, there is no end to the recursion that would produce ever longer versions of complex sentences with this structure.

c.   Symbol Used in Syntactic Description

There are some symbols we should be deal with in syntactic analysis. For examples are 'S' (= sentence), 'NP' (= noun phrase), 'N' (= noun), 'Art' (= article), and so on. There are three more symbols that are commonly used in syntactic description.

The first in the form of an arrow⟶   . It can be interpreted as 'consists of' or 'rewrites as'. It is typically used in the following type of rule:

NP ⟶ Art N

This is simply a shorthand way of saying that a noun phrase (NP) such as (for example) *the dog* consists of or rewrites as (→) an article (Art) *the* and a noun (N) *dog*.

The second symbol is a pair of round brackets ( ) which what is inside the brackets is optional.

NP → Art (Adj) N

This expresses the idea that a noun phrase rewrite as (→) an article (Art) and a noun (N), with the option of including an adjective (Adj) in a specific position between them. We use the round brackets to indicate that the adjective is optional.

The third symbol is in the form of curly brackets { } means *only of the elements enclosed within the brackets must be selected.*

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{NP   Art   N} \\ \text{NP   Pronoun} \\ \text{NP   Proper Noun} \end{array} \right. \quad \text{NP} \quad \rightarrow \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Art   N} \\ \text{Pronoun} \\ \text{Proper Noun} \end{array} \right\}$$

It is important to remember that, although there are three constituents in these curly brackets, only one of them can be selected on any occasion. This list of symbols and abbreviations is summarized below.

S sentence	**NP** noun phrase	**PN** proper noun
N noun	**VP** verb phrase	**Adv** adverb
V verb	**Adj** adjective	**Prep** preposition
Art article	**Pro** pronoun	**PP** prepositional phrase

d.   Syntactic Categories

Syntactic rules determine the order of words in a sentence. The word of sentence can be divided into two or more groups, and within each group the word can be divided into subgroups until only single word remains. Sub division may occur until only the individual words of the sentence remain.

For example:
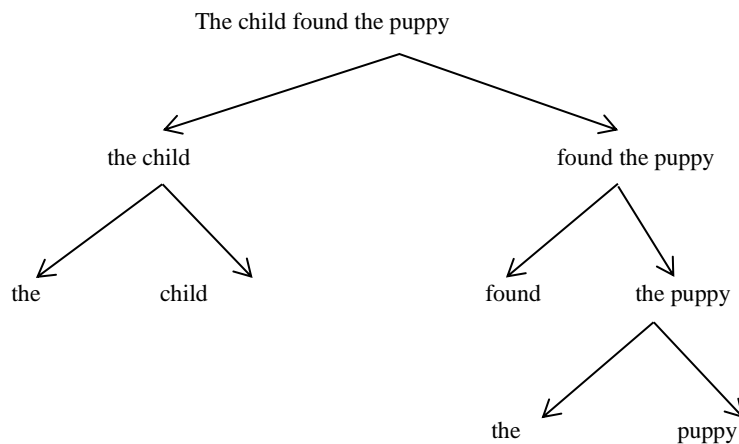
Each of the natural groupings in the diagram above is a member of a large family of similar expressions. A family of expressions that can substitute for one another without loss of grammaticality is called a **syntactic category**.

The child above belongs to the syntactic category Noun Phrase (NP), one of several syntactic categories in English and every other language in the world. There are other syntactic categories. The expression *found the puppy* is a Verb Phrase (VP). Verb Phrases always contain a Verb, which may be followed by other categories, such as Noun Phrases. This shows that one syntactic category may contain other syntactic categories.

Other syntactic categories are Sentence (S), Article (Art), Noun (N), Verb (V), Prepositional Phrase (PP), and Adjective (Adj). Some of these syntactic categories should be familiar; they have traditionally been called "parts of speech."

The phrase of the structure tree above is correct, but it is redundant. We can streamline the tree by writing the words only once.
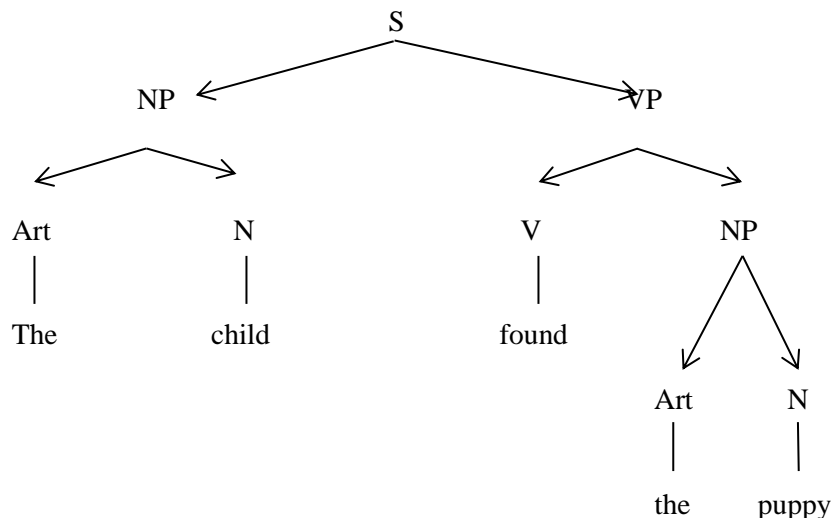
There are several tens of thousands of categories in a language, maybe even millions. Thus the number of rules that we have to write is far too large to be written one by one. First, words fall into roughly two handfuls of so-called **lexical** or **major**

categories. The ones we shall be using are: noun (N), verb (V), adjective (Adj), adverb (Adv), preposition (Prep), complementize (C), determiner (Det) and tense (T).

e. Phrase Structure Rules

Phrase Structure Rules are a way to describe a given language's syntax and are closely associated with the early stages of Transformational Grammar. They are used to break down a natural language sentence into its constituent parts (also known as syntactic categories) namely phrasal categories and lexical categories (aka parts of speech). As the name suggests, these rules state that the structure of a phrase of a specific type will consist of one or more constituents in a particular order. We can use phrase structure rules to present the information of the tree diagram in another format, as we saw when we introduced some new symbols earlier. That is, the information shown in the tree diagram on the left can be expressed in the phrase structure rule on the right.

```
           NP
          /  \
         /    \            NP → Art  N
        /      \
      Art        N
```
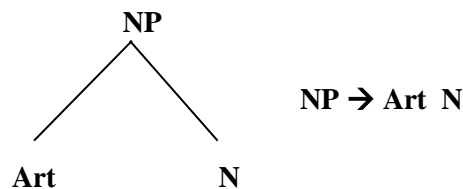
According to this rule, "a noun phrase rewrites as an article followed by noun."

The first rule in the following set of simple (and necessarily incomplete) phrase structure rules states that "a sentence rewrites as a noun phrase and a verb phrase". The second rule states that "a noun phrase rewrites as an article, an optional adjective and a noun or pronoun or a proper noun".

1) Rules for rewriting noun phrases

We can now characterize and exemplify certain types of NP.

Noun (N): *Karen, spoons, justice, swimming*

Determiner (DET) + Noun: *that spoon, a judge, some gnomes*

Determiner + Adjective (ADJ) + Noun: *an old farmer, her aged instructor, the flying saucer*

Determiner + Adjective + Noun + Prepositional Phrase (PP): *the coldest weather of the year, the first woman on the moon*

One way of representing these various NP patterns is by the use of **phrase structure rule** (also called *rewrite rules*) like the following:

a) NP → N   (NP consists of N)

b) NP → DET N   (NP consists of DET + N)

c) NP → DET ADJ N   (NP consists of DET + ADJ + N)

d) NP → DET ADJ N PP (NP consists of DET + ADJ + N+ PP)

e) NP → (DET) (ADJ) N (PP)

f) NP → ADJ N

g) NP → DET N PP

These four rules can be collapsed into a single rule if we place parentheses around optional elements (that is, around elements that need not be present). Notice that the only constituent required each NP phrase-structure rule is N; the other constituents ― are optional and must be placed in parentheses. The abbreviated rule looks like this point (e). Because DET, ADJ and PP are each optional, we can rewrite NP not only as in (a), (b), (c) and (d) above, but also in other ways, including (f) and (g).

2) Prepositional Phrase

The notation PP stands for prepositional phrase, example of which include *in the car, from Ethiopia, in the attic, to his brother, with the earring* and *by the judge*. Because of every PP consists of a preposition (PREP) and a noun phrase (NP), the phrase structure rule for PP is this:

    PP → PREP NP

3) Infinitival TP (infinitival tense phrase)

Infinitival *to* is a non-finite tense particle (belonging to the category T) and if *to* is the head of the phrase *to help you,* the structure formed by merging the infinitival T-particle *to* with the verb phrase/VP *help you* will be TP in below:

TP   TP → T VP

T   VP

V   Pro

to   help   you
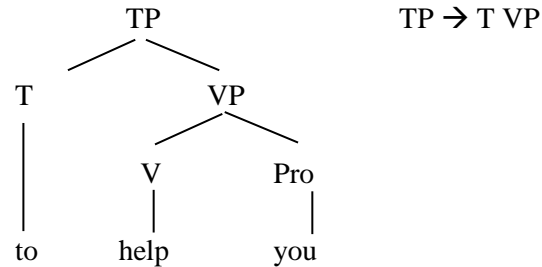
4) Rules for rewriting sentences and verb phrases

To capture the fact that sentences and clauses have two basis constituent parts, we formulate the following phrase structure rule:

S → NP + VP

Every phrase structure rule can generate a tree diagram, and this phrase structure rule (rewrite S as NP and VP) would generate the following tree.

S

NP   VP
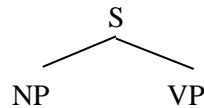
Having seen various expansions of NP, we turn now to the internal structure of VP to explore its expansions and the rewrite rules necessary to accommodate them. The following expansions for identifying VPs reveal that the structures on the right are VPs; the labels under parts of the VPs indicate the categories of constituents of those structures.

V

VP → V NP

V NP PP

Using parentheses to enclose optional elements, we can collapse these three phrase structure rules in to a single rule, which says that a VP must have a V and may have an NP or a PP, or both an NP and a PP.

VP → V (NP) (PP)

We have now formulated four phrase structure rules.

S → NP VP (PP)

NP → {Art (Adj) N, Pro, PN}

VP → V (NP) (PP) (Adv)

PP → Prep (NP)

These rules represent the fact that every sentence has a NP and a VP; that every NP has an N; that every VP has a V; and that every PP has a Prep. According to those rules, other possibilities are optional.

Many generalizations about English are contained in those rules. For example, Noun Phrases always contain a Noun, Prepositional Phrases a Preposition, and Verb Phrases a Verb. Put more clearly, X phrases always contain an X, where X stands for Noun, Preposition, or Verb. The X of an X phrase is called the head of that phrase. Thus the head of a Noun Phrase is a Noun, of a Prepositional Phrase is preposition, and so on which is not surprising. Every phrasal category must contain at a minimum its lexical category head. It may, of course, contain other elements. A VP may or may not include an NP or a PP but it must always contain a Verb.

f. Complement Phrases

Mary helped George.

Cathy knew that Mary helped George.

Cathy believed that Cathy knew that Mary helped George.

The word that, as used in the sentences above, is called complementizes (C). The role of that as a complement is to introduce a **complement phrase** (CP). For example, in the second sentence (*Cathy knew ...*), we can identify one CP which contains *that* plus *Mary helped George*. We already know that *Mary helped George* is a sentence (S). So we are now in a position to define a CP in the following way: "a complement phrase rewrites as a complement and a sentence", or CP → C S.

We can also see from the same sentence that the complement phrase (CP) comes after a verb (V) I knew. This means that we are using the CP as part of a verb phrase (VP), as in I knew that Mary helped George I. So, there must be another rule that says: "a verb phrase rewrites as a verb and complement phrase", or VP → V CP.

If we now look at these two new rules in conjunction with an earlier rule, we can see how recursion is built into the grammar.

S → NP VP

VP → V CP

CP → C S

We begin with S on the left and, as we rewrite symbols, we eventually have S on the right, allowing us to go back to the beginning and go through the set of rules again (and again).

John believed that Cathy knew that Mary helped George
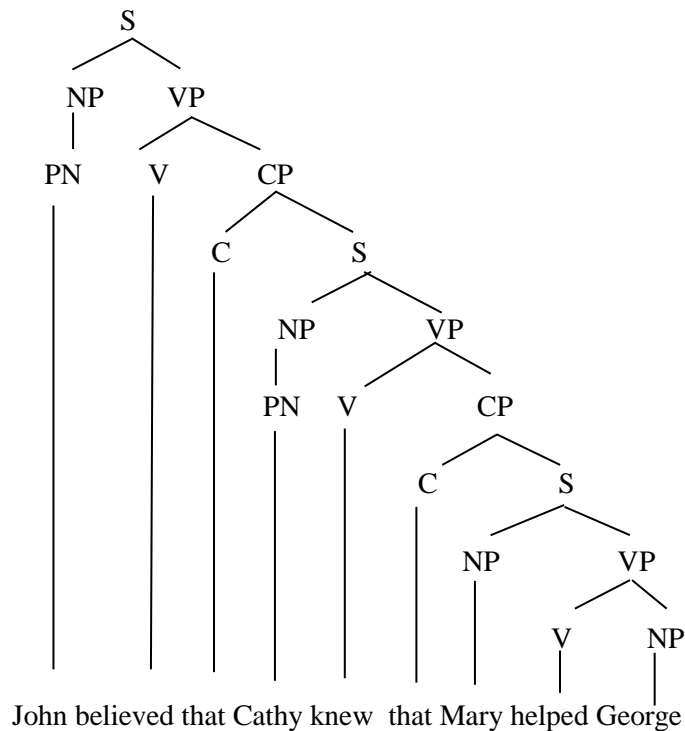
g. Parsing in Grammar

Parsing from the Latin," part (of speech)".[23] It's a traditional grammatical exercise that involves breaking down a text into its component parts of speech with an explanation of the form, function, and syntactic relationship of each part. In contemporary linguistics, parsing usually refers to the computer-aided syntactic analysis of language.

Parsing of the sentence to analysis can be doing in several ways, it make easy for analysis of the sentences. To representing sentence structure it can do:

1) Bracketing

In this ways, the sentence is break down into part from sentence into part use the bracket.[24] Analyzing the following sentence:

"The snake killed the rat and swallowed it"

(1a) First level: Sentence level

[The snake killed the rat and swallowed it]

(1b) Second level: clause level

[[The snake killed the rat] and [swallowed it]]

(1c) Third level: Phrase level

[[[The snake] [killed [the rat]]] and [[swallowed [it]]]]

(1d) Forth level: Word level

[[[[The] [snake]] [[killed] [[the] [rat]]]] [and] [[[swallowed] [[it]]]]]

---

2) Labeled Bracketing

Its way like likes bracketing model, but in this way add grammatical label to each pair of square brackets.[25]

"The snake killed the rat and swallowed it"

(2a)

[S1 The snake killed the rat and swallowed it]

(2b)

[S1 [S2 The snake killed the rat] and [S3 (it) swallowed it]]

(2c)

[S1 [S2 [NP The snake] [VP killed [NP the rat]]] and [[S3[NP (it)] [VP swallowed [NP it]]]]

(2d)

[S1 [S3 [NP [Det The] [N snake]] [VP [V killed] [NP [Det the] [N rat]]]] [coord and] [S3 [NP [Det (it)] [VP [V swallowed] [NP [Det it]]]]]

3) Tree diagram

The tree diagram is a notational device with entirely equivalent to labeled bracketing.[26] A tree diagram also exhibits the subgroupings and sub-subgroupings of the word in the sentence that called hierarchical structure. To create a more explicit representation of the hierarchical organization of one structure, shown in a labeled and bracketed format on the left below, we can use a **tree diagram,** shown on the right below.

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[25] Wekker, Herman and Liliane Haegeman, *A Modern Course in English Syntax…*p. 8.
[26] Wekker, Herman and Liliane Haegeman, *A Modern Course in English Syntax…*p. 9.
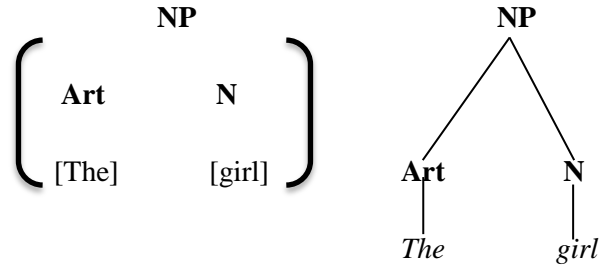
Although this kind of 'tree', with its 'branches', shown on the right, seems to grow down rather than up, it functions rather well as a diagram representations all the grammatical information found in the other analysis on the left. It also shows very explicitly that there are different levels in the analysis. That is, there is a level of analysis at which a constituent is such as NP is represented and a different, lower, level at which a constituent such as N is represented. This type of hierarchical organization can be illustrated in a tree diagram for a whole sentence, beginning at the top with S.
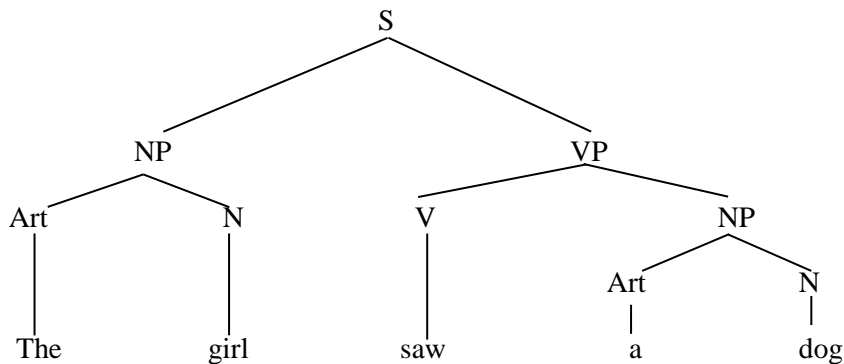
If we start at the top of this tree diagram, we begin with a sentence (S) and divide it into two constituents (NP and VP). In turn, the NP constituent is divided into two other constituents (Art and N). Finally, one word is selected that fits the label Art (*the*) and another that fits N (*girl*).

The child found the puppy belongs to the syntactic category of sentence. It can be illustrated in a tree diagram by specifying the syntactic category label of each word grouping.

"The child found the puppy"

```
                            S
              ┌─────────────┴──────────────┐
          The child                  found the puppy
             NP                            VP
         ┌────┴────┐                   ┌────┴────┐
        the       child             found    the puppy
        Art        Noun             Verb        NP
                                            ┌────┴────┐
                                           the      puppy
                                           Art        N
```
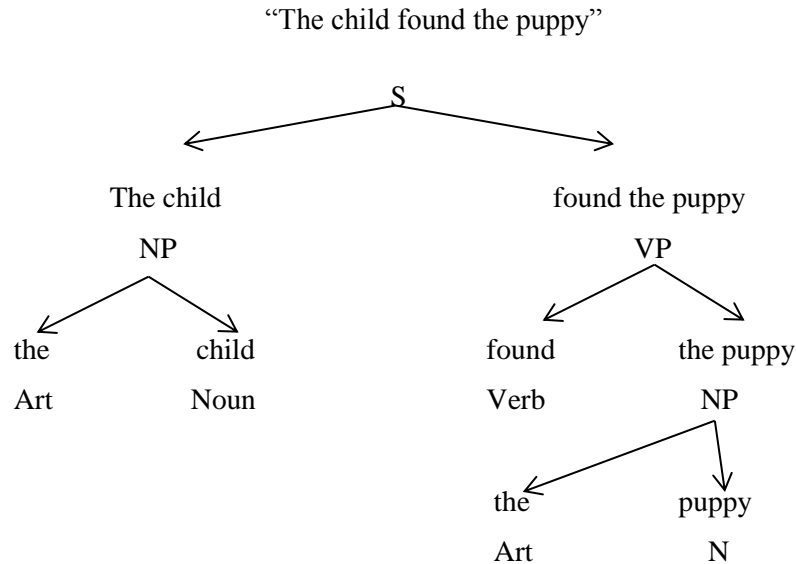
A diagram with syntactic category information provided is called **phrase structure tree**.

4. Inversion

Budi saw Rani recently

Recently Budi saw Rani

We can think of the adverb *recently* as having been moved to the beginning of the second sentence. In order to make this possible in grammar, we need other rules that will change or move constituents in the structure derived from the phrase structure rules. These are called **transformational rules or Inversion.** Inversion happens when we reverse (invert) the normal word order of a structure, most commonly the subject-verb word order.[27] It is also known as *anastrophe*, is a literary technique in which the normal order of words is reversed in order to achieve a particular effect of emphasis or meter. Katz and Postal (1964) and Chomsky (1965) introduced a number of major changes into transformational grammar.[28] Essentially what they do is take a specific part of structure, like a branch of the tree, away from one part of the tree diagram and attach it to a different part. As shown below, we use the symbol => to indicate that a transformational rule is being used to derive a new structure from the basic structure.

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[27] Carter, Ronald and friend, *Inversion*, http://dictionary.cambridge.org/grammar/british-grammar/inversion, accessed on November 1, 2016, time: 17.05.

[28] Ivan A. Sag and Thomas Wasow, *Syntactic Theory A Formal Introduction*, (U.S.A: CSLI Publication, 2001), p. 414

```
         S                                    S
       /   \                              /   |   \
     NP     VP                =>       Adv   NP   VP
           /|\                                    /  \
          V NP Adv                               V    NP
```
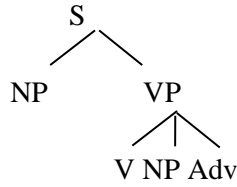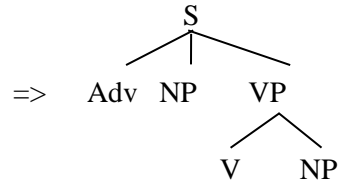
Budi saw Rani recently   *Recently Budi saw Rani*

We also use a transformational rule to derive English question structures of the type illustrated in the second sentence below.

You will help Shinta.

Will you help Shinta?

In order to describe this process, we need to expand our phrase structure rules to include an **auxiliary verb** (Aux) such as *will* as part of the sentence. This new rule is written as: S → NP Aux VP. Although there are other forms of auxiliary verbs in English, a rudimentary lexical rule might be as follows:

Aux → {*can*, *should*, *will*}

With these components, we can specify the transformational rule that creates this basic type of English question as: NP Aux VP => Aux NP VP. We can illustrate this change in terms of the tree on the right below being derived from the tree on the left.

```
           S                                         S
        /  |  \                                   /  |  \
      NP  Aux  VP                               Aux  NP  VP
       |       /  \                              |    |   / \
       |      V    NP          =>                |    |  V   NP
       |      |    |                             |    |  |    |
      Pro          PN                            |   Pro      PN
       |      |  |  |                            |    |  |     |
      You   will help Shinta                   Will  you help Shinta
```
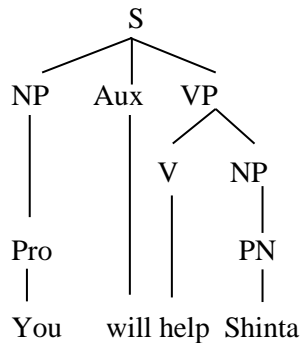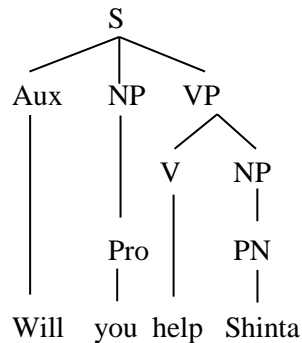
Another transformational rule is used for relative clause transformation. English relative clauses contain (and are usually introduced by) a relative pronoun, such as *who* (or *whom* or *whose*), *which* or *that*.

I sent your book to my aunt   my aunt lives in Tegal

I sent your book to my aunt who lives in Tegal

As in the sentence above, the pronoun can be omitted in certain structures. Relative clauses modify nouns, and the noun that the relative clause modifies is called the *head noun*. In English, the head noun is repeated in the subordinate clause, where it is 'relativized'. A relative clause is part of the same noun phrase as its head noun. The structure of the resulting noun phrase can be represented as the diagram below.

```
                        NP
          ┌─────────────┼──────────────┐
        DET    N                  S
                      ┌──────────────┴───────┐
                     NP                    VP
                                   ┌────────┴──────┐
                                  V               PP
                                          ┌────────┴────────┐
                                        PREP              NP
         │      │      │      │          │                 │
        My    aunt   who   lives        in              Tegal
```
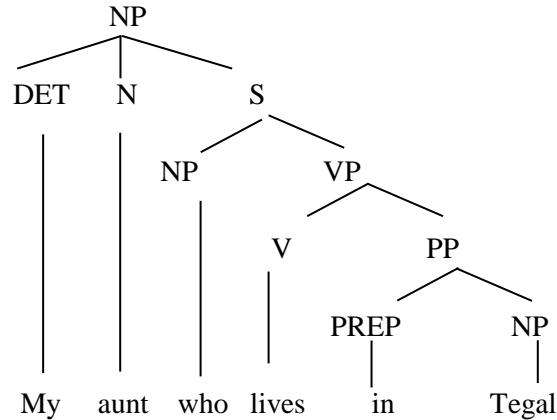
The most common type of inversion is relative clause (see above). Inversion also happens in other situations.

Based on Michael Swan on his book practical English usage there are two kinds of inversion: a. auxiliary verb before subject, b. whole verbs before subject.

a. Auxiliary verb before subject

Auxiliary verb + subject + main verb
Have/ be + subject + main verb
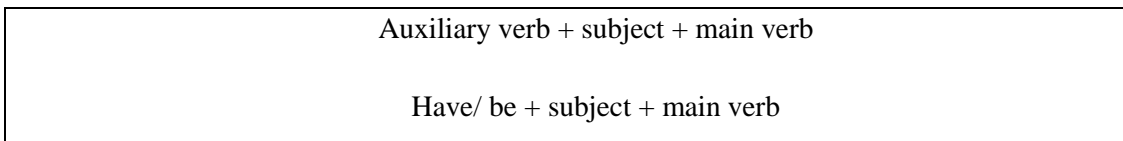
We put an auxiliary verb (and non-auxiliary have and be) before the subject of a clause in several different structures .

1) Questions

The position of subject and verb is reversed for forming question sentence. The pattern of question sentence:

Auxiliary verb + subject + verb
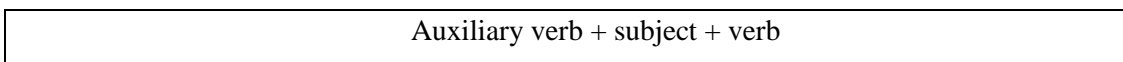
Or
QW + Auxiliary verb + subject + verb

The possible inversion is only on direct question. Normal word order (S + V + O) is required in indirect question. NO inversion is possible.

Example:

The reports want to know when the president will give his address.

However, in formal writings, inversion is sometimes used with be in indirect questions after how, especially when the subject is long.

Example:

I wondered how reliable the information was.

2)   Exclamations

Exclamations often have the same structure as negative questions. Example:

Isn't it could? → negative question

Isn't it could! → exclamation

Americans and some British speakers may use ordinary (non-negative) question forms in exclamation.

Example:

Was I furious? Question

Was I furious! Exclamation

In a rather old – fashioned literary style, inversion is sometimes found in exclamation after how and what.

Example:

How beautiful are the flowers!

3)   With "may"

"May" can come before the subject in wishes.

Example:

May he rot in hell!

4)   "After so, neither/ nor"

In 'short answers' and similar structure, those words are followed by auxiliary verb + subject.

Example:

'I'm hungry'. 'So am I'.

'I don't like opera'. 'Neither / Nor do I'.

a)   After "so"

We can use so with similar meaning to also, in the structure.

So + Auxiliary verb + Subject

The structure is used to answer or add to the sentence before, and uses the same auxiliary verb.

Example:

Louise can dance beautifully, and so can her sister.

"The structure is also used with non-auxiliary be and have".

Example:

I was tired, and so were then others.

After a clause with no auxiliary verb, we use do/does/did.

Example:

'He just wants the best for his country.' 'So did Hitler.'

b)   Neither and Nor

"Neither and nor" come at the beginning of a clause, and are followed by inverted word order.

Neither /nor + Auxiliary verb + subject

Example: 'I can't swim.' 'Neither can I '

5)   After negative and restrictive

If a negative adverb or adverbial expression is put at the beginning of a clause for emphasis, it is usually followed by auxiliary verb + subject. These structures are mostly rather formal.

Example:

At no time was the president aware of what was happening.

The same structure is possible after a complete clause beginning not until….

Example:

Not until he received her letter did he fully understand the depth of his feelings.

Inversion is also used after restrictive word like hardly, seldom, rarely, little, and never and after expression containing only. Those structures, too, are, formal or literary.

For example:

Hardly had I arrived when trouble started.

Inversion is not used after non – emphatic adverbial expressions of place and time.

Example:

Not far from here you can see foxes.

Not → (not far from here can you see foxes)

Inversion is used when not + object is put at the beginning of sentence for emphasis.

Example:

>Not a single word did she say.

Example:

- Never

>Never had she seen such a beautiful sight before.

- Seldom

>Seldom do we see such an amazing display of dance.

- Rarely

>Rarely will you hear such beautiful music.

- Only then

>Only then did I understand why the tragedy had happened.

- Not only … but

>Not only does he love chocolate and sweets but he also smokes.

- No sooner

>No sooner had we arrived home than the police rang the doorbell.

- Scarcely

>Scarcely had I got off the bus when it crashed into the back of a car.

- Only later

>Only later did she really think about the situation.

- Nowhere

>Nowhere have I ever had such bad service.

- Little

>Little did he know!

- Only in this way

>Only in this way could John earn enough money to survive.

- In no way

>In no way do I agree with what you're saying.

- On no account

    On no account should you do anything without asking me first.

In the following expressions, the inversion comes in the second part of the sentence:

- Not since

    Not since Lucy left college had she had such a wonderful time.
- Only after

    Only after I'd seen her flat did I understand why she wanted to live there.
- Only when

    Only when we'd all arrived home did I feel calm.
- Only by

    Only by working extremely hard could we afford to eat.

6) **After" as, than, and so"**

Inversion sometimes happens after as, than and emphasizing so in a literary style

Example:

a)   She was very religious, as were most of her friends.
b)   City dwellers have a higher death rate than do country people.
c)   So ridiculous did she look that everybody burst out laughing.

7) **Conditional clauses (of types 2 and 3)**

In formal and literary conditional clauses, an auxiliary verb can be put before the subject instead of using "if".

 Example:

    If she were my daughter, I would help her (were she my daughter, I would help her)

b. Whole verb before subject

1) After adverbial expressions of place

When an adverb such as down, in, out, and up is placed at the beginning of a sentence for emphasis, the verb is places before the subject.

When an adverbial expression of place or direction comes at the beginning of a clause, intransitive verbs are often put before their subjects.

Example:

On the grass sat an enormous frog.

Directly in front of them stood a great castle.

This structure is often used in speech with here, there and other short adverbs and adverb particles.

Example:

Here comes Freddy! (NOT Here Freddy comes)

"If" a subject is a pronoun, it goes before the verb.

Example:

Here she comes. (NOT Here comes she).

2) Reporting

In story telling, the subject often comes after reporting verbs like said, asked, suggested etc when these follow direct speech.

Example:

a)   What do you mean? Asked Henry

b)   'I love you', whispered Jane.

5. Jakarta Post

a. Definition

The Jakarta Post is a daily English language newspaper in Indonesia. The paper is owned by PT Bina Media Tenggara, and the head office is in the nation's capital, Jakarta.

The Jakarta Post was started as collaboration between four Indonesian media under the urging of Information Minister Ali Murtopo and politician Jusuf Wanandi. After the first issue was printed on 25 April 1983, it spent several years with minimal advertisements and increasing circulation. After a change in chief editors in 1991, it began to take a more vocal pro-democracy point of view. The paper was one of the few Indonesian English-language dailies to survive the 1997 Asian financial crisis and currently has a circulation of about 40,000.[29]

As the newspaper also seeks to influence public opinion on various social, political or moral matters, its language frequently contains vocabulary with evaluative connotation, such as to allege (the person who allegedly committed the crime), to claim (the defendant claims to know nothing about it). These cast some doubt on what is stated further and make it clear to the reader that those are not yet affirmed facts. Elements of appraisal use of specific vocabulary but in synthetic constructions indicating lack of surety on the part of the reporter as to the correctness of the facts reported or his/her desire to avoid responsibility.

The Jakarta Post also features both a Sunday and Online edition, which go into detail not possible in the daily print edition. It is targeted at foreigners and educated Indonesians, although the middle-class Indonesian readership has increased. Noted for being a training ground for local and international reporters, The Jakarta Post has won several awards and been described as being "Indonesia's leading English-language daily".[30] The Jakarta Post is a member of Asia News Network.

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[29] The Jakarta Post - Wikipedia.html accessed on November 1, 2016, time: 15.05.

[30]Stefan Eklöf, *Power and Political Culture in Suharto's Indonesia : the Indonesian Democratic Party (PDI) and Decline of the New Order (1986–98).* (Copenhagen: NIAS. *ISBN 978-87-91114-18-2*, 2003), p. 14.

b.   History

The Jakarta Post was the brainchild of Information Minister Ali Murtopo and politician Jusuf Wanandi. Murtopo and Wanandi were disappointed at the perceived bias against Indonesia in foreign news sources. At the time, there were two English-language dailies, the Indonesia Times and Indonesian Observer.[31] However, due to negative public perception regarding the existing papers they decided to create a new one.

In order to ensure credibility, the two agreed to convince a group of competing newspapers (the Golkar-backed Suara Karya, the Catholic-owned Kompas, the Protestant-owned Sinar Harapan, and the weekly Tempo) to back the nascent paper. It was hoped to become a quality English-language paper, similar to The Straits Times in Singapore, the Bangkok Post in Thailand, and the New Straits Times in Malaysia. [32]

After founding PT Bina Media Tenggara to back the paper, Wanandi spent several months contacting influential figures at the targeted newspapers. To receive their cooperation, Kompas requested a 25 percent share in the new newspaper, for which it would handle the daily business operations, such as printing, circulation, and advertising. Tempo offered to assist with management in return for a 15 percent share, while Sabam Siagian of Sinar Harapan was hired as the first chief editor, for which Sinar Harapan received stock.

The establishment of the paper was further aided by incoming Information Minister Harmoko, who received 5 percent interest for his role in acquiring a license. In total, the start-up cost Rp. 500 million (US$700,000 at the time). Muhammad Chudori,[33] a co-founder of The Jakarta Post who formerly reported for Antara, became the newspaper's first general manager.

Further details, including the matter of *Sinar Harapan*'s share of stock and the publisher, were decided at a meeting at Wanandi's office in March 1983. The next month, on 25 April, the first edition — totaling eight pages — was published. The

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[31] Sabam Siagian, *"Grabbed at the Creation — My Years at the 'Post'"*, (The Jakarta Post. Jakarta. Archived from *the original* on 23 June 2003*).*

[32] Bill Tarrant, *Reporting Indonesia : the Jakarta Post Story,(Jakarta: Equinox.* ISBN 978-90-04-04331-2*, 2008),* p. 67.

[33] Tarrant, Bill*, Reporting Indonesia : the Jakarta Post Story…*, p. 68.

first news room of the newspaper was located in *Kompas*'s former laundry room, a one story warehouse; the first employees had to do the layout by hand, using pica poles as straight edges. During the first few months, the writers translated and recycled previously published stories from Indonesian media, which were later picked up by foreign wire services. Original reporting was rare as the editors at first did not want to deal with the censorship of Suharto's New Order government.

During the early years of publication, *The Jakarta Post* had difficulty attracting advertisers, to the point that some editions ran without ads. However, circulation increased dramatically, from 8,657 in 1983 to 17,480 in 1988. Although it was originally hoped that the paper would begin to turn a profit within the first three years, the recession in the early 1980s led to the start-up funds being depleted. Eventually, in 1985 the paper took out an interest-free loan and received Rp.700 million from its owners. After advertising increased, *The Jakarta Post* was able to turn a profit by 1988,[34] and was considered "one of the most credible newspapers" in Indonesia.

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[34] Tarrant, Bill*, Reporting Indonesia : the Jakarta Post Story…*, p. 92.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter intends to present the methodology used by the researcher in the research. It will explain type of the research, method and technique of research. The researcher will describe the steps of the research.

A. Type of the Research

The researcher uses descriptive qualitative in doing this research. According to Moleong (1990: 2) "A qualitative research is a research without any calculating and numbering". Qualitative research is an approach to the study of social phenomena; its various genres are naturalistic and interpretative, and they draw on multiple methods of inquiry. Some characteristics of qualitative research are: take places in the natural world, uses multiple methods that are interactive and humanistic, it is emergent rather that prefigured and fundamentally interpretative.[35] Qualitative research has some purposes, are; describing, and reporting the creation of key concepts, theory generation and testing.[36]

Kind of this research is descriptive study. It hasn't purpose to test the certain hypothesis, but just describes some variable and condition naturally.[37] Relating to this, Bogdan and Taylor defines qualitative research as a research procedure resulting descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from the people and object being observed. The researcher used descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive qualitative research is a research that carried out with the main aim to given description about a condition objectively. According to Djama'an and Aan (2012) qualitative research is a research approach that reveal certain social situations by describing the real correctly, the shape of the words based on techniques of collecting and analyzing relevant that the gain

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[35]Catherine Marshall, et. al. *Designing Qualitative Research*, *Third ed*, (United States of America: Sage, 1999), p. 2-3.
[36]Louis Cohen, et. al. *Research Methods in Education*. *Sixth ed*. (USA and Canada: Routledge, 2007), p. 168.
[37]Suharsimi Arikunto, *Manajemen Penelitian*, (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 2007), p. 234.

from the natural situation.[38] The researcher takes qualitative research because this research is to identify inversion on Jakarta Post and each contribution to Syntax, Grammar, and Writing Course.

B. Subject of the Study

Subject of this study is The Jakarta Post (on Wednesday, July 19, 2017, Twenty-Four Pages Vol, 35 No, 066. WWW.JAKARTAPOST.COM). It will be identified to get the contributions to the writing course. The researcher knows the condition of the teaching writing here is used as consideration in determining the contribution to the Writing Course, Syntax, and Grammar especially for English Language Education Department in Education and Teacher Training Faculty Walisongo State University of Islamic Studies.

C. Source of Data

The main data was collected which provides the information of inversion found in *the Jakarta Post* (on Wednesday, July 19, 2017, Twenty-Four Pages Vol, 35 No, 066. WWW.JAKARTAPOST.COM). There are main data resources; those are Newspaper Jakarta Post and Word-wide-web of Jakarta post.

D. Focus of the Research

In this research, the researcher focuses on analyzing inversion found in Jakarta Post. For that reason, this work is focused on inversion on Jakarta post, where a number of syntactical inversion found in *the Jakarta Post* (on Wednesday, July 19, 2017, Twenty-Four Pages Vol, 35 No, 066. WWW.JAKARTAPOST.COM).[39]

E. Technique of Collecting Data

What we can do – we've got software and hardware tools that actually show how words are being used, how widely they're being used, so it's not only a question of

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[38]Djama'an Satori dan Aan Komariah, *Metodologi Penelitian Qualitatif*, (Bandung: ALFABETA CV, 2012), p. 25.

[39] Jakarta post on Wednesday, December 19th, 2017, Twenty-Four Pages Vol, 35 No, 066. www.JAKARTAPOST.com.

numbers, but also a question of different places it's being used so everywhere from magazines, to newspapers. Social networking as well is so huge–so we're getting words in the dictionary now like de-friend, or un-friend on a social networking site such as Facebook. We're seeing lots of words like that come into the language now.

The technique of data collection of this study is scrutinizing or attentive observation method. Scrutinizing or attentive observation method is to observe the use of language both orally and in writing. If the data is written language such as narrative text, mass media language, and etc., we can also use this method.[40] The data are taken from *The Jakarta Post* (on Wednesday, July 19, 2017, Twenty-Four Pages Vol, 35 No, 066. WWW.JAKARTAPOST.COM) and other supporting data related to the object study by reading in as much as it is kinds of printed journalism presented in written language. The technique in collecting data in this research involves several activities that are;

The first step of data collection procedure was reading the newspaper. The researcher read *The Jakarta Post* (on Wednesday, July 19, 2017, Twenty-Four Pages Vol, 35 No, 066. WWW.JAKARTAPOST.COM), it is considered as the data. The data are all of news on *The Jakarta Post* (on Wednesday, July 19, 2017, Twenty-Four Pages Vol, 35 No, 066. WWW.JAKARTAPOST.COM).

After the complete reading was done, the next step was identification. The researcher identified syntactical inversion found in *The Jakarta Post.* The next step was classification. The data that had been identified was then classified based on syntactical inversion patterns. To simplify data, the researcher selected the representative of each pattern from the whole classified patterns of syntactical inversion and it will be analyzed.

In doing this research, the researcher need some reference that related to the study. These are aimed to help the researcher in analyzing the data. There were several steps that the researcher did in collecting the reference, as follows: 1) Looking for books related to the study from library, 2) Looking for any materials related with the study or internet, 3) Looking for any thesis related to the study from library or digital library.

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[40] Mahsun, *Metode Penelitian Bahasa Tahapan Strategi, Metode, dan Tekniknya*, (Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo, 2005), p. 92.

F. Data Analysis Technique

The analysis data technique that researcher used is content analysis. Content analysis is one of the techniques that commonly used in qualitative research. According May ring as cited by Louis Cohen, it focuses on language and linguistic features, meaning in context, is systematic and verifiable (e.g. in its use of codes and categories), as the rules for analysis are explicit, transparent and public. Further, as the data are in a permanent form (texts), verification through reanalysis and replication is possible.[41]

The whole process of content analysis can follow eleven steps: define the research questions to be addressed by the content analysis, define the population from which units of text are to be sampled, define the sample to be included, define the context of generation of the document, define the units of analysis, decide the codes to be used in the analysis, conduct the coding, conduct the data analysis, summarizing, and make speculative inference.[42] In analyzing the data, the researcher took only some steps of content analysis as below:

1. Identifying the source.

   The first step, the researcher makes list of kinds of Inversions as the equipment to identify the words, phrases, clauses and sentences as the sign of the object; it's done to get the purpose of using each Inversions which the researcher wants to find out in this study based on the statement of the problem.

2. Analyzing and classifying data.

   In analyzing the data, the researcher also uses data reduction. Data reduction is not something separate from analysis. It is part of analysis.[43] Reducing data means that summarize and chose things that are basic, focusing on things that are important, sought theme, pattern and remove the unnecessary. In this case, the researcher will

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[41] Louis Cohen, at all., *Research Method in Education*, (USA: Routledge, 2007), p. 475.
[42] Louis Cohen, at all., *Research Method ….* , p. 476-483.

[43] Greg Guest, etc., *Applied Thematic Analysis,* http://methods.sagepub.com/book/appliedthematic-analysis/n6.xml, accessed on April 2017.

found inversion in *The Jakarta Post* (on Wednesday, July 19, 2017, Twenty-Four Pages Vol, 35 No, 066. WWW.JAKARTAPOST.COM).

Classifying sentences into their types, the researcher then will try to find out inversion and parse the sentence to know structure of them.

3. Triangulation the analysis.

After finding and analyzing the data, the researcher used triangulation method for to validate of the data analysis correct. Validity, in qualitative research, refers to whether the findings of a study are true and certain—"true" in the sense that research findings accurately reflect the situation, and "certain" in the sense that research findings are supported by the evidence.[44] Triangulation is a method used by qualitative researchers to check and establish validity in their studies by analyzing a research question from multiple perspectives.

 The data triangulation involves using different *sources* of information in order to increase the validity of a study. In Extension, these sources are likely to be stakeholders in a program—participants, other researchers, program staff, other community members, and so on.

In this research the investigator triangulation is Fella Shoufa Masitha as student ELT of college of magister Semarang University. The methods of triangulations to investigate are:

a. Finding and corrects the analysis

b. Findings from all of the methods draws the same or similar conclusions

c. Then validity has been established.

4. Explaining and describing the syntactic analysis inversion found in *The Jakarta Post*.

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[44] Lisa A. Guion, Ed.D., *Triangulation: Establishing the Validity of Qualitative Studies*, (Journal Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville, 32611. 2002), p. 1.

The researcher describes and explains inversion of used *The Jakarta* (on Wednesday, July 19, 2017, Twenty-Four Pages Vol, 35 No, 066. WWW.JAKARTAPOST.COM) based of syntactic analysis using three models parsing to know types of inversion.

5. Conclusion to answer the research question demands.

The last step, the results of both analyses will be result findings and then those will be identified more to get the contribution to the writing course, especially at English Department in Education and Teacher Training Faculty of Walisongo State University of Islamic Studies, as additional knowledge of writing in getting advanced and communicative writing. Then the researcher will make a conclusion based on the result of the research that was done before.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. Research Finding

In this chapter the researcher shows the result identification of inversion found in *the Jakarta Post* (on Wednesday, July 19, 2017, Twenty-Four Pages Vol, 35 No, 066. WWW.JAKARTAPOST.COM). The researcher will give more explanation about the subject of the study as a finding. It means that the researcher will give a general knowledge about *The Jakarta Post* and writing course.

In identifying inversion, the researcher makes list of inversion types. The objects of identification are words, phrases, clauses and sentences containing inversion which can be identified in newspaper previously mentioned as the object of the thesis. This identification is done to give some contributions to advance writing for academic purpose, syntax material as practically, and the teaching grammar course.

1. The Jakarta Post

The students of English Language Department (ELT) need to improve the skills and abilities in the learning process. The Jakarta Post is one of newspaper published Indonesia using English for present the news, and it can as media for entertaining the knowledge. Furthermore, the student of Walisongo State University of Islamic Studies can read the Jakarta Post with enjoyable and pleasure for syntax material focus of inversion from its media, because it can access free and easily in the libraries university. The Jakarta Post carries material of an extremely differ character. On the page of The Jakarta Post, one finds not only news and comments on it, but also stories and poems, crossword puzzles, and the like, since these serve the purpose of entertaining the readers.

Since the primary function of a newspaper is to import information, only printed matter serve this purpose comes under newspaper language variety. Such matter can be classed as brief news items and communication, press report (parliamentary, of court proceedings, etc.), articles purely information in character, advertisements and announcements.

The function of brief news items, communicative, and reports is to inform the reader. They state only facts without giving commentary. This accounts for the total absence of

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any individuality of expression and the lack of emotional coloring. The vocabulary used here is neutral and common literary. It is essentially matter-of-fact, and stereotypical forms of expression prevail. But apart from this, a newspaper including Jakarta post newspaper has its specific vocabulary that can be found in its other features by editorials, articles, advertisement.

2. Analyzing the inversion found in *The Jakarta Post* (on Wednesday, July 19, 2017, Twenty-Four Pages Vol, 35 No, 066. WWW.JAKARTAPOST.COM).

In identifying English Inversion sentence, researcher makes list of English Inversion sentence types. The objects of identification are words, phrases, clauses and sentences containing English inversion sentence, it is identified in *The Jakarta Post* (on Wednesday, July 19, 2017, Twenty-Four Pages Vol, 35 No, 066. WWW.JAKARTAPOST.COM) as the subject of the thesis. This identification is done to give some contributions to the teaching writing course.

This list of symbols and abbreviations is summarized below.

S sentence   **NP** noun phrase   **PN** proper noun

N noun   **VP** verb phrase   **Adv** adverb

V verb   **Adj** adjective   **Prep** preposition

Art article   **Pro** pronoun   **PP** prepositional phrase

   a. Inversion happens when adverb before subject.

In this analysis researcher analyzed the Inversions happens when adverb before subject. The researcher found the inversion sentence adverb before subject (**S→Adv+Np**), this inversion types get ninety one inversion sentences (appendix A. 1), like this sentence below:

   "**Recently**, **China** closed the door against coal imports from North Korea."

Here is the representative using three method parse of the data.

1) Bracketing

The researcher analyzed the sentence using bracketing of parsing model analysis, this model have fourth level for analyzing the sentence. Those are:

a) First level: sentence level

[Recently, **China** closed the door against coal imports from North Korea]

The bracket marked to identify the sentence in this first level.

b) Second level: clause level

[[Recently, [**China** closed the door]] [against coal imports from North Korea]]

In this level, the brackets separated to mark the clauses of the sentence. The result marks three clauses. Those are '*Recently, China closed the door'*, *'China closed the door'*, and *'against coal imports from North Korea'*.

c) Third level: phrase level

[[Recently, [[**China**] [closed [the door]]]] [[against [[coal] [imports [from [North Korea]]]]]]]

The brackets separated and marked the phrase of the sentence. Those are; NP (*'China', the door', 'coal', 'North Korea'*), VP (*'closed the door', 'against coal imports from North'*) and PP (*'from North Korea'*).

d) Forth level: word level

[[[Recently], [[[**China**]] [[closed] [[the] [door]]]]] [[[against] [[coal]] [[imports] [[from] [[North Korea]]]]]]]]

Finally, the brackets separated and marked the word of the sentence, those are; Adverb (*'Recently', 'against'*), Noun (*'China', 'door', 'coal', 'North Korea'*), Verb (*'closed', 'imports'*), Article (*'the'*), and Preposition (*'from'*).

2) Labeled Bracketing

The researcher analyzed and used labeled bracketing the sentence of parsing model analysis, this model have fourth level for analyzing the sentence. Those are:

a) First level

[$_{S1}$**Recently**, **China** closed the door against coal imports from North Korea]

The bracket and label marked and labeled to identify the sentence used symbol S1.

b) Second level

$[_{S1}[_{S2}$ **Recently**, $[_{S3}$ **China** closed the door$]]$ $[_{S4}$ against coal imports from North Korea$]]$

After in the first level, the brackets separated and labeled with symbols the clauses of the sentence (S1). The result marks three clauses of the sentence, those are S2 '*Recently, China closed the door*', S3 *'China closed the door'*, and S4 *'against coal imports from North Korea'*.

c) Third level

$[_{S1}[_{S2}$ **Recently**, $[_{S3}[_{NP}$ **China**$]$ $[_{VP}$ closed $[_{NP}$ the door$]]]]]$ $[_{S4}[_{VP}$ against$[_{NP}$ coal$]]$ $[_{VP}$ imports $[_{PP}$ from $[_{NP}$ North Korea$]]]]]]$

This level, the brackets separated and used labels to mark the phrases of the sentence (S1) with symbol. Those are; NP ('*China', the door', 'coal', 'North Korea'*), VP (*'closed the door', 'against coal imports from North Korea'*) and PP (*'from North Korea'*).

d) Forth level

$[_{S1}[_{S2}[_{Adv}$ **Recently**$]$, $[_{S3}[_{NP}[_{N}$ **China**$]]$ $[_{VP}[_{V}$ closed$]$ $[_{NP}[_{Art}$ the$]$ $[_{N}$ door$]]]]]]$ $[_{S4}[_{VP}[_{Adv}$ against$]$ $[_{NP}[_{N}$ coal$]]$ $[_{VP}[_{V}$ imports$]$ $[_{PP}[_{Prep}$ from$]$ $[_{NP}[_{N}$ North Korea$]]]]]]]]$

Finally, the brackets separated and used label to mark the words of the sentence (S1) with symbol, those are; Adverb ('*Recently', 'against'*), Noun (*'China', 'door', 'coal', 'North Korea'*), Verb ('*closed', 'imports'*), Article (*'the'*), and Preposition (*'from'*).

3) Tree Diagram

The researcher analyzed the sentence using tree diagram of parsing model analysis.

Recently, **China** closed the door against coal imports from North Korea.
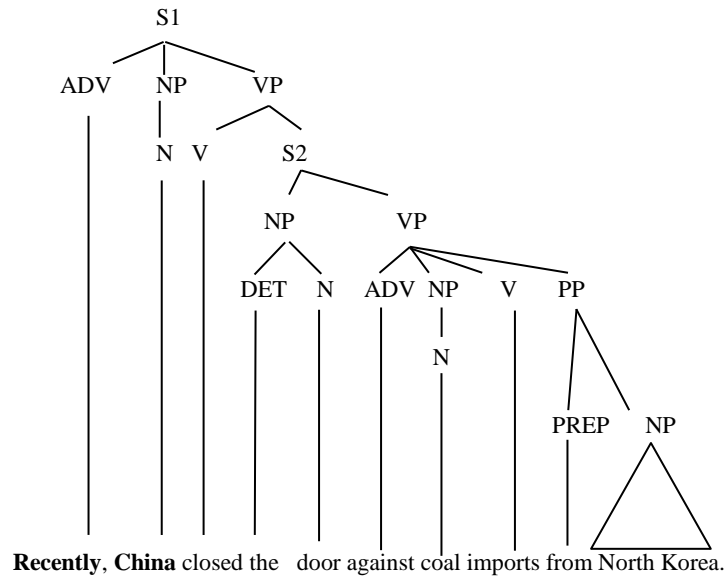
The tree diagram provides the analysis of the whole sentence S1 is expanded ADV (**Recently**), NP→N (**China**), and VP→V (closed) - S2 (the door against coal imports from North Korea). The S2 is expanded NP (DET-N) + VP (ADV-NP-V-PP).

Phrase structure tree pattern:

S1→Adv+NP+VP   NP→N

VP→V+S2   S2→NP+VP

NP→Det+N   VP→ADV+NP+V+PP

NP→N   PP→Prep+NP

b. Inversion happens when the sentence used for relative clause transformation.

English relative clauses contain a relative pronoun, such as **who (or whom or whose), which or that**. The researcher found the inversion sentence used for relative clause transformation, there are eighty one Inversions happens when

English relative clauses contain a relative pronoun, like this sentence bellow: (appendix A. 2)

"Many of these types have similar symptoms, **which** makes diagnosis difficult."

Here is the representative using three method parse of the data above.

1) Bracketing

The researcher analyzed the sentence using bracketing of parsing model analysis, this model have fourth level for analyzing the sentence. Those are:

a) First level: sentence level

[Many of these types have similar symptoms, **which** makes diagnosis difficult.]

The bracket marked to identify the sentence in this first level.

b) Second level: clause level

[[Many of these types have similar symptoms], [**which** makes diagnosis difficult.]]

After first level, the brackets separated and marked the clauses of the sentence. The result marks are two clauses, those are '*Many of these types have similar symptoms*' and '*which makes diagnosis difficult*'.

c) Third level: phrase level

[[[Many of these types] [have similar [symptoms]]], [[**which**] [makes [diagnosis] difficult.]]]

This level, the brackets separated and marked the phrase of the sentence. Those are; NP ('*Many of these types', which', 'diagnosis*') and VP ('*have similar symptoms', 'makes diagnosis difficult*').

d) Fourth level: word level

[[[[Many] [of] [these] [types]] [[have] [similar] [[symptoms]]]], [[[**which**]] [[makes] [[diagnosis]] [difficult.]]]]

Finally, the brackets separated and marked the word of the sentence, those are; Determiner ('*Many*'), Preposition ('*of*'), Adjective ('*these', 'similar', and 'difficult*'), Noun ('*types', 'symptoms', 'which', 'diagnosis*'), and Verb ('*have', 'makes*').

2) Labeled Bracketing

The researcher analyzed and used labeled bracketing the sentence of parsing model analysis, this model have fourth level for analyzing the sentence. Those are:

a) First level

[S1 Many of these types have similar symptoms, **which** makes diagnosis difficult.]

The bracket and label marked the sentence to identify using symbol S1.

b) Second level

[S1[S2 Many of these types have similar symptoms], [S3 **which** makes diagnosis difficult.]]

After in the first level, the brackets separated and labeled to mark the clauses of the sentence (S1) with symbols S2 and S3. The result marks are two clauses, those are S2 (*'Many of these types have similar symptoms'*) and S3 (*'which makes diagnosis difficult'*).

c) Third level

[S1[S2[NP Many of these types] [VP have similar [NP symptoms]]], [S3[NP **which]** [VP makes [NP diagnosis] difficult.]]]

This level, the brackets separated and used labels to mark the phrases of the sentence with symbols NP, and VP. Those are: NP (*'Many of these types', which', 'diagnosis'*) and VP (*'have similar symptoms', 'makes diagnosis difficult'*).

d) Fourth level

[S1[S2[NP[Det Many] [Prep of] [Adj these] [N types]] [VP[V have] [Adj similar] [NP[N symptoms]]]], [S3[NP[N **which]]** [VP[V makes] [NP[N diagnosis]] [Adj difficult.]]]]

Finally, the brackets separated and used label to mark the words of the sentence (S1) with symbol, those are; Determiner (*'Many'*), Preposition (*'of'*), Adjective (*'these', 'similar', and 'difficult'*), Noun (*'types', 'symptoms', 'which', 'diagnosis'*), and Verb (*'have', 'makes'*).

3) Tree Diagram

The researcher analyzed the sentence using tree diagram of parsing model analysis.

Many of these types have similar symptoms, **which** makes diagnosis difficult.
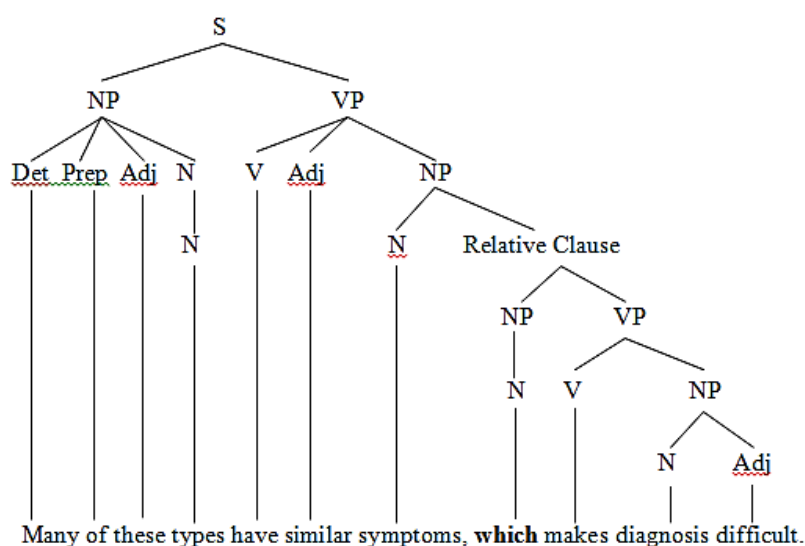
The tree diagram provides the analysis of the whole sentence S is expanded NP (Many of these types) and VP (have similar symptoms, **which** makes diagnosis difficult). They also expanded appropriate the constituency above.

Phrase structure tree pattern:

S→NP+VP   NP→Det+Prep+Adj+N

VP→V+Adj+NP   NP→N+Relative Clause

Relative Clause→NP+VP   NP→N

VP→V+NP   NP→N+Adj

c. Auxiliary verb etc before subject.

We put an auxiliary verb (non auxiliary have and be) before the subject of a clause in several different structure.

Auxiliary verb + subject + main verb

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Have / be + subject + main verb

1) Question

The position of subject and verb is reversed for forming question sentence.

Auxiliary verb + subject + verb

QW + Auxiliary verb + subject + verb

The researcher found the inversion sentence used it. There are four inversions happens the position of subject and verb is reversed for forming question sentence, like this sentence bellow: (appendix A. 3.a)

"What does the future hold for ASEAN?"

Here is the representative using three method parse of the data above.

a) Bracketing

The researcher analyzed the sentence using bracketing of parsing model analysis, this model have fourth level for analyzing the sentence. Those are:

i. First level: sentence level

[What does the future hold for ASEAN?]

The bracket marked to identify the sentence in this first level.

ii. Second level: clause level

[What [does the future hold for ASEAN?]]

After first level, the brackets separated and marked the clauses of the sentence. The result marks one clause. That is '*does the future hold for ASEAN'*.

iii. Third level: phrase level

[[What] [[does [the future hold] [for [ASEAN?]]]]]

This level, the brackets separated and marked the phrase of the sentence. Those are; NP ('*What', 'the future hold', 'ASEAN'*), VP ('*does the future hold for ASEAN'*), and PP ('*for ASEAN'*).

iv. Fourth level: word level

[[[What]] [[[does] [[the] [future hold]**]] [[for] [[ASEAN?]]]]]]

Finally, the brackets separated and marked the word of the sentence, those are; Noun/ Question word (*'what', 'future hold', 'ASEAN'*), Verb (*'does'*), Article (*'the'*), Preposition (*'for'*).

b) Labeled Bracketing

The researcher analyzed the sentence using labeled bracketing of parsing model analysis, this model have fourth level for analyzing the sentence. Those are:

i. First level

[S1What does the future hold for ASEAN?]

The bracket and label marked and labeled to identify the sentence use symbol S1.

ii. Second level

[S1What [S2 **does the future hold** for ASEAN?]]

After in the first level, the brackets separated and labeled the clauses of the sentence (S1) with symbol. The result marks one clause. That is S2 (*'does the future hold for ASEAN'*).

iii. Third level

[S1[NP What][S2[VP **does** [NP **the future hold**] [PP for [NP ASEAN?]]]]]

This level, the brackets separated and used labels to mark the phrases of the sentence (S1) with symbol, those are; NP (*'what', 'the future hold', 'ASEAN'*), VP (*'does the future hold for ASEAN'*), and PP (*'for ASEAN'*).

iv. Fourth level

[S1[NP[N/QW What]][S2[VP[V **does]** [NP [Art **the] [N future hold**]] [PP[Prep for] [NP [N ASEAN?]]]]]]

Finally, the brackets separated and used label the words of the sentence (S1) with symbol, those are; Noun/ Question word (*'what', 'future hold', 'ASEAN'*), Verb (*'does'*), Article (*'the'*), and Preposition (*'for'*).

c) Tree Diagram

The researcher analyzed the sentence using tree diagram of parsing model analysis.

```
                    S
            ┌───────┴───────┐
           NP              VP
            │         ┌──────┼──────────┐
            │       Aux V   NP          PP
            │         │    ┌──┐       ┌──┴──┐
          N/QW        │   Art  N    Prep   NP
            │         │    │   ╱╲      │     │
            │         │    │  ╱  ╲     │     │
        What does  the future hold for ASEAN?
```

What does the future hold for ASEAN?
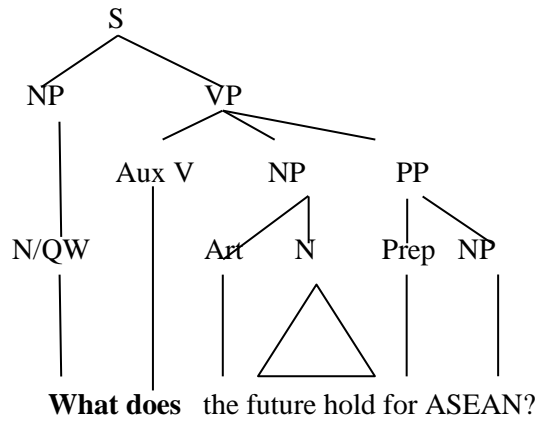
The tree diagram provides the analysis of the whole sentence S is expanded NP (**What)** and VP (**does** the future hold for ASEAN). They also expanded appropriate the constituency above.

Phrase structure tree pattern:

S→NP+VP   NP→N/QW

VP→Aux V+NP+PP   NP→Art+N

PP→Prep+NP

2) Exclamation

Exclamations often have the same structure as a **negative question**. The researcher found the inversion sentence used it, like this sentence bellow:

(The researcher not found this type on the object of research)

3) With "may"

"May" can come before the subject in **wishes**. The researcher found the inversion sentence used it, like this sentence bellow:

(The researcher not found this type on the object of research)

4) After "so, neither/ nor"

The researcher found the inversion sentence used it. There is one Inversion happens in 'short answers' and similar structure, those words are followed by "so/ neither/ nor + auxiliary verb + subject", like this sentence bellow: (appendix A.3.d)

"Families come in all shapes and sizes and of course while people get married as man and woman, there are those who transition along the way, **so does this mean** their marriage is no longer valid?"

Here is the representative using three method parse of the data above.

"So does this mean their marriage is no longer valid?"

a) Bracketing

The researcher analyzed the sentence using bracketing of parsing model analysis, this model have fourth level for analyzing the sentence. Those are:

i. First level: sentence level
   [So does this mean their marriage is no longer valid?]
   The bracket marked to identify the sentence in this first level.

ii. Second level: clause level
   [[So does this mean][their marriage is no longer valid?]]
   After first level, the brackets separated and marked the clauses of the sentence. The result marks are two clauses (*'So does this mean', 'their marriage in no longer valid'*).

iii. Third level: phrase level
   [[So [does this mean][[their marriage]] is [no longer valid?]]]
   This level, the brackets separated and marked the phrase of the sentence, those are; NP (*'does this mean', and 'their marriage'*) and VP (*'their marriage is no longer valid'*).

iv. Fourth level: word level
   [[[So] [[does] [this] [mean]][[their] [marriage]][is][[no longer] [valid?]]]]

Finally, the brackets separated and marked the word of the sentence, those are; Adverb (*'So'*), Auxiliary (*'does'*), Determiner (*'this'*), Noun (*'mean', 'their marriage'*), Verb (*'no longer valid'*), and Auxiliary (*'is'*).

b) Labeled Bracketing

The researcher analyzed the sentence using labeled bracketing of parsing model analysis, this model have fourth level for analyzing the sentence. Those are:

i. First level

[S1 So does this mean their marriage is no longer valid?]

The bracket and label marked and labeled to identify the sentence using symbol S1.

ii. Second level

[S1[S2 So does this mean][S3 their marriage is no longer valid?]]

After in the first level, the brackets separated, marked and labeled the clauses of the sentence (S1) with symbol. The result mark are two clauses, those are S2 (*'So does this mean'*) and S3 (*'their marriage in no longer valid'*).

iii. Third level

[S1[S2 So [NP does this mean][S3[VP[NP their marriage] is no longer valid?]]]

In this level, the brackets separated and used labels to mark the phrases of the sentence (S1) with symbol, those are; NP (*'does this mean', 'their marriage'*) and VP (*'their marriage is no longer valid'*).

iv. Fourth level

[S1[S2 [Adv So] [NP[Aux does] [Det this]] [N mean][S3[VP[NP[PN their] [N marriage]][Aux is][V no longer valid?]]]]

Finally, the brackets separated and used label to mark the words of the sentence (S1) with symbol, those are; Adverb (*'So'*), Auxiliary (*'does'*), Determiner (*'this'*), Noun (*'mean', 'marriage'*), Proper Noun (*'their'*), Verb (*'no longer valid'*), and Auxiliary (*'is'*).

c) Tree Diagram

The researcher tries to analyze the sentence using tree diagram of parsing model analysis.
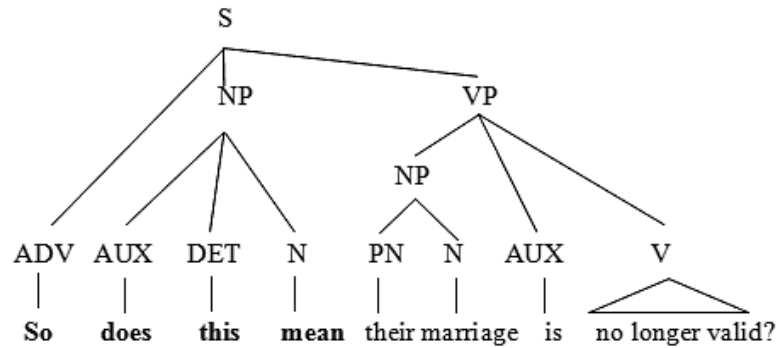
The tree diagram provides the analysis of the whole sentence S is expanded ADV (**So**), NP (**does this mean**), and VP (their marriage is no longer valid). They also expanded appropriate the constituency above.

Phrase structure tree pattern:

S→ADV+NP+VP   NP→AUX+DET+N

VP→NP+AUX+V   NP→PN+N

5) After negative and restrictive

If a **negative adverb or adverbial expression** is put at the beginning of a clause for emphasis, it is usually followed by **auxiliary verb + subject**. These structures are mostly rather formal.

The researcher found the inversion sentence used it, like this sentence bellow:

(The researcher not found this type on the object of research)

6) After "as, than, and so"

The researcher found the inversion sentence used it, there are four Inversions sometimes happen after "as, than and emphasizing so" in a literary style, like this sentence bellow: (appendix A.3.f)

"Notably, THBS2 concentrations combined with CA199 identified early stages better **than** any other known method."

Here is the representative using three method parse of the data above.

a) Bracketing

The researcher analyzed the sentence using bracketing of parsing model analysis, this model have fourth level for analyzing the sentence. Those are:

i.   First level: sentence level
[Notably, THBS2 concentrations combined with CA199 identified early stages better **than** any other known method]
The bracket marked the sentence in this first level.

ii.   Second level: clause level
[[Notably, [THBS2 concentrations combined with [CA199]] identified early stages better] **than** [any other known method]]
After first level, the brackets separated and marked the clauses of the sentence. The result marks are three clauses. Those are *'Notably, THBS2 concentrations combined with CA199', 'THBS2 concentrations combined with CA199', 'CA199 identified early stages better', and 'any other known method'.*

iii. Third level: phrase level
[[Notably,[[THBS2 concentrations][combined with [[CA199]]]] [identified [early stages] better]] **than** [[any other] [known [method]]]]
This level, the brackets separated and marked the phrase of the sentence. Those are; NP (*'THBS2 concentrations', 'CA199', 'any other', 'method'*), VP (*'combined with CA199', 'identified early stages better'*).

iv.   Fourth level: word level
[[[Notably],[[[THBS2][concentrations]]][[combined][with] [[[CA199]]]]] [[identified] [[early] [stages]] [better]]] **[than]** [[[any][other]] [[known] [[method]]]]]
Finally, the brackets separated and marked the word of the sentence, those are; Adverb (*'Notably'*), Noun (*'concentrations', 'marriage', 'CA199', 'stages', 'other', 'method'*), Proper Noun (*'THBS2'*), Verb

(*'combined', 'identified', 'known'*), Conjunction (*'with', 'than'*), and Adjective (*'early', 'better', 'any'*).

b) Labeled Bracketing

The researcher analyzed the sentence using labeled bracketing of parsing model analysis, this model have fourth level for analyzing the sentence. Those are:

i. First level

[$_{S1}$Notably, THBS2 concentrations combined with CA199 identified early stages better **than** any other known method]

The bracket and label marked and labeled the sentence using symbol S1.

ii. Second level

[$_{S1}$[$_{S2}$ Notably, [$_{S3}$ THBS2 concentrations combined with [$_{S4}$ CA199]] identified early stages better] **than** [$_{S5}$ any other known method]]

After in the first level, the brackets separated and used labels to mark the clauses of the sentence (S1) with symbol. The result marks are three clauses. Those are S2 (*'Notably, THBS2 concentrations combined with CA199'*), S3 (*'THBS2 concentrations combined with CA199'*), S4 (*'CA199 identified early stages better'*), and S5 (*'any other known method'*).

iii. Third level

[$_{S1}$[$_{S2}$ Notably,[$_{S3}$[$_{NP}$ THBS2 concentrations][$_{VP}$ combined with [$_{S4}$[$_{NP}$ CA199]]]] [$_{VP}$ identified [$_{NP}$ early stages] better]] **than** [$_{S5}$[$_{NP}$ any other] [$_{VP}$ known [$_{NP}$ method]]]]

This level, the brackets separated and used labels to mark the phrases of the sentence (S1) with symbol, those are; NP (*'THBS2 concentrations', 'CA199', 'any other', 'method'*), VP (*'combined with CA199', 'identified early stages better'*).

iv. Fourth level

[$_{S1}$[$_{S2}$[$_{Adv}$ Notably],[$_{S3}$[$_{NP}$[$_{PN}$ THBS2][$_{N}$ concentrations]]][$_{VP}$[$_{V}$ combined] [$_{Conj}$ with] [$_{S4}$[$_{NP}$[$_{N}$ CA199]]]]] [$_{VP}$[$_{V}$ identified] [$_{NP}$[$_{Adj}$ early] [$_{N}$

stages]][$_{Adj}$ better]]] [$_{Conj}$ **than**] [$_{S5}$[$_{NP}$[$_{Adj}$ any][$_N$ other]][$_{VP}$[$_V$ known][$_{NP}$[$_N$ method]]]]]]

Finally, the brackets separated and used label to mark the words of the sentence (S1) with symbol, those are; Adverb (*'Notably'*), Noun (*'concentrations', 'marriage', 'CA199', 'stages', 'other', 'method'*), Proper Noun (*'THBS2'*), Verb (*'combined', 'identified', 'known'*), Conjunction (*'with', 'than'*), and Adjective (*'early', 'better', 'any'*).

c) Tree Diagram

The researcher analyzed the sentence using tree diagram of parsing model analysis.
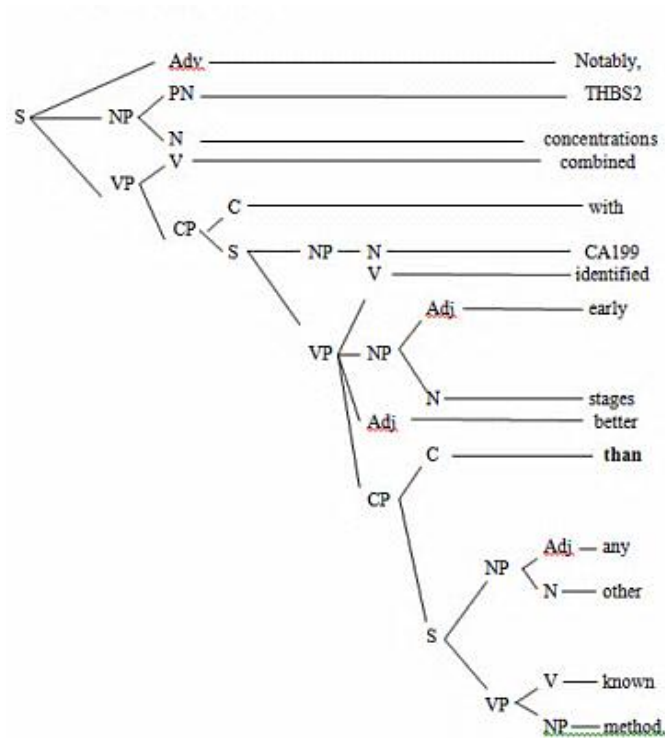
(The researcher draw vertical tree diagram, it cause the sentence is long to draw horizontal tree diagram)

The tree diagram provides the analysis of the whole sentence S is expanded Adv (Notably), NP (THBS2 concentrations), and VP (combined with CA199 identified early stages better **than** any other known method). They also expanded appropriate the constituency above.

Phrase structure tree pattern:

S→Adv+NP+VP	NP→PN+N
VP→V+CP	CP→C+S
S→NP+VP	NP→N
VP→V+NP+Adj+CP	NP→Adj+N
CP→C+S	S→NP+VP
NP→Adj+N	VP→V+NP

7) Conditional clauses with "if"

The researcher found the inversion sentence used it, there are nine Inversions happen an auxiliary verb can be put before the subject instead of using "if", like this sentence bellow: (appendix A.3.g)

> **"If** we are sad, it will have negative impacts on our immune system."

Here is the representative using three method parse of the data above.

a) Bracketing

The researcher analyzed the sentence using bracketing of parsing model analysis, this model have fourth level for analyzing the sentence. Those are:

i. First level: sentence level
[**If** we are sad, it will have negative impacts on our immune system.]
The bracket marked to identify the sentence in this first level.

ii. Second level: clause level
[[**If** [we are sad]], [it will have negative impacts on our immune system.]]
After first level, the brackets separated and marked the clauses of the sentence. The result marks are three clauses, those are *'If we are sad',* *'we are sad',* and *'it will have negative impacts on our immune system'.*

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iii.   Third level: phrase level

[[If [[we are] [sad]]], [[it will] [have [negative impacts] [on [our immune system.]]]]]

This level, the brackets separated and marked the phrase of the sentence, those are; NP (*'we are', 'it will', 'our immune system'*), VP (*'sad', 'have negative impacts on our immune system'*), and PP (*'on our immune system'*).

iv.   Fourth level: word level

[[[If] [[we][are]] [[sad]]]], [[[it][will]] [[have] [[negative] [impacts]] [[on [[our] [immune][system.]]]]]]

Finally, the brackets separated and marked the word of the sentence, those are; Conjunction (*'if'*), Noun (*'we', 'it', 'impacts', and 'system'*), Proper Noun (*'our'*), Auxiliary (*'are'*), Verb (*'sad', 'have'*), Determiner (*'will'*), Preposition (*'on'*), and Adjective (*'negative', 'immune'*).

b)   Labeled Bracketing

The researcher analyzed the sentence using labeled bracketing of parsing model analysis, this model have fourth level for analyzing the sentence. Those are:

i.   First level

[$_{S1}$ **If** we are sad, it will have negative impacts on our immune system.]

The bracket and label marked and labeled the sentence using symbol S1.

ii.   Second level

[$_{S1}$[$_{S2}$ **If** [$_{S3}$we are sad]], [$_{S4}$ it will have negative impacts on our immune system.]]

After in the first level, the brackets separated and labeled to mark the clauses of the sentence (S1) with symbol. The result marks are 3 clauses, those are S2 (*'If we are sad'*), S3 (*'we are sad'*), and S4 (*'it will have negative impacts on our immune system'*).

iii.   Third level

$[_{S1}[_{S2}$ **If** $[_{S3}[_{NP}$ we are$]$ $[_{VP}$ sad$]]]$, $[_{S4}[_{NP}$ it will$]$ $[_{VP}$ have $[_{NP}$ negative impacts$]$ $[_{PP}$ on $[_{NP}$ our immune system.$]]]]]]$

This level, the brackets separated and used labels to mark the phrases of the sentence (S1) with symbol, those are; NP (*'we are', 'it will', 'our immune system'*), VP (*'sad', 'have negative impacts on our immune system'*), and PP (*'on our immune system'*).

iv.   Fourth level

$[_{S1}[_{S2}[_{Conj}$ **If**$][_{S3}[_{NP}[_N$ we$][_{AUX}$ are$]]$ $[_{VP}[_V$ sad$]]]]$, $[_{S4}[_{NP}[_N$ it$][_{Det}$ will$]]$ $[_{VP}[_V$ have$][_{NP}[_{Adj}$ negative$][_N$ impacts$]]$ $[_{PP}[_{Prep}$ on$]$ $[_{NP}[_{PN}$ our$]$ $[_{Adj}$ immune$][_N$ system.$]]]]]]]$

Finally, the brackets separated and used label to mark the words of the sentence (S1) with symbol, those are; Conjunction (*'if'*), Noun (*'we', 'it', 'impacts', and 'system'*), Proper Noun (*'our'*), Auxiliary (*'are'*), Verb (*'sad', 'have'*), Determiner (*'will'*), Preposition (*'on'*), and Adjective (*'negative', 'immune'*).

c)   Tree Diagram

The researcher analyzed the sentence using tree diagram of parsing model analysis.
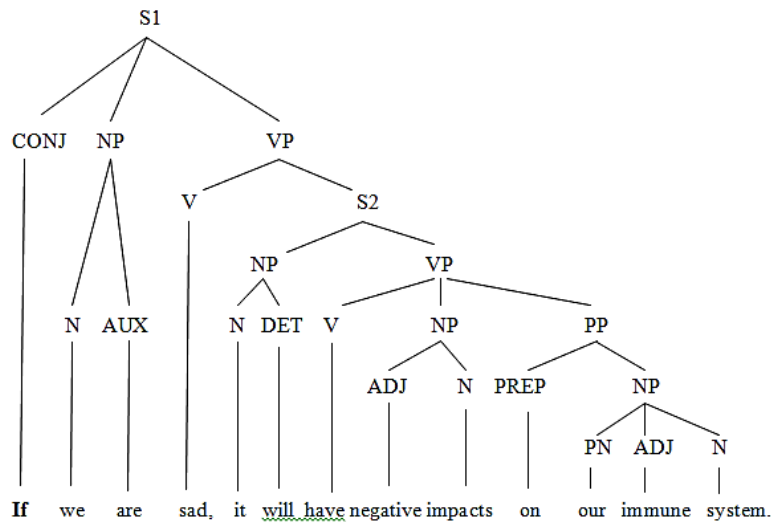
The tree diagram provides the analysis of the whole sentence S1 is expanded CONJ (If), NP (we are), and VP (sad, it will have negative impacts on our immune system). They also expanded too like the constituency above.

Phrase structure tree pattern:

S1→CONJ+NP+VP   NP→N+AUX

VP→V+S2   S2→NP+VP

NP→N+DET   VP→V+NP+PP

NP→ADJ+N   PP→PREP+NP

NP→PN+ADJ+N

d.   Whole verb before subject.

1)   After adverbial expression of place

The researcher found the inversion sentence used it, there are twenty Inversions happen when an adverbial expression of place or direction comes at the beginning of a clause; intransitive verbs are often put before their subjects, like this sentence bellow: (appendix 4.a)

"On a trip to Sunni-ruled Saudi Arabia in May, Trump called on all nations to 'Isolated' Shiite Iran."

Here is the representative using three method parse of the data above.

a)   Bracketing

The researcher analyzed the sentence using bracketing of parsing model analysis, this model have fourth level for analyzing the sentence. Those are:

i.   First level: sentence level
    [On a trip to Sunni-ruled Saudi Arabia in May, Trump called on all nations to 'Isolated' Shiite Iran.]
    The bracket marked the sentence in this first level.

ii. Second level: clause level

[[On a trip to Sunni-ruled Saudi Arabia in May], [Trump called on all nations to 'Isolated' Shiite Iran.]]

After first level, the brackets separated and marked the clauses of the sentence. The result marks are two clauses, those are *'On a trip to Sunni-ruled Saudi Arabia in May',* and *'Trump called on all nations to 'Isolated' Shiite Iran'.]*

iii. Third level: phrase level

[[On [a trip**[**to Sunni]]-ruled [Saudi Arabia [in May]]], [[Trump][called on [all nations]] [to 'Isolated' [Shiite Iran.]]]]

This level, the brackets separated and marked the phrase of the sentence. Those are; NP (*'a trip to Sunni', 'Saudi Arabia in May', 'Trump', 'all nations', and 'Shiite Iran'*), VP (*'called on all nations', 'to 'Isolated' Shiite Iran'*), and PP (*'to Sunni', 'in May*).

iv. Fourth level: word level

[[[On][[a trip**][[**to][Sunni]]]-[ruled] [[Saudi Arabia] [[in][May]]]], [[[Trump]][[called] [on] [[all][nations]]] [[to] ['Isolated'] [[Shiite] [Iran.]]]]]

Finally, the brackets separated and marked the word of the sentence, those are; Adverb (*'On', 'ruled'*), Noun (*'a trip', Sunni', Saudi Arabia', 'May', 'Trump', 'nations', 'Shiite'*), Preposition (*'to', 'in', 'on', and 'to'*), Verb (*'called', 'Isolated'*), Proper Noun (*'Shiite'*), and Determiner (*'all'*).

b) Labeled Bracketing

The researcher analyzed the sentence using labeled bracketing of parsing model analysis, this model have fourth level for analyzing the sentence. Those are:

i. First level

[_{S1} On a trip to Sunni-ruled Saudi Arabia in May, Trump called on all nations to 'Isolated' Shiite Iran.]

The bracket and label marked and labeled to identify the sentence using symbol S1.

ii. Second level

[_{S1}[_{S2} On a trip to Sunni-ruled Saudi Arabia in May], [_{S3} Trump called on all nations to 'Isolated' Shiite Iran.]]

After in the first level, the brackets separated and labeled to mark the clauses of the sentence (S1) with symbol. The result marks are two clauses, those are S2 (*'On a trip to Sunni-ruled Saudi Arabia in* May') and S3 (*'Trump called on all nations to 'Isolated' Shiite Iran'*).

iii. Third level

[_{S1}[_{S2} On [_{NP} a trip**[_{PP}** to Sunni]]-ruled [_{NP} Saudi Arabia [_{PP} in May]]], [_{S3}[_{NP} Trump][_{VP} called on [_{NP} all nations]] [_{VP} to 'Isolated' [_{NP} Shiite Iran.]]]]

This level, the brackets separated and used labels to mark the phrases of the sentence (S1) with symbol, those are; NP (*'a trip to Sunni', 'Saudi Arabia in May', 'Trump', 'all nations', and 'Shiite Iran'*), VP (*'called on all nations', 'to 'Isolated' Shiite Iran'*), and PP (*'to Sunni', 'in May*).

iv. Fourth level

[_{S1}[_{S2}[_{Adv} **On**][_{NP}[_N a trip][_{PP}[_{Prep} to][_N Sunni]]]-[_{Adv} ruled] [_{NP}[_N Saudi Arabia] [_{PP}[_{Prep} in][_N May]]]],[_{S3}[_{NP}[_N Trump]][_{VP}[_V called] [_{Prep} on] [_{NP}[_{Det} all][_N nations]]] [_{VP}[_{Prep} to] [_V 'Isolated'] [_{NP}[_{PN} Shiite] [_N Iran.]]]]]]

Finally, the brackets separated and used label to mark the words of the sentence (S1) with symbols, those are; Adverb (*'On', 'ruled'*), Noun (*'a trip', Sunni', Saudi Arabia', 'May', 'Trump', 'nations', 'Shiite'*), Preposition (*'to', 'in', 'on', and 'to'*), Verb (*'called', 'Isolated'*), Proper Noun (*'Shiite'*), and Determiner (*'all'*).

c) Tree Diagram

The researcher analyzed the sentence using tree diagram of parsing model analysis.
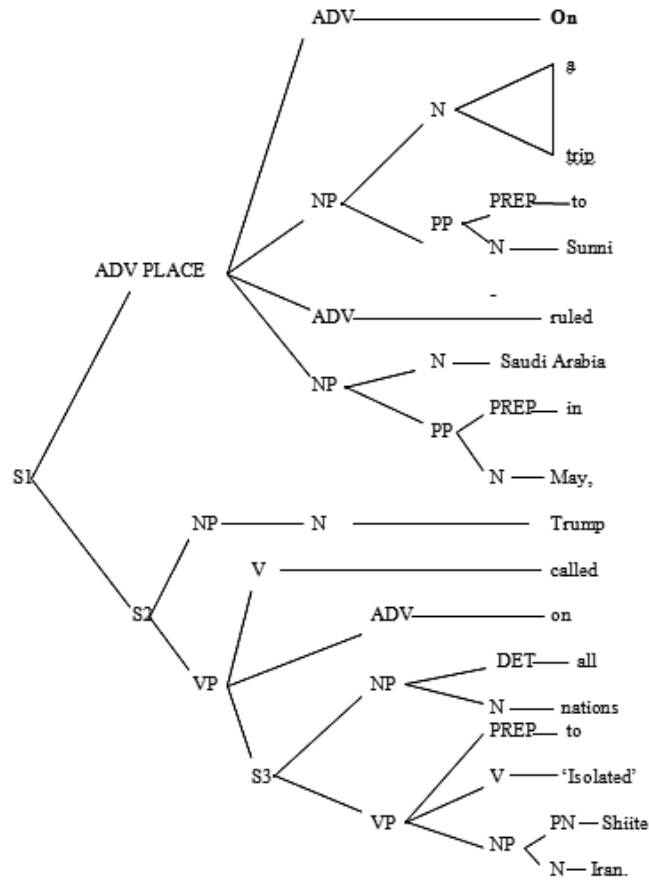
(The researcher draw verticals tree diagram, it cause the sentence to long for horizontals tree diagram)

The tree diagram provides the analysis of the whole sentence S1 is expanded ADV PLACE (**On** a trip to Sunni-ruled Saudi Arabia in May) and S2 (Trump called on all nations to 'Isolated' Shiite Iran). They also expanded appropriate the constituency above.

Phrase structure tree pattern:

S1→ADV PLACE+S2

ADV PLACE→ADV+NP+ADV+NP

NP→N+PP   PP→PREP+N

NP→N+PP   PP→PREP+N

S2→NP+VP   NP→N

VP→V+ADV+S3   S3→NP+VP

NP→DET+N   VP→PREP+V+NP

NP→PN+N

2) Reporting

The researcher found the inversion sentence used it, there are seventy five Inversions happen when the subject often comes after reporting verbs like **said, asked, suggested etc** when these follow direct speech, like this sentence bellow: (appendix A.4.b)

"You have to make the best of the circumstances," **said** Klopp.

Here is the representative using three method parse of the data above.

a) Bracketing

The researcher analyzed the sentence using bracketing of parsing model analysis, this model have fourth level for analyzing the sentence. Those are:

i.   First level: sentence level
"[You have to make the best of the circumstances," **said** Klopp]
The bracket marked the sentence in this first level.

ii. Second level: clause level
"[[[You have to make the best] of the circumstances,]" [(it) **said** Klopp]]
After first level, the brackets separated and marked the clauses of the sentence. The result marks are three clauses, those are *'You have to make the best', 'You have to make the best of the circumstances',* and *'(it) **said** Klopp'.*

iii. Third level: phrase level

"[[[[You have] [to make the best] [of [the circumstances,]]]]" [[(it)] [**said** [Klopp]]]]

This level, the brackets separated and marked the phrase of the sentence. Those are; NP (*'You have', 'the circumstances', '(it)', and 'Klopp'*), VP ('to make the best of the circumstances', '***said Klopp***'), and PP (*'of the circumstances'*).

iv. Fourth level: word level

"[[[[[You] [have]] [[to] [make] [the] [best]] [[of] [[the] [circumstances,]]]]]" [[[(it)]] [[**said]** [[Klopp]]]]]

Finally, the brackets separated and marked the word of the sentence, those are; Noun (*'You', 'circumstances', '(it)', and 'Klopp'*), Auxiliary (*'have'*), Verb (*'make' and 'said'*), Preposition (*'of'*), Adjective (*'best'*),and (*'the' and 'the'*).

b) Labeled Bracketing

The researcher analyzed the sentence using labeled bracketing of parsing model analysis, this model have fourth level for analyzing the sentence. Those are:

i. First level

"[$_{S1}$ You have to make the best of the circumstances," **said** Klopp]

The bracket and label marked and labeled the sentence using symbol S1.

ii. Second level

"[$_{S1}$[$_{S2}$[$_{S3}$ You have to make the best] of the circumstances,]" [$_{S4}$ (it) **said** Klopp]]

After in the first level, the brackets separated and labeled to mark the clauses of the sentence (S1) with symbol. The result marks are three clauses, those are S2 (*'You have to make the best'*), S3 (*'You have to make the best of the circumstances'*), and S4 (*'(it) **said** Klopp'*).

iii. Third level

"[$_{S1}$[$_{S2}$[$_{S3}$[$_{NP}$ You have] [$_{VP}$ to make the best] [$_{PP}$ of [$_{NP}$ the circumstances,]]]]" [$_{S4}$[$_{NP}$ (it)] [$_{VP}$ **said** [$_{NP}$ Klopp]]]]

This level, the brackets separated and used labels to mark the phrases of the sentence (S1) with symbol, those are; NP (*'You have', 'the circumstances', '(it)', and 'Klopp'*), VP ('to make the best of the circumstances', '**said** Klopp'), and PP (*'of the circumstances'*).

iv.   Fourth level

"[S1[S2[S3[NP[N You] [Aux have]] [VP[Prep to] [V make] [Art the] [Adj best] [PP[Prep of] [NP[Art the] [N circumstances,]]]]]" [S4[NP[N (it)]] [VP[V **said**] [NP[N Klopp]]]]]

Finally, the brackets separated and used label to mark the words of the sentence (S1) with symbol, those are; Noun (*'You', 'circumstances', '(it)', and 'Klopp'*), Auxiliary ('have'), Verb (*'make' and 'said'*), Preposition (*'of'*), Adjective (*'best'*),and (*'the' and 'the'*).

c)   Tree Diagram

The researcher analyzed the sentence using tree diagram of parsing model analysis.

The tree diagram provides the analysis of the whole sentence S1 is expanded NP (You have) and VP (to make the best of the circumstances," **said** Klopp). They also expanded appropriate the constituency above.

Phrase structure tree pattern:

S1→NP+VP	NP→N+AUX
VP→PREP+V+ART+ADJ+PP+S2	
PP→PREP +NP	NP→ ART+N
S2→NP+VP	NP→N
VP→V+NP	NP→N

3. The contribution of the research to English Language Education Department (ELT).

This research contributed the English study especially Syntax, Grammar and Writing Course. They are fundamental and important to English study; it seems to need serious effort. All of them are relating to make good writing. Studying writing means that studying written text. The students try to convey the message as good as possible and understandable in written context considering rules of language they use. A good writing is difficult to be acquired. It is clear that from identifying English inversion, the researcher found that getting a good writing needs more attention to use English inversion as correct as possible. This gives signal to the reader what is important and what to come.

However, it is teacher must responsibility to provide good way to students. Teachers are supposed to give a knowledge and example of writing to train the students to express their ideas in written form, especially in building acceptable or coherence sentence or paragraph. So, it is important to teach the students how to make a good writing based on English inversion.

Suggestion for getting advanced and communicative writing is that to have advanced and communicative their writing, students can do some activities such as;

a. Analyzing writing work especially usage of English inversion will give more understanding of getting advanced and communicative writing, both looking for diction of word and figure of writing content.

b. The student must read comprehending the reading material, especially *The Jakarta Post*. It can build their syntactic awareness to identify the sentences. Moreover, the student gets information and entertains material to enrich their knowledge from their reading.

c. Through trying and practicing, the students will definitely fell that they can know their mistake in writing and progress on their own writing work since they get English inversion in a good way. The students should use English inversion appropriately to improve their writing skills.

The students of advanced learner may take the factual text as newspaper for his/her model in writing text. It helps the students to develop their writing ability and syntactic awareness.

The researcher hope student ELT got material from Jakarta post to improve their skill and abilities; the Jakarta post made their writing have good quality to offers the reader. It made variation of vocabulary mastery for the student ELT as example to improve their writing skill, it also can enrich their knowledge about entertain and information. Furthermore, it hopes the student could as good writer with more variation to improve their writing in activity of learning process class room.

The researcher wishes that this research gives more contribution to writing course, syntax and grammar. It is dedicated to who interested in writing and English study, especially at English Language Education Department in Education and Teacher Training Faculty of Walisongo State University of Islamic Studies Semarang.

B. Discussion

The researcher explained and elaborated Inversions found in *The Jakarta Post* issued (on Wednesday, July 19, 2017, Twenty-Four Pages Vol, 35 No, 066. WWW.JAKARTAPOST.COM), the researcher identified Inversions in *The Jakarta Post* and found out the structure phrase of using Inversion with three model parsing analysis of the sentence.

After identified the words, phrases, clauses, or sentences in *The Jakarta Post* using three model parsing sentence, the researcher found out that the use of Inversion has some purposes according to its usage and context (focusing on the message and information).

From the identification, the researcher hopes it can be a reference both for teacher and students in teaching and learning writing, especially English language study. In advance writing, we have good skills and abilities to give more understanding the knowledge in getting a good writing. The students not only learn how to make good writing, but also they add their knowledge in the way of getting communicative to reader like in *The Jakarta Post* writing content as model of advanced and communicative writing.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents three sections, conclusion, suggestion and closing. After analyzing and interpreting the obtained data in the previous chapter, the conclusion is taken as last part of the research. The conclusion below is the answer of research question. Then, the following part of this chapter is suggestion to the next research.

A. CONCLUSION

The researcher would like to give conclusion related to what has been explained and discussed in the previous chapter. Based on the finding of the data analysis presented in the previous chapter the researcher concludes this research.

The Jakarta Post is newspaper written in English. In writing it to the English language, they convey idea, issue, and rumor without changing the meaning. They tried to find out the natural language of English. Usually, the newspaper is using *anastrophe* is a literary technique in which the normal order of words is reversed in order to achieve a particular effect of emphasis or meter. After the researcher comprehending and analyzing to find out grammatical English Inversions using three model parsing to analyze *the Jakarta Post* (on Wednesday, July 19, 2017, Twenty-Four Pages Vol, 35 No, 066. WWW.JAKARTAPOST.COM), the researcher concludes as follow;

1. Inversion is rules that will change or move constituents in the structure derived from the phrase structure rules, it happens when we reverse (invert) the normal word order of a structure, most commonly the subject-verb word order. *The Jakarta Post* used them in many types.

2. Inversion found in *the Jakarta Post* (on Wednesday, July 19, 2017, Twenty-Four Pages Vol, 35 No, 066) are 11 types inversions. It containing 278 inversions sentences, 82 inversions adverbial before subject consist of Adverb + Noun phrase, 81 inversions used relative clause transformation contain a relative pronoun such as "who (or whom or whose), which or that", 4

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inversions question consist of Auxiliary verb + subject + verb or QW + Auxiliary verb + subject + verb, 1 inversion after "so" (short answers) consist of so/ neither/ nor + auxiliary verb + subject, 4 inversions after "than" (comparison), 9 inversions with conditional clauses "if", 20 inversions using adverbial expression place comes at the beginning of a clause, intransitive verbs are often put before their subjects, 75 inversions using reporting verbs.

B. SUGGESTION

According to the study, after analyzing and presenting data in this research the researcher gives some suggestions for the readers, teacher and English Education Department of Education and Teacher Training Faculty of Walisongo State University of Islamic Studies.

By reviewing this study, the first is reader. The readers will acquire valuable information related to Linguistics branch especially Syntax that will enrich their knowledge. The researcher hopes it will help them to learn about Syntax specifically about Phrase structure trees and Phrase structure rules, so that they will find out the trend of language structure used in any media of communication including the written one like newspaper.

The researcher stated above that Linguistics is an interesting subject, especially Syntax. It would be also interesting if the future researcher will analyze the *Jakarta Post* with different field in Syntax. The researcher should know that doing research about Syntax is interesting and challenging, because the researchers are able to develop their knowledge and understanding about sentence structure. It is expected that people who are interested in the same topic being more critical in analyzing the data. By reading this thesis, the readers are expected to get information and to enrich their knowledge about English grammatical Inversions and writing theory, especially in finding good written in English.

The second, teacher as the professional one in teaching process, researcher hoped can explain more syntactic analysis and using parsing model analysis for English grammatical Inversion and give examples to make students easy to understand.

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The third, this research hopefully will be useful for English Education Department of Education & Teacher Training Faculty of Walisongo State University of Islamic Studies to enrich the sources of syntax and grammar studies which is definitely necessary to help English teaching.

The last, the researcher realizes that this final project is far from being perfect, so that constructive critics and advice is really expected for the perfection of this final project. Hopefully this final project will be useful for everyone in the future. Amen.

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APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

Inversion found *The Jakarta Post* (on Wednesday, July 19, 2017, Twenty-Four Pages Vol, 35 No, 066. WWW.JAKARTAPOST.COM).

1. Inversion happens when adverb before subject.

No	Inversion	Adverbial	Subject/ Noun Phrase	Title
1.	**On normal days the trip** can be made three or four hours.	**On normal days**	**The trip**	"Roadwork blamed for nightmarish jams", 5th paragraph, p. 1.
2.	**On Tuesday**, **the toll road** returned to normal, which means it was still crowded with private vehicle and trucks travelling to and from the industrial zones in Bekasi.	**On Tuesday**	**The toll road**	"Roadwork blamed for nightmarish jams", 15th paragraph, p. 1.
3.	**Aside from the decline in passenger numbers**, **he** added, the traffic jam also caused delays in the shuttle's hourly schedule.	**Aside from the decline in passenger numbers**	**he**	"Roadwork blamed for nightmarish jams", 19th paragraph, p. 1.

4.	**After months of certainty**, **the Indonesian Asian Games Committee (Inasgoc)** has finally decided to hold a test event for the 2018 Asian Games in February next year in a bid to ascertain the country's readiness to host the competition.	**After months of certainty**	**the Indonesian Asian Games Committee (Inasgoc)**	"Short-funded Indonesia to hold test event in February", 1st paragraph, p. 2.
5.	**Initially**, **Inasgoc** had planned to invite 10 countries to take part in February's test event.	**Initially**	**Inasgoc**	"Short-funded Indonesia to hold test event in February", 12th paragraph, p. 2.
6.	**With more than 336,000 YouTube subscriber and counting**, **the former furniture trader** has managed to hold his own as one of Indonesia's popular vloggers, and he joins the growing community of world leader using social media to have a real impact.	**With more than 336,000 YouTube subscriber and counting**	**the former furniture trader**	"Jokowi rising to global leadership", 14th paragraph, p. 2.
7.	**Previously**, **Hary** challenged his suspect status through a pretrial motion.	**Previously**	**Hary**	"Hary Tanoe case dossier returned", 3rd paragraph, p. 3.
8.	**An early advocate of healthier living to stave off the ills of**	**An early advocate of healthier living**	**Hinohara**	"Japanese doctor dies at age 105", 5th paragraph, p.

	ageing, Hinohara in 1954 introduced Japan's so-called "human dry-dock" system of comprehensive annual physical exams, part of the preventive medical system said to contribute to Japan's longevity.	**to stave off the ills of ageing**		11.
9.	**Prior to the announcement**, **Iqbal** arrived on a Honda CB motorcycle, Dilan's favorite ride in the novel, *kapan-lagi.com* reported.	**Prior to the announcement**	**Iqbal**	"Iqbal cas as Dilan in movie of novel", 5th paragraph, p. 24.
10	**Previously**, **a government-commissioned study** showed that East Natuna would only be economically feasible if future contractor obtained 100 percent of the profits, leaving the government only to reap revenues from taxes."	**Previously**	**a government-commissioned study**	"East Natuna gas block loses Exxon Mobil", 15th paragraph, p. 13.
11	**After the Perpuu approval**, **the House** plans to deliberate the general taxation bill.	**After the Perpuu approval**	**the House**	"BI seeks support for redenomination", 9th paragraph, p. 14.
12	**Even after the bill is passed into law**, **it**	**Even after the bill is passed**	**it**	"BI seeks support for

	will take around seven years before Indonesians will see fewer zeros on their banknotes after the preparation and public education efforts.	**into law**		redenomination", 19th paragraph, p. 14.
13	**After all, while macro conditions** are still genial for now, future turbulence is quite probable.	**After all**	**while macro conditions**	"BI seeks support for redenomination", 20th paragraph, p. 14.
14	**Along with the growth of sales**, **heavy equipment rental financing** has also been growing.	**Along with the growth of sales**	**heavy equipment rental financing**	"Heavy equipment industry foresees bright outlook in 2017", 8th paragraph, p. 14.
15	**Nationally**, **heavy equipment leasing** saw 48 percent yoy growth in 2016.	**Nationally**	**heavy equipment leasing**	"Heavy equipment industry foresees bright outlook in 2017", 8th paragraph, p. 14.
16	**Recently**, **China** closed the door against coal imports from North Korea.	**Recently**	**China**	"Heavy equipment industry foresees bright outlook in 2017", 18th paragraph, p. 14.
17	**Last year**, **North Korea** exported 22 million tons of coal to China, which represented 12 percent of the latter's total import.	**Last year**	**North Korea**	"Heavy equipment industry foresees bright outlook in 2017", 19th paragraph, p. 14.
18	**More than 53,000**	**More than**	**people in the**	"BLOOD TEST

	people in the United States are diagnosed with pancreatic cancer annually.	**53,000**	**United States**	MAY FIND EARLY PANCREATIC CANCER", 3rd paragraph, p. 23.
19	**Currently, PetroChina employs more than 1,000 employees in Jakarta office and fields. Employees** make up a powerful force in our operations here, Gong added.	**Currently, PetroChina employs more than 1,000 employees in Jakarta office and fields.**	**Employees**	"PetroChina moves forward after 15 years of operation", 6th paragraph, p. 3.
20	**During 15 Years Of Its Presence In Indonesia**, **PetroChina** has only been involved in upstream oil and gas sector.	**During 15 Years Of Its Presence In Indonesia**	**PetroChina**	"PetroChina moves forward after 15 years of operation", 11th paragraph, p. 3.
21	"**For long-term strategy**, **Indonesia** is still a very promising country in energy sector. We believe that the government will continue to create a better investment climate," he said.	**For long-term strategy**	**Indonesia**	"PetroChina moves forward after 15 years of operation", paragraph 14th, p. 3.
22	**Fifteen years** of **PetroChina's operation** have prepared us to move forward and provide energy of life for Indonesia.	**Fifteen years**	**PetroChina's operation**	"PetroChina moves forward after 15 years of operation", 17th paragraph, p. 3.
23	**During Jokowi's**	**During**	**Heru**	"City official to

	time as the governor of the capital, **Heru** served as the head of the gubernatorial and Foreign Affairs Bureau before serving as North Jakarta Mayor.	**Jokowi's time as the governor of the capital**		get job at State Palace", 5th paragraph, p. 4.
24	"**After I graduated**, **I** joined PSM UI Paragita to expand my knowledge. It's nice to meet friends from different faculties who also love to sing together in a choir. We've become a family," said Jeremy.	**After I graduated**	**I**	"Students nurture singing hobby, go abroad with choirs", 6th paragraph, p. 4.
25	**Since 1984**, **PSGSJ** has competed in several competitions in Jakarta.	**Since 1984**	**PSGSJ**	"Students nurture singing hobby, go abroad with choirs", 11th paragraph, p. 4.
26	**Since its establishment in August 1983**, **PSM UI Paragita** has been known for its achievements at national and international competitions.	**Since its establishment in august 1983**	**PSM UI Paragita**	"Students nurture singing hobby, go abroad with choirs", 11th paragraph, p. 4.
27	**Recently**, **36 singers from PSM UI Paragita and Indonesia soprano, Aning Katamsi**, competed at two	**Recently**	**36 singers from PSM UI Paragita and Indonesia soprano, Aning Katamsi**	"Students nurture singing hobby, go abroad with choirs", 15th paragraph, p. 4.

	international choir competitions in Spain.			
28	"**Sometimes <u>we</u>** are challenged to sing very difficult songs. We practice non-stop, even during holidays," said Valeria.	**Sometimes**	**we**	"Students nurture singing hobby, go abroad with choirs", 20th paragraph, p. 4.
29	I**n <u>2010</u>**, **people's** access to toilets was 60 percent.	**In 2010**	**people's**	"Open defecation still rampant in NTB", 10th paragraph, p. 5.
30	"**<u>Under the program</u>, <u>people</u>** can use the service to send a package of books up to 10 kilograms for free on the 17th day of each month."	**Under the program**	**people**	"Free book delivery grows sixfold", 5th paragraph, p. 5.
31	**<u>Launched in May</u>**, **<u>the program</u>** currently covers eight out of 11 regional offices across the country.	**Launched in May**	**the program**	"Free book delivery grows sixfold", 6th paragraph, p. 5.
32	**<u>With all at his disposal</u>, <u>Setya</u>** may challenge the KPK's move in court, just as the then sole candidate for National Police chief Budi Gunawan and former tax office chief Hadi Purnomo slipped through the KPK's net.	**With all at his disposal**	**Setya**	"Don't stop at Setya", 6th paragraph, p. 6.

33	**Without derogating the theory of social justice, the government and the public, however**, **(it)** have imprecisely applied the social justice theory.	**Without derogating the theory of social justice, the government and the public, however**	**(it)**	"The taxman's new strategy", 8th paragraph, p. 6.
34	**On the contrary, when enforcing tax compliance**, **tax authorities** should treat all taxpayers equally before the law without favoring any group of taxpayers more than another.	**On the contrary, when enforcing tax compliance**	**tax authorities**	"The taxman's new strategy", 11th paragraph, p. 6.
35	**With that being said**, **no group of taxpayers** should be given preferential treatment in the implementation of domestic disclosure.	**With that being said**	**no group of taxpayers**	"The taxman's new strategy", 12th paragraph, p. 6.
36	**Without any attractive incentives**, **no one in their right mind** would voluntary disclose their confidential information, would they?	**Without any attractive incentives**	**no one in their right mind**	"The taxman's new strategy", 14th paragraph, p. 6.
37	**Nevertheless, no matter how perfect the tax enforcement system**, **it** will all be meaningless without voluntary compliance	**Nevertheless, no matter how perfect the tax enforcement system**	**it**	"The taxman's new strategy", 25th paragraph, p. 6.

	by the public.			
38	**Yet the longer this low growth equilibrium persist**, **the greater the downward** pressure on the country's potential and its future prosperity.	**Yet the longer this low growth equilibrium persist**	**the greater the downward**	"Jamie Dimon is right to raise the alarm", 5th paragraph, p. 6.
39	**For decades**, **America's traditional values, institutions and entrepreneurship** have been the source the inspiration of efforts to improve the well-being of many people around the world.	**For decades**	**America's traditional values, institutions and entrepreneurship**	"Jamie Dimon is right to raise the alarm", 6th paragraph, p. 6.
40	**Rather than dismiss Dimon's remark as unpatriotic and the product of an unfortunate outburst**, **the nation** would be best served if they were to provide wake-up call for Washington, which remains divided and distracted, and continues to fall short in stepping up to its important economic governance responsibilities.	**Rather than dismiss Dimon's remark as unpatriotic and the product of an unfortunate outburst**	**the nation**	"Jamie Dimon is right to raise the alarm", 12th paragraph, p. 6.
41	**Finally, after fierce fighting for more**	**Finally, after fierce fighting**	**Iraqi Prime Minister Heidar**	"IS ideology will still lure the

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	than eight months, **Iraqi Prime Minister Heidar al-Abadi** on July 9 declared the great victory of Iraqi forces over the Islamic State (IS) is Mosul.	for more than eight months	al-Abadi	marginalized", 1st paragraph, p. 7.
42	**Mosul, the country's second biggest city after Baghdad**, **(it)** was the de facto capital of the IS in Iraq.	Mosul, the country's second biggest city after Baghdad	**(it)**	"IS ideology will still lure the marginalized", 2nd paragraph, p. 7.
43	**Besides being willing to help the Philippines IS supporters**, **they** also want to be part of the IS' global network, and obtain bomb-assembling skills and military training for their future activities in Indonesia.	Besides being willing to help the Philippines IS supporters	they	"IS ideology will still lure the marginalized", 25th paragraph, p. 7.
44	**For the Southeast Asian region**, **he** designated Mindanao in the southern Philippines as the IS base.	For the Southeast Asian region	he	"IS ideology will still lure the marginalized", 9th paragraph, p. 7.
45	"**Sometimes [the news]** is all about bringing in new players but the main thing is how do we improve the players we had last season,"	Sometimes	[the news]	"Klopp backs Sturridge to fire for Liverpool", 8th paragraph, p. 8.

	said the former Dortmund coach.			
46	**Earlier in Rotterdam**, **first-half goals from Elena Danikova and Elena Morozova** handed Russia's a surprise 2-1 win over Italy.	**Earlier in Rotterdam**	**first-half goals from Elena Danikova and Elena Morozova**	"Germany held by Sweden, Italy stunned by Russia", 3rd paragraph, p. 8
47	**In a reprise of the Olympic final from Rio**, **Germany** kept Sweden under pressure in an uneventful first half but they failed to create scoring chances against solid defend.	**In a reprise of the Olympic final from Rio**	**Germany**	"Germany held by Sweden, Italy stunned by Russia", 4th paragraph, p. 8
48	**In the 65th minute**, **she** flicked a low cross from Carolin Simon just past the post.	**In the 65th minute**	**she**	"Germany held by Sweden, Italy stunned by Russia", 6th paragraph, p. 8
49	**Seven minutes before the end**, **Islacker** flicked a low pass from captain Dzsenifer Maroszan under the crossbar, but Chealsea keeper hedvig Lindahl cleared the bar over the bar.	**Seven minutes before the end**	**Islacker**	"Germany held by Sweden, Italy stunned by Russia", 8th paragraph, p. 8
50	**On 26 minutes**, **Morozova** headed in Ekaterina Sochneva's corner to give Russia	**On 26 minutes**	**Morozova**	"Germany held by Sweden, Italy stunned by Russia", 13th

	a 2-0 lead which Italy merely reduced through Ilaria Mauro's 88th-minute consolation goal.			paragraph, p. 8
51	**Two minutes from the end**, **Scherbak** failed to react to random pass which Mauro barely touched and which ended up in the Russian net.	**Two minutes from the end**	**Scherbak**	"Germany held by Sweden, Italy stunned by Russia", 17th paragraph, p. 8
52	**Last week**, **the United States ambassador to the UN in New York, Nikki Haley**, called on Myanmar to accept the mission, which has mandated in a Human Right Council resolution.	**Last week**	**the United States ambassador to the UN in New York, Nikki Haley**	"UN probe 'can only aggravate' tension: Myanmar", 3rd paragraph, p.10.
53	**Born in 1911, a year before the Titanic sank**, **Shigehaki Hinohara** was for decades the director and the public face of St. Luke`s International Hospital in Tokyo, so well known as an "international" hospital that it treated luminaries such as Paul McCartney when he fell ill during a 2014 Japanese tour.	**Born in 1911, a year before the Titanic sank**	**Shigehaki Hinohara**	"Japanese doctor dies at age 105", 2nd paragraph, p. 11.

54	**In 2016**, **the company** recorded 7.4 percent yoy growth in the disbursement of financing for heavy equipment leasing.	**In 2016**	**the company**	"Heavy equipment industry foresees bright outlook in 2017", 10th paragraph, p. 14.
55	**Last year**, **the growth rate** was only 1.6 percent yoy.	**Last year**	**the growth rate**	"Heavy equipment industry foresees bright outlook in 2017", paragraph 12th, p. 14.
56	**Last year**, **ready-to-sell oil production-locally known as lifting-barely** met the target of 820,000 bopd, with only 500,000 bopd of it refined domestically.	**Last year**	**ready-to-sell oil production-locally known as lifting-barely**	"Rising fuel imports stifle Pertamina", 8th paragraph, p. 15.
57	**As of year**, **the government** still owed Pertamina Rp 22 trillion in subsidies for the sale of subsidized 3-kilogram LPG canisters and subsidized diesel.	**As of year**	**the government**	"Rising fuel imports stifle Pertamina", 11th paragraph, p. 15.
58	**In an eight-page resolution made public Monday**, **the court's Special Third Division,** through Associate Justice Presbitero Velasco Jr., denied the motion for reconsideration filed	**In an eight-page resolution made public Monday**	**the court's Special Third Division,**	"Court rules BOC can't collect duty from Pilipinas Shell", 2nd paragraph, p. 16.

	by the BOC which sought a reversal of the court's Dec. 5, 2016 decision.			
59	**In its December 2016 ruling**, **the Supreme Court** reversed and set aside the May 13, 2010 ruling issued by the Court of Tax Appeals (CTA), which directed Pilipinas Shell pay the said amount plus an additional legal interest of six percent per annum on the total dutiable value.	**In its December 2016 ruling**	**the Supreme Court**	"Court rules BOC can't collect duty from Pilipinas Shell", 11th paragraph, p. 16.
60	**Then in May this year**, **it** said it would take a whopping S$185 million ($135.44) million) impairment for TradeGlobal, admitting that the business has "under performed."	**Then in May this year**	**it**	"SingPost 'did not fully consider' issues in deal", 8th paragraph, p. 16.
61	**In March**, **it** hired FTI Consulting to assess the adequacy of due diligence performed in relation to the TradeGlobal deal.	**In March**	**it**	"SingPost 'did not fully consider' issues in deal", 9th paragraph, p. 16.
62	**Nevertheless**, **Wong P** has recommended that SingPost provide a full copy of its	**Nevertheless**	**Wong P**	"SingPost 'did not fully consider' issues in deal", 23rd paragraph, p.

	report, when issued, to the relevant regulatory authorities.			16.
63	**Aside from a shortage of foreign workers**, **Sulaiman** pointed out that FGV's declining revenue was also caused by the company's poor palm tree age profile of more than 25 years old.	**Aside from a shortage of foreign workers**	**Sulaiman**	"FGV suffers from lost revenue", 11th paragraph, p. 16.
64	**As of Dec, 31, 2016**, **FGV** recorded a profit after tax and minority interests (Patami) of 31.47 million ringgit, which was a far cry from the Patami of 982.25 million ringgit in 2012.	**As of Dec, 31, 2016**	**FGV**	"FGV suffers from lost revenue", 17th paragraph, p. 16.
65	**In early June**, **four FGV management officials, including CEO Zakaria Arshad and CFO Ahmad Tifli Mohad Talha**, were asked to take a leave of absence by the board lead by Mohad.	**In early June**	**four FGV management officials, including CEO Zakaria Arshad and CFO Ahmad Tifli Mohad Talha**	"FGV suffers from lost revenue", 21st paragraph, p. 16.
66	**When it was listed in 2012**, **it** had a cash pile of more than 5 billion ringgit.	**When it was listed in 2012**	**it**	"FGV suffers from lost revenue", 30th paragraph, p. 16.
67	**Between January**	**Between**	**FGV**	"FGV suffers

	2013 and 2016, FGV completed seven acquisitions.	January 2013 and 2016		from lost revenue", 31st paragraph, p. 16.
68	Last week, FGV's board added two new directors and one alternating director, all of whom hold office with parent the Federal Land Development Authority (Felda).	Last week	FGV's board	"FGV suffers from lost revenue", 32nd paragraph, p. 16.
69	Along with historic low interest rates and cheap loans to banks, the ECB's monthly purchase of €60 billion (US$69 billion) of government and corporate bond are designed to pump cash into the economy, powering growth and pushing up prices.	Along with historic low interest rates and cheap loans to banks	the ECB's monthly purchase of €60 billion (US$69 billion) of government and corporate bond	"FGV suffers from lost revenue", 4th paragraph, p. 16.
70	At a meeting in June, policy makers chose to remove a suggestion that interest rates could be lowered still further if necessary from their regular statement.	At a meeting in June	policy makers	"FGV suffers from lost revenue", 8th paragraph, p. 16.
71	That was seen by many as the first hint that the ECB would begin adjusting its policy as	That was seen by many as the first hint	the ECB	"ECB plots exit course", 9th paragraph, p. 17.

	economic growth gathers pace.			
72	**Despite the risks**, **the ECB** will probably be prepared to accept a moderate financial market impact now in order to avoid much sharper moves when the time to taper finally comes,	**Despite the risks**	**the ECB**	"ECB plots exit course", 14th paragraph, p. 17.
73	**In May**, **the FCC** voted 2-1 to advance Republican FCC Chairman Ajit Pai's plan to withdraw the former Obama administration's order reclassifying internet service providers as if they were utilities.	**In May**	**the FCC**	"Firm clash over US net neutrality rules", 4th paragraph, p. 17.
74	**In early 2016**, **Wanda** paid $3.5 billion for Legendary Entertainment, producer of Kong: Skull Island and Straight Outta Compton, among other top Hollywood movies.	**In early 2016**	**Wanda**	"Beijing confidential: Chines firm's Hollywood expansion blocked", 10th paragraph, p. 17.
75	**While the sale to Sunac will help Wanda slim down**, **it** also contributes to uncertainty about the firm's direction, according to S&P	**While the sale to Sunac will help Wanda slim down**	**it**	"Beijing confidential: Chines firm's Hollywood expansion blocked", 18th paragraph, p. 17.

	Global Ratings, which on Monday announced it had placed the group's Dalian Wanda Commercial Properties Co.			
76	**This month**, **Wanda** gave up on Wang's plan to build theme parks to rival Walt Disney new shanghai Disneyland.	**This month**	**Wanda**	"Beijing confidential: Chines firm's Hollywood expansion blocked", 13th paragraph, p. 17.
77	**In minutes of the Reserve Bank of Australia's July meeting Tuesday**, **members** said the level of the neutral real interest rate-where output growth is at potential and inflation stable-had dropped since 2007 to around 3.5 percent, which included well-anchored inflation expectations of 2.5 percent.	**In minutes of the Reserve Bank of Australia's July meeting Tuesday**	**members**	"RBA sees better economic outlook", 2nd paragraph, p. 17.
78	**Even in a venue crowded with hundreds of teens**, **the Afghans** were difficult to miss on Monday in their bright blue T-shirts paired with hijabs-and trailed wherever	**Even in a venue crowded with hundreds of teens**	**the Afghans**	"'HAPPY' AFGAN GIRLS COMPETE AT ROBOTICS MEET AFTER US VISA WOES", 3rd paragraph, p. 21.

	they go by a throng of journalists.			
79	**On Monday**, **teams from around the world** jostled into Washington's historic DAR Constitution Hall, excited to test their skills on laser-lit stages as a sportscaster provided live commentary.	**On Monday**	**teams from around the world**	"'HAPPY' AFGAN GIRLS COMPETE AT ROBOTICS MEET AFTER US VISA WOES", 10th paragraph, p. 21.
80	**Eventually, however**, **all 163 teams – including those from Iran, Sudan and a team of Syrian refuges** – were granted visas.	**Eventually, however**	**all 163 teams – including those from Iran, Sudan and a team of Syrian refuges**	"'HAPPY' AFGAN GIRLS COMPETE AT ROBOTICS MEET AFTER US VISA WOES", 9th paragraph, p. 21.
81	**At that time**, **some other parents and I**, who had children with learning difficulties, were anxious because there were no junior high schools for our special children who had just graduated from elementary school.	**At that time**	**some other parents and I**	"ARINI SUWARNO KEEPING UP WITH CHANGING TECH", 3rd paragraph, p. 21.
82	**Established in 2007**, **Talenta school** began with three junior high school students, including Arini's youngest son.	**Established in 2007**	**Talenta school**	"ARINI SUWARNO KEEPING UP WITH CHANGING TECH", 5th paragraph, p. 21.

2. Inversion happens when the sentence used for relative clause transformation.

No.	Inversion	Relative clause	Title
1.	Arguing that several articles in the Perppu were open to different interpretation and violated the Constitution, the HTI, **which** has been supporting the idea for the establishment of a global caliphate, filed a request for a judicial review challenging the Perppu at the Constitutional Court (MK).	**which**	"HTI turns to MK to annul Perppu on mass organizations", 2nd paragraph, p. 1.
2.	The Perppu also expands the definition of anti-Pancasila ideologies, **which** earlier only referred to atheism, Marxism and Leninism.	**which**	"HTI turns to MK to annul Perppu on mass organizations", 6th paragraph, p. 1.
3.	For the petition, the group has teamed up with lawyer Yusril Ihza Mahendra, **who** has won several major legal battles.	**who**	"HTI turns to MK to annul Perppu on mass organizations", 3rd paragraph, p. 1.
4.	Separately, Sumantri Yuniargo of Bandung-Jakarta shuttle operator Xtrans admitted **that** worsening congestion in	**that**	"Roadwork blamed for nightmarish jams", 18th paragraph, p. 1.

	Cikampek had made shuttle buses the second choice after trains for people traveling the route.		
5.	Replacing the 2013 law on Mass Organizations, the Perppu was signed by Jokowi last week to grant his administration the power to disband mass organization without judicial process, **which** right campaigners fear is prone to abuse.	**which**	"HTI turns to MK to annul Perppu on mass organizations", 5th paragraph, p. 1.
6.	The five contentious issues of the bill, **which** have caused dead lock after nine months of intense deliberation, have been formulated into five alternative packages.	**which**	"Govt coalition anxious despite dominance", 3rd paragraph, p. 2.
7.	However, a senior PDI-P member, Home Minister Tjahjo Kumoho, **who** has been representing the government during the deliberations, said he was pessimistic about the odds of the option the government favors winning easily.	**who**	"Govt coalition anxious despite dominance", 10th paragraph, p. 2.
8.	Kalla, **who** also acts as Inasgoc supervisor, said construction work on all facilities for the Asian Games was progressing	**who**	"Short-funded Indonesia to hold test event in February", 9th paragraph, p. 2.

	well and most all of the venues would be completed by the end of this year.		
9.	"It is[…] heartening to see how the vlogs or selfish with President Macron and Prime Minister Trudeau really breaks the ice in the communication between foreign leaders," said Mochammad Iqbal Sirie, another interpreter, **who** served Jokowi inauguration in 2014 until February.	**who**	"Jokowi rising to global leadership", 15th paragraph, p. 2.
10	Around 2000 Indonesian militants and sympathizers are believed to be active online, including overseas workers **who** have been radicalized in place such as Hongkong and Taiwan.	**who**	"Tech-savvy militants migrate to new social media platforms", 12th paragraph, p. 2.
11	Telegram, **which** has been partially blocked by the government, had been the most popular platform because it offered the best security."	**which**	"Tech-savvy militants migrate to new social media platforms", 3rd paragraph, p. 2.
12	Jean Chong, **who** co-founded Sayoni, a Singapore-based lesbian advocacy group, told AFP that "policies need to catch up with the realities of society."	**who**	"S'pore voids marriage after sex change", 8th paragraph, p. 2.

13	Families come in all shapes and sizes and of course while people get married as man and woman, there are those **who** transition along the way, so does this mean their marriage is no longer valid?	**who**	"S'pore voids marriage after sex change", 9th paragraph, p. 2.
14	Heru, **who** now serves as the head of the Jakarta Finance and asset management Board (BPKAD), said he had been informed about his successful application for the position.	**who**	"City official to get job at State Palace", 2nd paragraph, p. 4.
15	Rather than dismiss Dimon's remark as unpatriotic and the product of an unfortunate outburst, the nation would be best served if they were to provide wake-up call for Washington, **which** remains divided and distracted, and continues to fall short in stepping up to its important economic governance responsibilities.	**which**	"Jamie Dimon is right to raise the 'alarm'", 12th paragraph p. 6.
16	President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo is scheduled to fly to Belgium to open the 26th biennial International Europalia Arts Festival in Brussel	**which**	"RI to kick off international arts festival in Brussels", 1st paragraph, p. 11.

	on Oct. 10, **which** will feature a total of 283 Indonesian art exhibits for four months in eight European countries: Germany, France, Austria, Denmark, England, Poland, and the Netherland, as well as Belgium.		
17	Indonesia is the first ASEAN country and the fourth country from Asia to become a guest of the international event, **which** was first held in 1969.	**which**	"RI to kick off international arts festival in Brussels", 9th paragraph, p. 11.
18	Belgium's King Philippe and President Jokowi are to jointly officiate the event on Oct. 10 as a symbol of the good partnership between Indonesia and Belgium, **which** forged bilateral ties in 1947.	**which**	"RI to kick off international arts festival in Brussels", 11th paragraph, p. 11.
19	An investigation in Mumbai, the nearby city of Thane, and villages in the neighboring district of Palghar over two months found evidence of at least two death in the past year and more in the past few years-none of **which** were reported.	**which**	"Drowning for sand: Miners risk all", 5th paragraph, p. 11.
20	"I have seen people fall and drawn. There is no count of the number of	**who**	"Drowning for sand: Miners risk all", 18th paragraph, p. 11.

	the people **who** have died in here," said Radheshyam Sahni, **who** has been mining sand from the creek bed for 15 years and said he has seen at least five deaths himself.		
21	Pipeline operator Enbridge Inc., **which** has taken a natural gas compressor station offline, said on Sunday it had no firm time line for restarting it.	**which**	"Military deployed to fight wildfires, 39,000 evacuated", 11th paragraph, p. 11.
22	A centenarian Japanese doctor **who** saw patients until just months before his death and helped set up the medical system that have made Japan one of the world's longest-lived nations died on Tuesday at age of 105.	**who**	"Japanese doctor dies at age 105", 1st paragraph, p. 11.
23	""The conditions," according to one official **who** the White House would not name publicly," have been met, based on information available to the United State.	**who**	"Trump keeps Iran deal, but threatens more sanctions", 4th paragraph, p. 12.
24	But it has not relieved tension between Tehran and Washington, **which** continue to clash particularly over conflicts in the Middle East like Syria and	**which**	"Trump keeps Iran deal, but threatens more sanctions", 6th paragraph, p. 12.

	Yemen, where Iran-backed militias clout.		
25	A steely view of Iran binds Trump's national security team, **which** at time appear to have little else in common.	**which**	"Trump keeps Iran deal, but threatens more sanctions", 21st paragraph, p. 12.
26	However, the true highlight of the restaurant is the all-you-can-eat dining package ranging from Rp 238,000 to Rp 378,000, **which** includes a variety of *churrasco* and unlimited access to the buffet.	**which**	"A rare taste of Brazilian cuisine", 5th paragraph, p. 24.
27	These meat cuts were just the start to a feast of *churrasco* **that** was served throughout the dining package.	**that**	"A rare taste of Brazilian cuisine", 14th paragraph, p. 24.
28	Most of the dishes resemble flavors common in Indonesia cuisine, such as the *Moqueca*, a Brazilian fish stew, **which** was similar to fragrant fish curry in coconut broth.	**which**	"A rare taste of Brazilian cuisine", 20th paragraph, p. 24.
29	"I wanted to explore a woman in this world and have her kinds of play with the same set of rules **that** men get to play in," added the actress.	**that**	"Theron on a mission in 'Atomic Blonde'", 3rd paragraph, p. 24.
30	However, the field has a high carbon dioxide (CO_2) level of 72	**which**	"East Natuna gas block loses Exxon Mobil", 13th paragraph, p. 13.

	percent, the highest of all exploitation field globally, **which** necessitates advanced technology to maximize extraction.		
31	Tsingshan is among the investors keen to invest in Tanah Kuning industrial park in North Kalimantan, **which** according to official planning will occupy 11,000 hectares.	**which**	"Tsingshan keen to invest in N. Kalimantan" 4th, paragraph, p. 14
32	Other investors include state-owned alumunium producer PT Inalum, **which** just obtained a location permit to build an alumunium factory, and Chinese alumumunium producer PT Borneo Alumindo Prima, **which** has carried out a feasibility study for its facility development.	**which**	"Tsingshan keen to invest in N. Kalimantan", 5th paragraph, p. 14.
33	The Energy and Mineral Resources Ministry is still reviewing the first plan of development (POD I) for the Kasuri Block, **which** was proposed by Genting on April 21 to the Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities task force (SKK Migas).	**which**	"Genting to spend $100m at Kasuri Block", 2nd paragraph, p. 14.
34	Furthermore, the Kalijaga II pipeline,	**which**	"Deadline set for delayed projects", 5th

	projected to span 1,115 kilometers, will have a transmission capacity of between 700 and 1,000 mmscfd of gas, **which** will be transported from the Kapodang field to Bontang, East Kalimantan.		paragraph, p. 14.
35	"It's like the chicken or egg dilemma. **Which** should come first, the infrastructure or the gas supply?" Fanshurullah said.	**which**	"Deadline set for delayed projects", 8th paragraph, p. 14.
36	Another problem has also arisen, **which** may impact the operation of the Kalijaga I pipeline, run by PT Kalimantan Java Gas (KJG), a joint venture between Bakrie and state-owned gas company PGN.	**which**	"Deadline set for delayed projects", 10th paragraph, p. 14.
37	For 2017, the Indonesian Heavy Equipment Association (HINABI) estimates **that** heavy equipment sales will reach 4,200 units, a 3.3 percent increase from last year's number.	**that**	"Heavy equipment industry foresees bright outlook in 2017", 7th paragraph, p. 14.
38	Multifinance companies operating in the heavy equipment sector also experienced leasing growth; one of them in PT Buana Finance, **whose** financing for	**whose**	"Heavy equipment industry foresees bright outlook in 2017", 9th paragraph, p. 14.

	heavy equipment leasing is allocated to sectors such as construction, plantation, mining, and logistics.		
39	The achievement was made possible mainly by the rise of commodity prices **that** boosted business activities during the second half of last year.	**that**	"Heavy equipment industry foresees bright outlook in 2017", 10th paragraph, p. 14.
40	The toll road sector so far has the largest capex growth of 140.8 percent yoy, followed by construction and telecommunications, **which** grew by 84.4 percent and 20 percent, respectively.	**which**	"Heavy equipment industry foresees bright outlook in 2017", 13th paragraph, p. 14.
41	The upside factor is coming from China, **which** continued to increase its coal import in May as a result of a domestics coal production cut."	**which**	"Heavy equipment industry foresees bright outlook in 2017", 13th paragraph 21st, p. 14.
42	Last Year, North Korea exported 22 million tons of coal to China, **which** represented 12 percent of the latter's total import.	**which**	"Heavy equipment industry foresees bright outlook in 2017", 19th paragraph, p. 14.
43	This is an opportunity for us to fill the supply gap in China, **which** has been the main destination for Indonesian coal.	**which**	"Heavy equipment industry foresees bright outlook in 2017", 18th paragraph, p. 14.

44	To discover their caused, the 34-years-old mother from Lampung brought her daughter to hospital, but failed to a get satisfying answers from a doctor, **who** later advised to go to better hospital in Jakarta instead.	**who**	"FIGHTING AGAINST AUTOIMMUNITY", 2nd paragraph, p. 23.
45	Iris said that autoimmunity was a condition, **that** occurred when the immune system, which normally acts as protector of the human body from viruses or bacteria, commits an error and instead launches an attack on joints, muscles, skin, red blood cells and other healthy tissues and organs.	**that**	"FIGHTING AGAINST AUTOIMMUNITY", 8th paragraph, p. 23.
46	"It is disease with 1,000 faces," said Iris, **who** was diagnosed with autoimmunity in 2013.	**who**	"FIGHTING AGAINST AUTOIMMUNITY", 11th paragraph, p. 23.
47	Autoimmunity is not new to Indonesia, but it has recently attracted attention, especially after MCF raised awareness of it, according to Iris, **who** works at Cipto Mangunkusumo General Hospital (RSCM) in Jakarta.	**who**	"FIGHTING AGAINST AUTOIMMUNITY", 12th paragraph, p. 23.

48	The foundation has helped some 1,600 auto immunity survivors across the archipelago through WhatsApp Group, in **which** survivors can consult with at least 40 doctors and expert on autoimmunity.	**which**	"FIGHTING AGAINST AUTOIMMUNITY", 13th paragraph, p. 23.
49	American autoimmunity related Disease Association (AARDA) report that autoimmunity has 157 types, including lupus, **which** affects kidneys, the brain, skin, joints and other organs.	**which**	"FIGHTING AGAINST AUTOIMMUNITY", 19th paragraph, p. 23.
50	Many of these types have similar symptoms, **which** makes diagnosis difficult.	**which**	"FIGHTING AGAINST AUTOIMMUNITY", 20th paragraph, p. 23.
51	Researches at Harvard University tracked dietary changes in a population of nearly 74,000 health professionals **who** logged their eating habits every four years.	**who**	"IMPROVEMENTS TO EATING HABITS MAY PROLONG LIFE", 3rd paragraph, p. 23.
52	"After I graduated, I joined PSM UI Paragita to expand my knowledge. It's nice to meet friends from different faculties **who** also love to sing together in a choir. We've become a	**who**	"Students nurture singing hobby, go abroad with choirs", 6th paragraph, p. 4.

	family," said Jeremy.		
53	Collecting taxes from rich persons: an interesting method to collect more taxes from rich people was suggested by Glenn Polii in his article titled "Time to reform tax injustice favoring the rich," **which** was published on July 3 in *The Jakarta Post*.	**which**	"The taxman's new strategy", 18th paragraph, p. 6.
54	"It is what it is and the transfer market is open until the [August] 31st," said the German, **whose** team kick off their Premier League campaign at Watford on August 12.	**whose**	"Klopp backs Sturridge to fire for Liveerpool", 13th paragraph, p. 8.
55	In Breda, Sweden picked up their first point in 12 competitive encounters with Germany, **who** have by now won the European title six times in a row and eight times overall.	**who**	"Germany held by Sweden, Italy stunned by Russia", 2nd paragraph, p. 8
56	"If you ask anybody playing this week that's been here before they'll say it's one of the best courses in the world, very arguably the best Open venue," said Fleetwood, **who** grew up just along the road.	**who**	"KOREAN AMATEUR CHOI SEES HALL OF FAME FUTURE", 17th paragraph, p. 9.
57	The rockets, **who** won back-to-back titles in	**who**	"Houston Rockets put up for sale by owner

	1994 and 1995, finished last season with the third best record in Western conference but underlined their championship ambitions by signing James Harden to a contract extension earlier this month that will pay him $228 million over the next six seasons.		alexander", 5th paragraph, p. 9.
58	"Lesile Alexander is a true competitor **who** always searched for the right move to make his teams better," said NBA commissioner Adam Silver in a statement as reported by Reuters."	**who**	"Houston Rockets put up for sale by owner alexander", 9th paragraph, p. 9.
59	The brazen assault by organized, heavily armed militants **who** have pledged allegiance to IS has fanned fears that extremists may have radicalized and recruited more fighters than was previously thought.	**who**	"Duterte ask congress to keep martial law", 7th paragraph, p. 10.
60	The grim discovery prompted a Thai crackdown on smuggling and trafficking networks **which** led to smugglers abandoning boatloads of migrant at sea. That led to a regional crisis involving Malaysia,	**which**	"Groups call for justice in trafficking case", 3rd paragraph, p. 10.

	Thailand, Myanmar, Bangladesh and Indonesia **which** initially refued the boats permission to land."		
61	The trial, **which** began in 2015, has been beset by allegations of threats against witnesses, interpreters, and police investigators.	**which**	"Groups call for justice in trafficking case", 4th paragraph, p. 10.
62	Deputy Energy and Mineral Resources Minister Arcandra Thara stated that Pertamina's financial condition was a consequence of the country's Interpretation on Financial Accounting Standard (ISAK) No. 8, **which** forces the firm to record an off take agreement as a liability in its financial statement.	**which**	"Rising fuel imports stifle Pertamina", 16th paragraph, p. 15.
63	"Our plan is to seek [foreign] partnerships for all of the group's subsidiaries, but we will still control the majority [of the shares]," said Chairul, **whose** group has businesses in financial services, media, retail, property, lifestyle and entertainment.	**whose**	"CT Corp to grow premium income highly with Prudential", 18th paragraph, p. 15.
64	Regional development lender Bank	**which**	"Bank Jatim gets serious about bad loan

	Pembangunan Daerah Jawa Timur (Bank Jatim) is focusing its attention on reducing its bad loan portofolio, **which** has almost reached the limit set by the banking regulator.			management", 1st paragraph, p. 15.
65	Bank Jatim is eyeing a 10.7 percent year-on-year rise in net profit **that** will hopefully be supported by growth in both net interest income and non-interest income.	**that**		"Bank Jatim gets serious about bad loan management", 16th paragraph, p. 15.
66	In its December 2016 rulling, the Supreme Court reversed and set aside the May 13, 2010 ruling issued by the Court of Tax Appeals (CTA), **which** directed Pilipinas Shell pay the said amount plus an additional legal interest of six percent per annum on the total dutiable value.	**which**		"Court rules BOC can't collect duty from Pilipinas Shell", 11th paragraph, p. 16.
67	FGV, **which** is among the third-largest oil palm plantation companies, has more than 440,000 hectares of plantation land under its stable located in Malaysia and Indonesia.	**which**		"FGV suffers from lost revenue", 6th paragraph, p. 16.
68	As of Dec, 31, 2016, FGV recorded a profit after tax and minority	**which**		"FGV suffers from lost revenue", 17th paragraph, p. 16.

	interests (Patami) of 31.47 million ringgit, **which** was a far cry from the Patami of 982.25 million ringgit in 2012.		
69	FGV has been clouded by governance issues mainly because of an acquisition spree **that** started after it go listed.	**that**	"FGV suffers from lost revenue", 29th paragraph, p. 16.
70	Sovereign wealth funds tend to have long time horizons and no explicit liabilities, **which** makes them the ideal investor for illiquid instruments.	**which**	"Asian sovereign investors face off with funds for deals", 8th paragraph, p. 16.
71	The rollback would harm consumers, added the group, **which** also represents Amazon.com Inc., Microsoft Inc., Netflix Inc., Twitter Inc, and Snap Inc.	**which**	"Firm clash over US net neutrality rules", 4th paragraph, p. 17.
72	Becoming a seller would be a reversal from Wanda, **which** has been among China's most voracious buyers of foreign assets.	**which**	"Beijing confidential: Chines firm's Hollywood expansion blocked", 9th paragraph, p. 17.
73	Wanda operates movie chains including AMC Entertainment Holdings Inc., **which** it bought in 2012.	**which**	"Beijing confidential: Chines firm's Hollywood expansion blocked", 10th paragraph, p. 17.
74	In minutes of the Reserve Bank of Australia's July meeting Tuesday, members said the level of the neutral	**which**	"RBA sees better economic outlook", 2nd paragraph, p. 17.

	real interest rate-where output growth is at potential and inflation stable-had dropped since 2007 to around 3.5 percent, **which** included well-anchored inflation expectations of 2.5 percent.		
75	While chief scientist Ben Goertzel of Hong Kong-based Hanson Robotics, **which** invented the machines, sang their praises, the robots seemed more skeptical of their human peers.	**which**	"ROBOTS DEBATE FUTURE OF HUMANS AT HONG KONG TECH SHOW", 4th paragraph, p. 21.
76	This is a kind of character animation **that** can come to life in our world.	**that**	"ROBOTS DEBATE FUTURE OF HUMANS AT HONG KONG TECH SHOW", 14th paragraph, p. 21.
77	They also lacked match preparation, added Roya Mahboob, an Afghan tech entrepreneur **who** helped organize the visit.	**who**	"'HAPPY' AFGAN GIRLS COMPETE AT ROBOTICS MEET AFTER US VISA WOES", 16th paragraph, p. 21.
78	Mahboob predicted the girl's efforts at the Washington event, **which** runs through Tuesday, would "have a big positive message for the Afghan community."	**which**	"'HAPPY' AFGAN GIRLS COMPETE AT ROBOTICS MEET AFTER US VISA WOES", 22nd paragraph, p. 21.
79	Arini Suwarno is the kind of parent **who** will go above and beyond to	**who**	"ARINI SUWARNO KEEPING UP WITH CHANGING TECH",

	give her children the best.			1st paragraph, p. 21.
80	At that time, some other parents and I, **who** had children with learning difficulties, were anxious because there were no junior high schools for our special children **who** had just graduated from elementary school.	**who**		"ARINI SUWARNO KEEPING UP WITH CHANGING TECH", 3rd paragraph, p. 21.
81	My son refused to learn history **that** involved remembering a bunch of timelines, but he could remember 10 mobile phone numbers within 5 minutes.	**that**		"ARINI SUWARNO KEEPING UP WITH CHANGING TECH", 7th paragraph, p. 21.

3. Auxiliary verb etc before subject
   a. Question

No	Inversion	QW	Auxiliary verb	Subject	Verb	Title
1.	**What are the UK's short term plans** to expand counterterrorism cooperation with Indonesia?	**What**	**are**	**The UK's short term**	**plans**	"UK delves into CT co-op with Indonesia", 1st paragraph, p. 11.
2.	**Does the UK have** any problems with	-	**Does**	**The UK**	**have**	"UK delves into CT co-op with

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No	Inversion	QW/Negative QW	Auxiliary	Subject	Verb	Title
	quelling rising sentiment against Muslims?					Indonesia", 13th paragraph, p. 1.
3.	**What does (it) the future hold** for ASEAN?	**What**	**does**	**(it)**	**The future hold**	"ONE-DAY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 'Strengthening Cooperation and Inclusiveness'", 3rd paragraph, p. 12.
4.	**How do Small and Medium Enterprises fit** into the picture?	**How**	**do**	**Small and Medium**	**fit**	"ONE-DAY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 'Strengthening Cooperation and Inclusiveness'", 3rd paragraph, p. 12.

a. Exclamation

No	Inversion	QW/Negative QW	Auxiliary	Subject	Verb	Title
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

b. With "may"

No	Inversion	"May"	Subject	Title
-	-	-	-	-

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c. After so, neither/ nor

No	Inversion	"So, Neither/ Nor"	Auxiliary verb	Subject	Title
1	Families come in all shapes and sizes and of course while people get married as man and woman, there are those who transition along the way, **so does this mean** their marriage is no longer valid?	**so**	**does**	**this mean**	"S'pore voids marriage after sex change", 9th paragraph, p. 2.

d. After negative and restrictive

No	Inversion	Negative adverb/ adverbial expression	Auxiliary verb	Subject	Title
-	-	-	-	-	-

e. After as, than, and so

No	Inversion	"as, than and emphasizing so"	Title
1.	But, the common symptoms are extreme fatigue, being easily forgetful, needing more time	**than**	"FIGHTING AGAINST AUTOIMMUNITY", 20th

	than usual to do simple activities, fever with joint pain and suffering from health problems that do not heal.		paragraph, p. 23.
2.	Notably, THBS2 concentrations combined with CA199 identified early stages better **than** any other known method.	**than**	"BLOOD TEST MAY FIND EARLY PANCREATIC CANCER", 10th paragraph, p. 23.
3.	"If she handles the pressures of being a professional she will be a better player **than** any of us expect," said Park.	**than**	"KOREAN AMATEUR CHOI SEES HALL OF FAME FUTURE", 12th paragraph, p. 9.
4.	The brazen assault by organized, heavily armed militants who have pledged allegiance to IS has fanned fears that extremists may have radicalized and recruited more fighters **than** was previously thought.	**than**	"Duterte ask congress to keep martial law", 7th paragraph, p. 10.

f.   Conditional clauses with "if"

No	Inversion	Formal and literary conditional clause	"If"	Title
1.	**If** Setya was a big fish, there are even bigger fish the KPK can catch.	Was Setya a big fish, there are even bigger fish the KPK can catch.	**If**	"Don't stop at Setya", 8th paragraph, p. 6.
2.	**If** the government finally manages to collect taxes from inheritance, taxpayers could easily forge a pseudo loan agreement between parents and children which parents would be able to transfer their assets to their children or they could simply grant grifts in countries with lower tax rates through multi-layered special purpose vehicles.	Are the government finally manages to collect taxes from inheritance, taxpayers could easily forge a pseudo loan agreement between parents and children which parents would be able to transfer their assets to their children or they could simply grant grifts in countries with lower tax rates through multi-layered special purpose vehicles.	**If**	"The taxman's new strategy", 21th paragraph, p. 6.
3.	"**If** she handles the pressures of being a professional she will be a better player than any of us expect," said Park.	Is she handles the pressures of being a professional she will be a better player than any of us expect," said Park.	**If**	"KOREAN AMATEUR CHOI SEES HALL OF FAME FUTURE", 12th paragraph, p. 9.

4.	"**If** you ask anybody playing this week that's been here before they'll say it's one of the best courses in the world, very arguably the best Open venue," said Fleetwood, who grew up just along the road.	Are you ask anybody playing this week that's been here before they'll say it's one of the best courses in the world, very arguably the best Open venue," said Fleetwood, who grew up just along the road.	**If**	"KOREAN AMATEUR CHOI SEES HALL OF FAME FUTURE", 17th paragraph, p. 9.
5.	**If** you live five minutes away, you're going to try to get on when you can.	Are you live five minutes away, you're going to try to get on when you can.	**If**	"KOREAN AMATEUR CHOI SEES HALL OF FAME FUTURE", 18th paragraph, p. 9.
6.	**If** those trends continue, they could sap growth in the single currency area.	Are those trends continue, they could sap growth in the single currency area.	**If**	"ECB plots exit course", 12th paragraph, p. 17.
7.	**If** banks respond to the government decree by squeezing credit lines restricting debt rollovers, Wanda may have no choice but to sell off pieces of Wang's empire.	Are banks respond to the government decree by squeezing credit lines restricting debt rollovers, Wanda may have no choice but to sell off pieces of Wang's empire.	**If**	"Beijing confidential: Chines firm's Hollywood expansion blocked", 7th paragraph, p. 17.
8.	**If** we are sad, it will have	Are we sad, it will have negative	**If**	"FIGHTING AGAINST

	negative impacts on our immune system.	impacts on our immune system.		AUTOIMMU NITY", 30st paragraph, p. 23.
9.	**If** a table two decides on the *churrasco* dining package, they would spend an average of Rp.500.000.	Is a table two decides on the *churrasco* dining package, they would spend an average of Rp.500.000.	**If**	"A rare taste of Brazilian cuisine", paragraph 28th, p. 24.

4. Whole verb before subject.
   a. After adverbial expression of place

No	Inversion	Adverbial expression of place	Title
1.	**On paper**, package A is most likely to win, as the five parties supporting the option control 291 lawmakers, slightly more than half of the total figure.	**On paper**	"Govt coalition anxious despite dominance", 9th paragraph, p. 2.
2.	**Along The Toll Road** That Links Jakarta To Eastern Areas Like Bekasi And Bandung In West Java, there are currently three infrastructure projects under construction-the Jakarta-Cikampek elevated toll road,	**Along The Toll Road**	"Roadwork blamed for nightmarish jams", 2nd paragraph, p. 1.

	the light rail transit (LRT) system connecting the capital And East Bekasi and another toll road connecting Cibitung in Bekasi and Cilincing in North Jakarta.		
3.	**The South Jakarta District Court** rejected the petition on Monday.	**The South Jakarta District Court**	"Hary Tanoe case dossier returned", 3rd paragraph, p. 3.
4.	**From Southport**, Tommy Fleetwood recalled that he used to sneak onto the course to practice at Royal Brickdale when he was a kid, hoping nobody would notice.	**From Southport**	"KOREAN AMATEUR CHOI SEES HALL OF FAME FUTURE", 12th paragraph, p. 9.
5.	**At dawn on** a sultry summer morning, Balaram Raute stood on a boat bobbing in a murky creek outside Mumbai, waiting for the sun to light up the water so he could dive in to dig sand.	**At dawn on**	"Drowning for sand: Miners risk all", 1st paragraph, p. 11.
6.	**There are some areas** where we are looking to increase our cooperation, too.	**There are some areas**	"UK delves into CT co-op with Indonesia", 6th paragraph, p. 11.
7.	**There** were 159 fires across the province in an area 150 kilometers and 350	**There**	"Military deployed to fight wildfires, 39,000 evacuated", 5th paragraph, p. 11.

	km northeast of Vancouver, including 17 new ones, although the total numbers were down slightly from 162 on Sunday, Skrepnek said.		
8.	**On** a trip to Sunni-ruled Saudi Arabia in May, Trump called on all nations to 'Isolated' Shiite Iran.	**On**	"Trump keeps Iran deal, but threatens more sanctions", 7th paragraph, p. 12.
9.	**In Jakarta** nowadays, foodies also demand optimal aesthetics along with a unique dining experience.	**In Jakarta**	"A rare taste of Brazilian cuisine", 1st paragraph, p. 24.
10	**In Java**, the nation's most populated island, there has been no significant increase in sales as most major construction projects have already been running for two years.	**In Java**	"Heavy equipment industry foresees bright outlook in 2017", 5th paragraph, p. 14.
11	**In the capital city**, they met with two doctors, but their diagnoses contradicted each other, making Novi even more confused.	**In the capital city**	"FIGHTING AGAINST AUTOIMMUNITY", 3rd paragraph, p. 23.
12	**In Indonesia**, autoimmunity reportedly affects 40 million people and	**In Indonesia**	"FIGHTING AGAINST AUTOIMMUNITY", 21st paragraph, p. 23.

	according to Iris, one of the most common autoimmunity types in the country is lupus.		
13	**East, Central and West** Lombok are the regions with lowest access to toilets (ranging between 68 and percent and 72 percent).	**East, Central and West**	"Open defecation still rampant in NTB", 15th paragraph, p. 5.
14	**In Syria**, the terrorist group has also been under pressure in various cities since September last year.	**In Syria**	"IS ideology will still lure the marginalized", 2nd paragraph, p. 7.
15	**In Jarablous and Al- Bab**, it is subjugated by Turkish force.	**In Jarablous and Al-Bab**	"IS ideology will still lure the marginalized", 3rd paragraph, p. 7.
16	**In Palmyra**, President Bashar al-Assad's forces have defeated the IS. Meanwhile, the so-called Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) expelled the IS from Manbij and Tabqa.	**In Palmyra**	"IS ideology will still lure the marginalized", 3rd paragraph, p. 7.
17	**Out of these places** they are still able to unleash terror on Iraqi and Syrian cities.	**Out of these places**	"IS ideology will still lure the marginalized", 7th paragraph, p. 7.
18	**The southern Philippines** is also	**The southern**	"IS ideology will still lure the marginalized",

	prone to infiltration from Sabah, East Kalimantan, North Sulawesi and North Maluku, because of the long maritime border between Indonesia and the Philippines.	**Philippines**	15th paragraph, p. 7.
19	**In Breda**, Sweden picked up their first point in 12 competitive encounters with Germany, who have by now won the European title six times in a row and eight times overall.	**In Breda**	"Germany held by Sweden, Italy stunned by Russia", 2nd paragraph, p. 8
20	**In Rotterdam**, Russia's Danilova struck nine minutes into the game with a low shot from outside the box that took Italian keeper Chiara Marchiatelli by surprise at her left post.	**In Rotterdam**	"Germany held by Sweden, Italy stunned by Russia", 12th paragraph, p. 8

b. Reporting

No	Inversion	Reporting verbs	Subject	Title
1.	"For businesspeople like us, the important thing is that the authorities need to	**said**	**Sarman Simanjorang**	"Roadwork blamed for nightmarish jams", 17th paragraph, p. 1.

	think about the impact of building infrastructure projects, so that the transportation around the projects would not be disrupted," **said Sarman Simanjorang**, the deputy chairman of the Jakarta chapter of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry.			
2.	However, a senior PDI-P member, Home Minister Tjahjo Kumoho, who has been representing the government during the deliberations, **said he** was pessimistic about the odds of the option the government favors winning easily.	**said**	**he**	"Govt coalition anxious despite dominance", 10th paragraph, p. 2.
3.	"It is[…] heartening to see how the vlogs or selfies with President Macron and Prime Minister Trudeau really breaks the ice in the communication between foreign leaders," **said Mochammad Iqbal Sirie**, another interpreter, who served Jokowi inauguration in 2014	**said**	**Mochammad Iqbal Sirie**	"Jokowi rising to global leadership", 15th paragraph, p. 2.

	until February.			
4.	”We are proud to provide better living standards for people around our working areas. Our social investment programs touch various aspects of life, including economic empowerment, infrastructure and education,” **said Gong**.	**said**	**Gong**	“PetroChina moves forward after 15 years of operation”, 16th paragraph, p. 3.
5.	”I don't feel scared.” **Said Raute**	**Said**	**Raute**	“Drowning for sand: Miners risk all”, 6th paragraph, p. 11.
6.	“I have seen people fall and drawn. There is no count of the number of the people who have died in here,” **said Radheshyam Sahni**, who has been mining sand from the creek bed for 15 years and **said he** has seen at least five deaths himself.	**said**	**Radheshyam Sahni**	“Drowning for sand: Miners risk all”, 18th paragraph, p. 11.
7.	“The conditions,” **according to one official** who the White House would not name publicly,”have been met, based on information available to the United State.”	**accor ding**	**to one official**	“Trump keeps Iran deal, but threatens more sanctions”, 4th paragraph, p. 12.
8.	Iran's Foreign Minister Mohammad	**said**	**he**	“Trump keeps Iran deal, but threatens

	Javad Zarif, in New York on Monday to attend to UN forum on development, **said he** has yet to discuss the nuclear deal with US Secretary of State Rex Tillerson.			more sanctions", 12th paragraph, p. 12.
9.	"Brazilian and Indonesian food is very similar in terms of flavor and ingredients," **said Michael Chuang**, the restaurant's general manager of business development and project management.	**said**	**Michael Chuang**	"A rare taste of Brazilian cuisine", 25th paragraph, p. 24.
10	"I wanted to explore a woman in this world and have her kinds of play with the same set of rules that men get to play in," **added the actress**.	**added**	**the actress**	"Theron on a mission in 'Atomic Blonde'", 3rd paragraph, p. 24.
11	"If the debt was truly productive, revenue would improve when the government issues new debt, but since 2012, debt was used to cover a deficit stemming from non-productive spending," **said Institute for development of Economics and Finance (INDEF) economist Bhima Y. Adhinegara**.	**said**	**Institute for development of Economics and Finance (INDEF) economist Bhima Y. Adhinegara**	"Austerity saving RI economy, Sri Mulyani says", 7th paragraph, p. 13

12	"We ask [local administrations] to be efficient and effective in their spending. We also push them to avoid idle funds," **said the Finance Ministry's budget director general, Askolani**.	**said**	**the Finance Ministry's budget director general, Askolani**	"Austerity saving RI economy, Sri Mulyani says", 9th paragraph, p. 13
13	"It is disease with 1,000 faces," **said Iris**, who was diagnosed with autoimmunity in 2013.	**said**	**Iris**	"FIGHTING AGAINST AUTOIMMUNITY", 11th paragraph, p. 23.
14	For instance, a 20-percentile increase in scores could "be achieved by swapping out just one serving of red or processed meat for one daily serving of nuts or legumes," **said a summary of the research**.	**said**	**a summary of the research**	"IMPROVEMENTS TO EATING HABITS MAY PROLONG LIFE", 5th paragraph, p. 23.
15	"Our results highlight the long-term health benefits of improving diet quality with an emphasis on overall dietary patterns rather than on individual foods or nutrients," **said senior author Frank Hu**, professor and chair of the Harvard Chan School Department of Nutrition.	**said**	**senior author Frank Hu**	"IMPROVEMENTS TO EATING HABITS MAY PROLONG LIFE", 8th paragraph, p. 23.

16	”A long-standing concern has been that patients with pancreatic cancer are often not diagnosed until it is too late for the best chance at affective treatment,” **said study co-author Robert Vonderheide**, director of the Abramson Cancer Center at the University of Pennsylvania.	**said**	**study co-author Robert Vonderheide**	"BLOOD TEST MAY FIND EARLY PANCREATIC CANCER", 4th paragraph, p. 23.
17	"Genetically reprogramming late-stage human cancer cells to a stem-cell state enable them to force the reprogrammed cells to progress to an early cancerous state, revealing secreted blood biomarkers of early-stage disease along the way," **said a summary of the report**, published in the journal Science Translational Medicine.	**said**	**a summary of the report**	"BLOOD TEST MAY FIND EARLY PANCREATIC CANCER", 8th paragraph, p. 23.
18	One biomarker known as plasma thrombospondin-2 (THBS2), combined with a known later-stage biomarker called CA19-9, "consistently	**said**	**lead author Ken Zaret**	"BLOOD TEST MAY FIND EARLY PANCREATIC CANCER", 9th paragraph, p. 23.

	and correctly identified all stages of the cancer," **said lead author Ken Zaret**, director of the Penn Institute for Regenerative Medicine.			
19	"There should be strengthened collaboration among the three approaches," **said Arif**, who is also an adviser to Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Minister Susi Pudjiastuti.	**said**	**Arif**	"Local communities key to fighting destructive fishing", 5th paragraph, p. 3.
20	"After we gathered the small scale fishermen, we talked with their punggawa, asking them whether or not they still wanted to continue [providing the fishermen with bombs and cyanide]. They finally gave in after we said we would use tough law-enforcement measures against blast fishing," **said Hidayat**.	**said**	**Hidayat**	"Local communities key to fighting destructive fishing", 15th paragraph, p. 3.
21	"We highly value the full support of the Indonesian government, of regional governments, our partners and other stakeholders. We are also thankful for the	**said**	**Gong Bencai**	"Local communities key to fighting destructive fishing", 16th paragraph, p. 3.

	positive contribution and loyalty of our employees," **said Gong Bencai**, President of PetroChina Indonesia.			
22	"I took an interest in choir when I was in junior high school when I realized it was one of the extracurricular activities at my school. I was impressed with the sound of the choir at my church and I've loved to sing since I was little, but I joined in high school," **said Jeremy Faustino**, 20, a member of PSM UI Paragita.	**said**	**Jeremy Faustino**	"Students nurture singing hobby, go abroad with choirs", 4th paragraph, p. 4.
23	"I listened to children's choirs when I was little," **said Valeria Christie Ayu**, 20, a member of PSGSJ.	**said**	**Valeria Christie Ayu**	"Students nurture singing hobby, go abroad with choirs", 5th paragraph, p. 4.
24	"After I graduated, I joined PSM UI Paragita to expand my knowledge. It's nice to meet friends from different faculties who also love to sing together in a choir. We've become a family," **said Jeremy**.	**said**	**Jeremy**	"Students nurture singing hobby, go abroad with choirs", 6th paragraph, p. 4.
25	"I love to gather in a choir because	**said**	**Valeria**	"Students nurture singing hobby, go

		said	Jeremy	"Students nurture singing hobby, go abroad with choirs", 7th paragraph, p. 4.
	everyone has the same passion for singing and creating harmonious melodies. We love to challenge ourselves by singing songs with greater difficulties," **said Valeria.**			abroad with choirs", 7th paragraph, p. 4.
26	"Aside from creating our own concerts, we have also had chance to join several international competition and collaborate with several famous names in the choir profession," **said Jeremy**.	said	**Jeremy**	"Students nurture singing hobby, go abroad with choirs", 9th paragraph, p. 4.
27	"We sing at events inside and outside campus, including weddings and we're going to have a concert called Rentang on July 22," **said Valeria**.	said	**Valeria**	"Students nurture singing hobby, go abroad with choirs", 13th paragraph, p. 4.
28	"It is a valuable experience for making Paragita even better," **said Martha Ivana, president of PSM UI Paragita**.	said	**Martha Ivana, president of PSM UI Paragita**	"Students nurture singing hobby, go abroad with choirs", 17th paragraph, p. 4.
29	"Sometimes we are challenged to sing very difficult songs. We practice non-stop, even during holidays,"**said**	said	**Valeria**	"Students nurture singing hobby, go abroad with choirs", 20th paragraph, p. 4.

	Valeria.			
30	"I struggle to maintain a balance between choir sessions and my other responsibilities. It's a risk that we all have to take to excel," **said Jeremy**.	**said**	**Jeremy**	"Students nurture singing hobby, go abroad with choirs", 21st paragraph, p. 4.
31	"By taking the initiative, it would show [his] commitment to the fight against corruption, which is laid out in [Jokowi's] Nawacita [nine goals]," **said executive of Nahdlatul Ulama's (NU) Yogyakarta chapter, Abdul Ghofar**, one of the people voicing support at the event on Tuesday.	**said**	**executive of Nahdlatul Ulama's (NU) Yogyakarta chapter, Abdul Ghofar**	"Yogyakarta people voice support for KPK", 3rd paragraph, p. 5.
32	Agus Wiguna, the pan bomb maker in Buah Batu, Bandung, **said he** had planned to join Maute in Mindanao after detonating bombs in three strategic places in the West Java capital.	**said**	**he**	"IS ideology will still lure the marginalized", 23rd paragraph, p. 7.
33	"Sometimes [the news] is all about bringing in new players but the main thing is how do we improve the players	**said**	**the former Dortmund coach**	"Klopp backs Sturridge to fire for Liveerpool", 8th paragraph, p. 8.

	we had last season," **said the former Dortmund coach**.			
34	"It is what it is and the transfer market is open until the [August] 31st," **said the German**, whose team kick off their Premier League campaign at Watford on August 12.	**said**	**the German**	"Klopp backs Sturridge to fire for Liveerpool", 13th paragraph, p. 8.
35	"You have to make the best of the circumstances," **said Klopp**.	**said**	**Klopp**	"Klopp backs Sturridge to fire for Liveerpool", 16th paragraph, p. 8.
36	"In the first half we had a little bit to much respect for Sweden but we can be happy with the second half," **said Maroszan**, an Olympique Lyon midfielder.	**said**	**Maroszan**	"Germany held by Sweden, Italy stunned by Russia", 9th paragraph, p. 8
37	"If she handles the pressures of being a professional she will be a better player than any of us expect," **said Park**.	**said**	**Park**	"KOREAN AMATEUR CHOI SEES HALL OF FAME FUTURE", 12th paragraph, p. 9.
38	"If you ask anybody playing this week that's been here before they'll say it's one of the best courses in the world, very arguably the best Open venue," **said Fleetwood**, who grew up just along the road.	**said**	**Fleetwood**	"KOREAN AMATEUR CHOI SEES HALL OF FAME FUTURE", 17th paragraph, p. 9.

39	"With the two back-to-back Alpine stages and the attitude finish, there could be some big gaps. For me, that's the key stage, given my qualities," **said Bardet**, third overall at 23sec, on Monday.	**said**	**Bardet**	"All still to play for, insist Froome's rivals", 6th paragraph, p. 9.
40	"The level these days in the mountains was very equal with Froome, Bardet and Aru," **said Uran**, fourth at 29sec.	**said**	**Uran**	"All still to play for, insist Froome's rivals", 10th paragraph, p. 9.
41	"You can't know what you'll do before finding yourself in that situation," **said the Italian**.	**said**	**the Italian**	"All still to play for, insist Froome's rivals", 13th paragraph, p. 9.
42	"For the moment it doesn't look likely as no-one's taken the initiative," **said the 27-year-old AG2R leader**.	**said**	**the 27-year-old AG2R leader**	"All still to play for, insist Froome's rivals", 17th paragraph, p. 9.
43	"Chris showed that he's very strong at the moment because it's not as if we waited for him," **said the 30-year-old Quick-Step rider**.	**said**	**the 30-year-old Quick-Step rider**	"All still to play for, insist Froome's rivals", 20th paragraph, p. 9.
44	"It will be a tough week, I think there will be a lot of attacking and quite a show because, Froome apart, we're all a	**said**	**Aru**	"All still to play for, insist Froome's rivals", 24th paragraph, p. 9.

		said		
	similar level in the time-trial," **said** **Aru**.			
45	"Lesile Alexander is a true competitor who always searched for the right move to make his teams better," **said** **NBA commissioner Adam Silver in a statement as reported by Reuters**.	said	**NBA commissioner Adam Silver in a statement as reported by Reuters**	"Houston Rockets put up for sale by owner alexander", 9th paragraph, p. 9.
46	"He's becoming the new Jacques Kallis the way he's batting," **said** **du Plessis of Philander** after the Proteas leveled this four-match series at 1-1.	said	**du Plessis of Philande**	"Du Plessis hails Philander as'new Kaliis", 8th paragraph, p. 9.
47	"We left a batsman out to play two all-rounders, with that comes extra responsibility," **said the captain**.	said	**the captain**	"Du Plessis hails Philander as'new Kaliis'", 12th paragraph, p. 9.
48	"with the addition of Chris, our attack is even greater because we've got four seamers now," **said Philander**.	said	**Philander**	"Du Plessis hails Philander as'new Kaliis'", 22nd paragraph, p. 9.
49	"The primary objective of the possible extension is to allow our forces to continue with their operations unhampered by deadlines and to focus	said	**Presidential spokesman Ernesto Abella**	"Duterte ask congress to keep martial law", 4th paragraph, p. 10.

	more on the liberation of Marawi and its rehabilitation and rebuilding," **said Presidential spokesman Ernesto Abella**, reading a letter signed by Duterte.			
50	"we dissociated ourselves from the decision because we found that it was less than constructive," **said National Security Adviser Thaung Tun**, speaking to Un officials and diplomats, including US ambassador Scot Marciel.	**said**	**National Security Adviser Thaung Tun**	"UN probe 'can only aggravate' tension: Myanmar", 3rd paragraph, p.10.
51	"It is a golden moment for us to create this instrument 10 years after the chairmanship was last held by the Philippines. We cannot wait anymore," **said Ellene Sana from the Center for Migrant Advocacy Philippines**.	**said**	**Ellene Sana from the Center for Migrant Advocacy Philippines**	"NGOs call for better protection of migrant worker's rights", 3rd paragraph, p. 10.
52	"We regret the lack of transparency on the part of the drafting committee, but we will continue giving recommendations based on the	**said**	**Daniel Awigra from Human Right Working Group Indonesia**	"NGOs call for better protection of migrant worker's rights", 8th paragraph, p. 10.

		said		
	overarching issues that we understand," **said Daniel Awigra from Human Right Working Group Indonesia**.			
53	"The strategic value of our statement is to ensure that human rights will continue to be the basis of the protection of migrant workers and their families, whatever their legal status," **said Awigra**.	**said**	**Awigra**	"NGOs call for better protection of migrant worker's rights", 12th paragraph, p. 10.
54	"We also documented physical assault on witnesses that were involved in the trial," **said Smith**.	**said**	**Smith**	"Groups call for justice in trafficking case", 8th paragraph, p. 10.
55	"Our plan is to seek [foreign] partnerships for all of the group's subsidiaries, but we will still control the majority [of the shares]," **said Chairul**, whose group has businesses in financial services, media, retail, property, lifestyle and entertainment.	**said**	**Chairul**	"CT Corp to grow premium income highly with Prudential", 18th paragraph, p. 15.
56	"We have been wanting to come to Indonesia for some time; we believe that Indonesia has such a potential as a	**said**	**Charles Lowrey, the executive vice president and chief operating officer of FPI's**	"CT Corp to grow premium income highly with Prudential", 11th paragraph, p. 15.

	country," **said Charles Lowrey**, **the executive vice president and chief operating officer of FPI's international business**		**international business**	
57	Bank Jatim president director R. Soeroso already voiced the bank's plans to tackle bad loans in January, when he said it would establish a special team to handle the NPL and appoint a new director to manage risk. **That resulted in the appointment of Rizyana**.	**That resulted**	**in the appointment of Rizyana**	"Bank Jatim gets serious about bad loan management", 11th paragraph, p. 15.
58	"That is what you want to see, subscriber growth," **said Silicon Valley analyst Rob Enderle**.	**said**	**Silicon Valley analyst Rob Enderle**	"Netflix sees subscriptions top 100m", 4th paragraph, p. 17.
59	In fact this price was not made known to the SingPost management until one week before SingPost completed the acquisition on Oct. 15, 2015, **said the report**, authored by Wong Partnership and filled with the Singapore Exchange late on Monday night.	**said**	**the report**	"SingPost 'did not fully consider' issues in deal", 4th paragraph, p. 16.
60	Second, the earnings and revenue forecasts	**said**	**the report**	"SingPost 'did not fully consider' issues

	upon which the TradeGlobal valuation was based were aggressive and may have been overoptimistic, **said the report**.			in deal", 5th paragraph, p. 16.
61	"we have observed instance of possible over-stepping of directorial stewardship role in Project Titan [the TradeGlobal acquisition]. This world have had the effect of blurring the roles between the non-executive directors […] and rendering the system of check and balances between the non-executive directors and management less effective," **wrote WongP**	**wrote**	**WongP**	"SingPost 'did not fully consider' issues in deal", 18th paragraph, p. 16.
62	Such a lack of clarity in the team structure was evidenced by the fact that there are varying accounts as to who was actually leading the project management team. This led to a certain lack of ownership and accountability in respect of the TG acquisition," **wrote Wong P**.	**wrote**	**Wong P**	"SingPost 'did not fully consider' issues in deal", 20th paragraph, p. 16.

63	"Sovereign wealth funds tend to have long time horizons and no explicit liabilities, which makes them the ideal investor for illiquid instruments. So yes, I do believe that they will be turning more to private deals," **said Veljko Fotak**, assistant professor of international finance, University at Buffalo.	**said**	**Veljko Fotak**	"Asian sovereign investors face off with funds for deals", 8th paragraph, p. 16.
64	"We almost never win in an auction," **said Sipahimalani**, referring to Temasek's investments in US and European firms in the latest year.	**said**	**Sipahimalani**	"Asian sovereign investors face off with funds for deals", 11th paragraph, p. 16.
65	That will make a press conference on Thursday "a balancing act that requires all of Draghi's verbal acrobatic skills, **said analyst Carsten Brzeski of ING Dibabank**, as the ECB must prime the markets for an end to QE, but also be careful not to sow panic.	**said**	**analyst Carsten Brzeski of ING Dibabank**	"ECB plots exit course", 3rd paragraph, p. 17.
66	Wanda is among conglomerates, including Fosun International Ltd., HNA Group Co. and	**accor ding**	**to people familiar with the matter**	"Beijing confidential: Chines firm's Hollywood expansion blocked", 3rd paragraph, p. 17.

	Anbang Insurance Group Co., whose loans are under government scrutiny, **according to people familiar with the matter**.			
67	"That will be the only way if they cannot get further financing from the banking system or the market," **said Castor Pang, head of research at Core-Pacific Yamaichi HK**.	said	**Castor Pang, head of research at Core-Pacific Yamaichi HK**	"Beijing confidential: Chines firm's Hollywood expansion blocked", 8th paragraph, p. 17.
68	"Wanda has been trying to deleverage and reduce its gearing ratio," **said Dickie Wong**, executive director of research at Kingston Securities Ltd. in Hong Kong.	said	**Dickie Wong**	"Beijing confidential: Chines firm's Hollywood expansion blocked", 14th paragraph, p. 17.
69	"The RBA minutes had a pretty positive tone and they've thrown out this idea that the neutral cash rate is 3.5, so people are like, well we're at 1.5 so that's super-accommodative and so forth," **said Sally Auld**, head of fixed-income and currency strategy for Australia at JPM organ Chase & Co.	said	**Sally Auld**	"RBA sees better economic outlook", 4th paragraph, p. 17.

70	The machines had been programmed to banter and learn from each other, and had been trained to act like humans from movies and Youtube, **said Goertzel**.	**said**	**Goertzel**	"ROBOTS DEBATE FUTURE OF HUMANS AT HONG KONG TECH SHOW", 9th paragraph, p. 21.
71	Robots would be able to work with humans in factories, customer service and medicine but would also become our friends, **said Hanson**, who did not rule out eventual robot-human romantic relationships.	**said**	**Hanson**	"ROBOTS DEBATE FUTURE OF HUMANS AT HONG KONG TECH SHOW", 15th paragraph, p. 21.
72	"We up-cycled material and used trash," **said Mehraban**, explaining how the team created a simple suction device using a Coca-Cola bottle.	**said**	**Mehraban**	"'HAPPY' AFGAN GIRLS COMPETE AT ROBOTICS MEET AFTER US VISA WOES", 16th paragraph, p. 21.
73	They also lacked match preparation, **added Roya Mahboob**, an Afghan tech entrepreneur who helped organize the visit.	**added**	**Roya Mahboob**	"'HAPPY' AFGAN GIRLS COMPETE AT ROBOTICS MEET AFTER US VISA WOES", 16th paragraph, p. 21.
74	"Fifteen years ago, Afghan women couldn't read and write and they didn't have any rights," **said Mahboob**.	**said**	**Mahboob**	"'HAPPY' AFGAN GIRLS COMPETE AT ROBOTICS MEET AFTER US VISA WOES", 20th paragraph, p. 21.

| 75 | "Harry put in an amazing performance," **said the film's British director Christopher Nolan**. | **said** | **the film's British director Christopher Nolan** | "Harry Styles shines in debut film 'Dunkirk'", paragraph 3rd, p. 24. |