

Analysis of the Use of Nomina Clauses in the Newspaper Detik News

Khusnul Tri Juliani Simbolon¹, Yusni Khairul Amri²

^{1,2} Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, Indonesia

khusnultri867@gmail.com, yusnikhairulamri@umsu.ac.id

Abstract

This research aims to describe the types of noun clauses found in the Detik newspaper on 12 May 2024. Noun clauses, active verbs, and prepositions are types of clauses that are classified according to the type of filler in the predicate function. Listening and taking notes were the data collection methods used. Qualitative descriptive analysis was used to analyze research data. Based on the predicate function of noun clauses, the researchers found that there were 3 noun clause data in the detik news newspaper. However, not only the noun clauses in this newspaper contain Adjectival Clauses, Independent Equative Clauses, Negative Equative Clauses, Main Clauses, Subordinate Clauses, Relative Clauses, Independent Verbal Clauses, and Verbal Clauses.

Keywords

Noun Clause, Nomina Clause, Newspaper



I. Introduction

Everyone will talk about grammar when talking about language. Grammar, also called grammar, is the collection of norms that govern the grammatical structure of a language. In grammar there are several areas, namely phonology, morphology, semantics and syntax. The area examined in this research is syntax. Syntax is the field of language that investigates words, phrases, clauses and sentences. Clauses are one of the components of syntax. Clauses, which only consist of a combination of words consisting of at least a subject and a predicate, are considered similar to sentences.

A clause is a group of words that consists of at least a subject and a predicate and may become a sentence. Syntax studies phrases, clauses and sentences. According to Jufrizal et al (2015:48), both sentences and clauses are components of predictive syntax, which means that they only differ in intonation and punctuation. Therefore, clauses work better than sentences. Because sentences involve more grammatical mechanics than the term clause, it makes more sense to use the term clause rather than sentence. Both clauses and sentences are syntactic forms that have predication elements.

The mass media often presents research that covers a wide range of syntactic issues. Mass media, both electronic and print, play an important role in conveying incidents or events. Mass media can also help language development. One of them is newspapers. Newspapers are one type of media that continues to provide education, both linguistically, intellectually and morally. This differentiates it from other types of media that do not place as much emphasis on education.

The focus of this research is the field of syntax, especially clause structures found in print media (newspapers). The types of clauses studied as well as clause analysis are based on the function of the elements, the categories of words that make up the elements, and the meaning of the elements.

The purpose of this research is to explain the types of clauses found in the Detik News article published on Sunday, May 12, 2024, with the title "*Keluarga Korban Kecelakaan SMK Lingga Kencana Sebut Bus Tua-Tidak Terawat*".

II. Research Method

Research method is a term used to describe the rules governing research (Sangadji, 2010:9). This study used qualitative research methods. Qualitative research aims to explain and analyze events, happenings, social activities, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions and thoughts of individuals or groups of people (Sukmadinata, 2015:60).

This method is used in accordance with the framework of reference for qualitative research, namely by providing a detailed explanation of the process of discovering the underlying principles and explanations. Because qualitative research is inductive, researchers must provide space to interpret or allow problems to arise from the results of their research. Information was collected through careful observation, in-depth contextual descriptions supported by comprehensive interview notes, and the results of document and note analysis (Sukmadinata, 2015:60).

This research uses a descriptive approach. According to Nasution (in Abdurahman and Soejono, 2005:19), because most social science research is descriptive, Moleong (2009:11) states that a descriptive approach is used because data is collected using words and images rather than numbers.

Based on the opinion above, this research uses a qualitative approach and descriptive method because the aim of this research is to describe, explain and reveal groups of words that consist of a grammatical unit. The group of words used in this research is a clause in the Detik News newspaper published on Sunday, May 12 2024, with the title "Keluarga Korban Kecelakaan SMK Lingga Kencana Sebut Bus Tua-Tidak Terawat" which in English "Families of Lingga Kencana Vocational School Accident Victims Say the Old Bus Is Not Maintained".

Reading and recording techniques were used to collect data. Reading method: At this stage, the articles in daily Indonesian media newspapers are read thoroughly before being thoroughly researched to obtain data about the form of clauses. Note-taking: This method is used to record important things obtained from comprehensive observations and related to the research subject, namely in the form of clauses. Data analysis is carried out interactively and continuously.

III. Result and Discussion

Based on observations using reading and note-taking methods, researchers succeeded in collecting some data. One of the analysis findings obtained was the presence of a noun clause in a news article entitled "Families of Lingga Kencana Vocational School Accident Victims Say the Bus is Old and Lacks Maintenance" which was published in the online media detik news in the May 2024 edition.

Based on the category of predicate function, clauses are divided into 3, namely:

3.1 Noun Clauses

A noun clause is a clause whose predicate is filled with a noun (noun) or nominal phrase. In Indonesian sentence structure, noun clauses are often found in equative sentences or equation sentences.

3.2 Active Verbal Clauses

An active verbal clause is a clause whose predicate is an active verb or active verbal phrase. In this clause, the subject acts as the perpetrator or actor of the action expressed by the predicate.

3.2 Front Clause

A prepositional clause is a clause whose predicate is filled with a prepositional phrase (front word). In Indonesian, prepositions are also often referred to as prepositions. It is important to remember that in some contexts, prepositional phrases can function as adverbs in other clauses, rather than as predicates. However, when a prepositional phrase functions as a predicate, we call it a prepositional clause.

The analysis taken by the researcher is about noun clauses. A noun clause is a type of clause whose predicate is a noun, or pronoun for a person or thing. Noun clauses can be found in various types of sentences, such as simple sentences, complex sentences, and compound sentences, and can function as subjects, predicates, objects, or adverbs in a sentence.

Sentence analysis data in the detik news newspaper;

- a. “The bus carrying the Lingga Kencana Vocational School group

S

got an accident in Subang, West Java.”

P

K

This sentence does not contain a noun clause, because this is a relative clause or adjectival clause. “which transported the Lingga Kencana Vocational School group” is a relative clause that functions as an attribute or explanation for the subject “Bus”. The relative clause here functions to provide additional information about the subject (Bus), not to replace the position of the noun in the sentence.

Thus, the sentence does not contain a noun clause. What exists is a relative clause which functions as an explanatory subject. Noun clauses usually function as subjects, objects, or complements in sentences, which is not the case in this case.

- b. “Robi, the family of the victim Robiatul Adawiyah said bus on board

S

P

His nephew was poorly cared for, causing 11 people to die.”

O

This sentence is classified as a noun clause, namely “said the bus his nephew was traveling in was poorly maintained, causing 11 people to die.” It functions as the object of the verb “say.” “Say” is the main verb that connects the subject to the noun clause which functions as the object.

Thus, it is appropriate to classify this sentence as a noun clause because it functions as the object of the sentence and has the internal structure of a complete sentence.

- c. “One bus used by Lingga Kencana Vocational School students

S

it is old and not suitable for use”.

P

This sentence does not contain a noun clause, this is an independent clause or independent clause, because it can stand alone as a complete sentence. In the predicate, use the adjectival phrase (“old” and “not suitable for use”). The relative clause “used by Lingga Kencana Vocational School students” functions as an explanatory subject, not as a noun clause.

Thus, the sentence does not contain a noun clause. However, it is a dependent clause or independent clause because it can stand alone as a complete sentence and does not have a clause that functions as a noun.

- d. “I see from the suitability of the car”.

S

P

K

This sentence does not contain a noun clause, this is a verbal clause because the predicate is the verb “to see”. “The car’s worthiness” is part of a prepositional phrase that functions as an adverb, not as a direct object or noun clause.

Thus, the sentence does not include a noun clause. However, as a simple verbal clause with a prepositional phrase that functions as an adverb. This sentence structure does not allow for a noun clause because there is no part that functions as a subject, object, or complement in clause form.

- e. “student farewell agenda No

SP

problems that cause the victim to die”

K

This sentence does not contain a noun clause, it is a negative equative clause, which expresses the dissimilarity between the subject and the complement. The predicate in this sentence is “not”, functioning as a negative copula connecting the subject to the complement.

Thus, the sentence does not include a noun clause. However, as a negative equative clause it states the dissimilarity between the subject and the complement.

- f. “What needs to be paid attention to is

S

P

vehicle’s suitability before boarding’

K

This sentence does not contain a noun clause, it is an independent equative clause. The predicate in this sentence “is” functions as a copula that connects the subject with the complement. This sentence can stand alone as a complete sentence, making it an independent clause.

Thus, this sentence is not included in the noun clause. However, as an independent equative clause with a Subject-Predicate-Complement structure, where the predicate functions as a copula that connects the subject to the complement. Even though the subject is in the form of a clause, its function in this sentence is not as a noun clause but as the complete subject of the equative clause.

- g. “Meanwhile, the Trustees of the Mawardhi Social Welfare Foundation

S

say he heard complaints about buses driven by students.”

P

O

This sentence does not contain a noun clause, it is a multilevel compound sentence with a main clause (“The supervisor of the Mawardhi Social Welfare Foundation said”) and a subordinate clause (“he heard complaints about the bus being driven by students”).

Thus, the sentence does not contain a noun clause. This sentence is an example of a multilevel compound sentence with a main clause and subordinate clauses that function as complements. Subordinating clauses provide additional information about what the subject is saying, rather than functioning as nouns in the sentence.

h. “ So the three cars, they were the last,” he said.”

S

P

This sentence contains a noun clause based on its predicate function, namely “they are the last”. The predicate is filled by the subject “the three cars”. Providing information or explanation about the subject.

Thus, it is appropriate to classify this sentence as a noun clause because it functions as the subject of the sentence.

i. “ In total, there are three buses transporting students and teachers.”

S

This sentence contains a noun clause based on the function of the subject. This sentence does contain a noun clause, but the noun clause functions as a subject, not a predicate. The predicate in this sentence is the word “there is”. Namely “ there are three buses transporting students and teachers”. The predicate is filled with the subject “there is”.

Thus, it is appropriate to classify this sentence as a noun clause because it functions as the object of the sentence and has the internal structure of a complete sentence.

j. “ The police also said bus allegedly experienced brake failure. “

S

P S

P

O

This sentence does not contain a noun clause, this sentence is a multilevel compound sentence, consisting of a main clause (“The police also said so”) and a subordinate clause (“the bus is suspected of having brake failure”). Both predicates in this sentence (“said” and “allegedly experienced”) are verbal.

Thus, this sentence is not included in the noun clause. However, as main and subordinate clauses, all the predicates in this sentence are verbal, and no part of the sentence functions as a noun clause. This sentence structure is common in Indonesia for reporting indirect statements.

IV. Conclusion

The results of the researcher's data analysis show that in the news article entitled "Families of Lingga Kencana Vocational School Accident Victims Say the Bus is Old and Not Maintained". The structure of the article consists of 13 paragraphs containing 32 sentences with a total of 448 words. Clause analysis identified 27 data which were divided into 8 types of different clauses. With the following details; Adjectival Clauses obtained 1 data, Independent Equative Clauses obtained 3 data, Negative Equative Clauses obtained 1 data, Main Clauses obtained 7 data, Subordinate Clauses obtained 6 data, Relative Clauses obtained 2 data, Independent Verbal Clauses obtained 2 data, Verbal Clauses obtained 5

data. This research found that noun clauses were only found in 3 cases, all based on their predicate function verbal (5 data).

The following recommendations are made based on the results of data collection and analysis. First, this research hopes to expand researchers' knowledge about clauses. Second, readers hope to gain a better understanding of clauses based on the categories of words or phrases that fulfill the function of a predicate.

References

- Amalia, R., et al. (2022). Analisis Penggunaan klausa Dalam Rubrik Opini pada Surat Kabar Harian Tribun Timur Makassar. BISA1,1(1).
- Andini, N.M., and Izzati, H. (2023). Analisis Klausa Pada Surat Kabar Harian Media Indonesia Edisi 25-27 Oktober 2022. *Metamorfosis*, 16(1), 46-56
- Chaer, A. (2009). *Sintaksis Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Grasindo.
- Jufrizal, et al. (2015). *Struktur Gramatikal dan Budaya Berbahasa: Data dan Informasi Bahasa Minangkabau*, Padang: FBS UNP Press
- Syarifudin, T. (2024, Mei 12). Keluarga Korban Kecelakaan SMK Lingga Kencana Sebut Bus Tua-Tidak Terawat. Diakses dari <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-7336441/keluarga-korban-kecelakaan-smk-lingga-kencana-sebut-bus-tua-tidak-terawat>.