

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of some subchapters, namely background of the study, statements of problems, objectives of the study, significances of the study, and scope and limitation of the study. Those are important to be explained because they describe this study generally.

1.1 Background of the Study

In learning English, learners have to learn speaking, listening, reading, grammar, and writing. From the five main subjects, writing is the most complicated lesson for learners who do not have skill in writing. It is logically acceptable because the learners have to pay attention not only to share idea but also to organize their ideas well. The possible reason why they get difficulty in writing their ideas is because they do not know how to construct their idea in a text.

Accordingly, writing requires serious learning to be able to write ideas, opinion, or something else easily. Asmuti (2002) stated that by mastering writing skill, the writers can elaborate their ideas in a systematic arrangement. It means that if they have skill in writing, they can organize idea easily to be a readable and understandable text.

The English learners who still get difficulty to write should imitate how some experienced writers express their idea in a long good text. The writers usually

elaborate their idea through well-organized clauses, so that, what they share in writing can be read and understood easily by readers. By following this way, their writings look not only as good long texts but also interesting to read.

The products of experienced writers can be easily found in an English newspaper where they usually express their idea, opinion, or others. Their writings published in newspapers indicate that they easily elaborate or extend their idea by utilizing hypotaxis in clause complex. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), Hypotaxis is the binding of elements of unequal status. Clause complex is the term of system use for the grammatical and semantic unit formed when two or more clauses are linked together in certain systematic and meaningful ways (Eggins, 2004).

Writings published in newspaper have complex clause. It can be seen in the writings of many paragraphs in which each paragraph consists of complex clause. It indicates that the writings contain hypotaxis utilized to bind one to other clauses to be an interesting text.

The writer chooses one of newspapers, namely *The Jakarta Post* as the source data of this study. *The Jakarta Post* newspaper is used because it is one of Indonesian newspapers which is written in English. This newspaper becomes a role model of some new emerged newspapers. *The Jakarta Post* newspaper is also being one of the Indonesian newspapers that best followed by the journalism ethics and standards.

The following example illustrates how hypotaxis utilized to bind clauses which have unequal status in a writing of newspaper.

“Basuki, **who** has asked to be referred to as BTP upon his release, became a free man”

The example above is excerpted from The Jakarta Post Newspaper. From the excerpt *Basuki, **who** has asked to be referred to as BTP upon his release, became a free man*, we can see that there are two clauses. The first is *Basuki became a free man* and the second is *who has asked to be referred to as BTP upon his release*. It shows the dominant element *Basuki became a free man* and the dependent element *who has asked to be referred to as BTP upon his release* are elaborated by non-defining relative clause *who* which is added further information to the whole previous clause. This phenomenon is called as elaborating process.

There are two previous studies which are relevant to this study. The first study was conducted by Hilmiyatun (2017) and the second study was conducted by Azri Muammir (2018). The first previous study used Legal and Criminal Rubric of Lombok Post media as source of data. The second previous study focused on theme in Hypotactic Clause Complex in *Beowulf Poem* by anonym. Although, both studies used the theory proposed by Halliday (2004), but none of them put The Jakarta Post as their subject of study. Therefore, the present study conducts an analysis of hypotaxis in Jakarta Post newspaper.

1.2 Statements of the Research Problem

Based on the background of the study above, the writer emerges the following questions:

- 1) What are the types of hypotaxis found in *Jakarta Post* Newspaper?

2) What are the properties of hypotaxis found in *Jakarta Post* Newspaper?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the statements of the problems formulated above, this study has two objectives, they are:

- 1) To explain the types of hypotaxis in *Jakarta Post* Newspaper
- 2) To explain the properties of hypotaxis in *Jakarta Post* Newspaper.

1.4 Significances of the Study

The results of this study are expected to give theoretical and practical significances. Theoretically, this study is capable to contribute knowledge about hypotaxis and the properties of hypotaxis. Further, this study can become a reference for future researchers who intend to analyze hypotaxis and properties of hypotaxis. Practically, this study can be useful for English learners in learning discourse analysis especially hypotaxis and in creating sentences easily and well.

1.5. Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of this study is discourse analysis related to hypotaxis. The theory which was proposed by Halliday (2004) is used to analyze the types and the properties of hypotaxis in *Jakarta Post* newspaper. Furthermore, the writer limits the study in the form of sentences or clauses which contain hypotaxis in *Jakarta Post* newspaper published on December 2018, 3rd edition.