AN ANALYSIS OF WORD CLASS IN THE JAKARTA POST ARTICLE

A THESIS

Submitted to the State Institute for Islamic Studies Padangsidimpuan as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Graduate Degree of Islamic Education (S.Pd) in English

Written by :

TIA DESTIANA
Reg. No. 15 203 00044

ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES PADANGSIDIMPUAN

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2022**

LETTER AGREEMENT

Term : Munaqosyah

Item : 7 (seven) examplars

Padangsidimpuan, Maret 2022

a.n. **Tia Destiana**

To:**Dean**

Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty

In-

Padangsidimpuan

Assalamu 'alaikumwarohmatullah wabarakatuh

After reading, studying and giving advice for necessary revision on the thesis belongs to **Tia Destiana**, entitled **"An Analysis of Word Class in the Jakarta Post Article".** We assumed that the thesis has been acceptable to complete the assignments and fulfill the requirements for graduate degree of Education (S.Pd) in English Education Department, Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty in IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

Therefore, we hope that the thesis will soon be examined by the Thesis examiner team of English Education Department of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty IAIN Padangsidimpuan. Thank you.

Wassalamu 'alaikumwarohmatullah wabarakatuh

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DECLARATION LETTER OF WRITING OWN THESIS

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The title of the Thesis	: **An Analysis of Word Class in the Jakarta Post Article**

I hereby declare that I have arranged and written the Thesis by myself, without asking for illegal help from the others, except the guidance from advisors, and without plagiarism as it is required in students' ethic code of IAIN Padangsidimpuan in article 14 verse 2.

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Padangsidimpuan, Maret 2022
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To develop of science and knowledge, I hereby declare that I present to the state institute for Islamic Studies PadangsidimpuanNon Exclusive Royalty Righton my thesis with entitled:**"An Analysis of Word Class in the Jakarta Post Article"**

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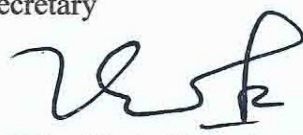**Tia Destiana**
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LEGALIZATION

Thesis	: An Analysis of Word Class in the Jakarta post Article
Name	: Tia Destiana
Reg. Num	: 15 203 00044
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The thesis has been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for degree of graduate of Education (S.Pd) in English.

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TITLE OF THESIS   : An Analysis of Word Class in the Jakarta Post Article

ABSTRACT

This research discussed about an analysis of word class in the jakarta post entitled; contact tracing, a weapon to combat Covid-19 transmission. The problems of this research were common people have difficulties to analyze word class. Teacher in the researcher's ppl field did not teach about word class, students asked to memorize the conversation, sudents asked to find the meaning and how to pronounce, the students also lacked of vocabulary. So, it made students difficult to identify word class or component of the sentence.

The purpose of this research was to find out the kinds of mayor part and dominant mayor part used in the article.

The researcher used library research as method of research as research design, qualitative data was applied as data, in data collecting method, in data analysis using John W Creswel theory which consisted three steps; understanding, identifying, classifying, describing. This study took an article as the source of data for analysis.

The result of this research consist of 275 word class especially in mayor part (noun, verb, adjective, and adverb). There were 129 nouns, 94 verbs, 39 adjectives, and 13 adverbs that existed in the article had chosen. The most often found were noun in the article. So, it can be concluded that the most dominant form which found was noun.

Key word : word class, analysis, Jakarta Post

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

Praised to Allah SWT, the almighty creator who has given me health, opportunity, strength, time, knowledge so that I can complated this thesis entitled **"AN ANALYSIS OF WORD CLASS IN THE JAKARTA POST ARTICLE"**. Then, pray along with greetings to the spirit of our lord the great prophet Muhammad saw, that who has brought us from the darkness era into the lightness era.

It is a pleasure to acknowledgement the help and constribution to all of lecturer, institution, family and friends who have constributed in different ways hence this thesis is processed until it becomes a complete writing. In the process of finishing this thesis, I got a lot of guidance and motivation from many people. Therefore, in this chance I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the following people:

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12. All people who have helped me to finish my study that I can not mention one by one thank you for your supported, may Allah bless them. Amiin.

I realize this thesis can not be considered perfect without critiques and suggestions. Therefore, it is such a pleasure for me to get critiques and suggestions from the readers to make this thesis better.

Padangsidimpuan,   March 2022
Researcher

Tia Destiana
Reg. Num. 15 203 00044

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Language is the important thing that must be learned. It is because language has a big function in human life. Language as a tool for communication which is used by all human in life. In truth, all of human's actitivities always use language for making interaction one another. A human can express feeling and idea through language, so that is why language is the main tool of communication.

As a tool for communication, language has function to be the way how a man represents the experience to be represented in sound or symbol and organizes them into words, groups, phrases, clauses, sentences and texts. Those functions has meaning which is said human experience. In producing experience, a man creates language in term of text. A text is built up by meaning, form and expression. The meaning is already inside of human mind after comprehending the social context. So function of language is really helpful to express what people need to show.

In linguistics, word class always has huge to four skills. The four skills include listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Every people need to study about word class even in elementary school to master four skills. Basicly, word class must understand first. Eventhough elemantary school or university students, they still need word class in the different level.

Such as vocabulary in elementary school around in easy level. On the other hand university students have to master word class in the hard level. So word class have a large influence to master four skills. According to Kolln and Funk in Nopikasari's el, word class is a set of words that display the same formal properties, especially their inflections and distribution.[1] It studied about how the word is classified into main part or minor part. Actually, major part have four types such as noun, verb, adverb and adjective. Otherwise, minor part of word classes have five part; pronoun, preposition, conjunction, article and interjection. Sometimes people considered word class and part of speech is different but exactly it is similar. Richard Nordquist explains the term 'word class' is similar to the more traditional term, part of speech.[2]

Word class consist of major part and minor part. Major part includes noun, verb, adverb and adjective. Noun is commonly defined as words that refer to a person, place, thing or idea. Meanwhile, verb is a word that expresses action or helps to make a statement. Additionally, adjective is a word that refers to characteristic of a noun. Last, adverb defines as word used to modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. In other words, major word classes have four types.

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[1] Nopikasari, Safitri, and Suhadi, "Analysis Word Classes in Selected Poems by Allan Alexander Milne," *Journal of English Education and Applied Linguistics* 7, no. 2 (2018), http://www.researchgate.net/publication/328102701_ANALYSIS_WORD_CLASSES_IN_SELE CTED_POEMS_BY_ALLAN_ALEXANDER_MILNE.
[2] Richard Nordquist, "Word Class in English Grammar," 2019, https://www.thoughtco.com/word-class-grammar-1692608.

Minor word classes include five parts, such as pronoun, preposition, article, interjection, and conjunction. Firstly, pronoun is form that often act as a kind of short hand for referring to some noun phrases or entity or event. Secondly, preposition is a word or group of words used before a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase to show direction, time, place, location, spatial relationships, or to introduce an object. Thirdly, article is determiner or noun marker function to specify if the noun is general or specific in its reference. Fourtly, conjunction defines as a part of speech that acts as a connector to connect clauses, sentences, or words in writing. The last part is interjection that known as an expression word. As a tool to identify word class easier, the researcher choose to use an article of Jakarta Post. Newspaper means a regularly published collection of fairly brief articles that provide updates on current events and interests. Newspapers are generally published daily, weekly, and bi-weekly, although they may have less regular publication schedules. Most major newspaper publish daily with expanded coverage on the weekends. Newspaper can be national or international in focus or might be targetted strictly to a particular community or locality.additionally, The Jakarta Post is the daily newspaper that uses English as language to communicate to the reader.[3] The paper is owned by PT Niskala Media Tenggara and based in the nation's capital, Jakarta. Some people might be never herd what the Jakarta Post is. But most of user social media actually know that.

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[3] Nurlin Triwahyuni, Imranuddin, and Zahrida, "An Analysis of Word Formation Encountered in Medical Terms," *Journal of English Education and Teaching* 2, no. 2 (2018): p.94, https://ejournal.unib.ac.id/index.php/JEET/article/download/5696/2784.

Many student or public do the research about Jakarta Post. Also, the standard of English style on this article better than others article. So the researcher choose to use Jakarta Post.

By choosing the article under the title : Contact Tracing, a Weapon to Combat Covid Transmission, the researcher interested to the pandemy Covid 19 that really happening started from 2020. Pandemic still exist until today in 2022. It triggers a lot of controversy in a citizen of Indonesia moreover the people in this world. Therefore, the researcher chooses this article because it is related to the occur situation.

Based on real experience of the researcher, common people have difficulties to analyze word classes. For some students, they only study about grammar. When the researcher was in junior high school and senior high school, the teacher taught students about english grammar; present tense, past tense and other tenses. The students did not taught more about word classes. Also, when the researcher did a ppl in junior high school, in padangsidimpuan, the teacher just taught the material from english book. The material in the book is about observing and asking questions that function to practice the pronounciation. Meanwhile, the teacher taught the student how to read aloud well but the teacher can not pronounce well. Also, the teacher asked the students to find the pronounciation and meaning in their home. Then the students practice in the class by standing in front of the class to tell what they memorize about the chart text conversation. Because for English/non English background of study, they should mastery about word class. Word class is the first basic to learn English. In writing, we should

have a background knowledge that we called vocabulary. Also in speaking, every single English word, it needs a knowledge about word classes. In other word, this research is purposed to the next teacher and students who can not master word classes.

Moreover, they lack of vocabulary. When they hear the English word directly they surprised. How to read a word by using English, they still can not pronounce well. To know the meaning, they usually open the dictionary slowly. Also common people have no desire to know about English. People in the couple of days, prefer Korean language than English. So, the researcher want to make them easier to identify the word even they do not know the meaning directly by using word class.

On the other hand, the researcher is a little bit harder to find the references that appropriate with the title of this thesis. So, the researcher wants to make this research completed in order to help other research easy to find references when they do a research.

As the qualitative research function, this research actually have advantages to the researcher itself than public. The researcher wants to analyze which noun, verb, adjective and adverb in the Jakarta post opinon by the title : Contact Tracing, a Weapon to Combat Covid-19 Trasmission that created by Masdalina Pane and Dhihram Tenrisau at Sunday, November 08th 2020. The researcher only takes online article on Sunday, in 2020. However, not all articles will be used in this research; the researcher investigates an online article in 2020.

The researcher also wants to analyze all of the word classes, but because of limited time the researcher focuses in mayor parts only. The reason why the researcher only analyze mayor part is the component of sentence actually that consist of noun, verb, adjective and adverb as mayor part of word class. Therefore, the researcher interested in conducting this research on analysis of word class especially in mayor part.

B. The Focus of the Problem

This research focused in the Jakarta Post online article 2020 year about education especially in pandemic. The researcher could identify the problem focused on analyzing the kinds of mayor part in the Jakarta Post : Contact Tracing, a Weapon to Combat Covid-19 Transmission.

C. The Formulation of the Problem

Based on background problem above, the problem can be formulated as follow :

1. What kinds of mayor part that used in the Jakarta Post article?

2. What is the dominant mayor part used in the Jakarta Post article?

D. The Aims of the Research

Based on the formulation above, the aims of the problem can be conducted as follow:

1. To find out the kinds of mayor part used in the Jakarta Post article

2. To find out the dominant mayor part used in the Jakarta Post article

E. The Significances of the Research

The result of the research can be contribute some benefits, here are the benefits :

1. English Teacher

    This research is useful for english teacher as source of teaching. The using of Jakarta Post Article, it can be an alternative in teaching writing in the classroom. So it would make the student more interesting following the lesson, especially word classes.

2. For other researcher

    Other researcher can make this research as a reference in the field of language and education language.

F. REVIEW OF RELATED FINDINGS

There are similar previous researches that related to the research's topic. Therefore, the researcher uses these researches as the developing of ideas. After looking at some similar theses in journals and thesis, finally the researcher found 3 theses/journal which are related to this research. Here are some previous researches that related to word classes.

The first was conducted by Ruth Silviana Surbakti.[4] The scopes of this paper are definition, function, type and most dominant use. The writer used library research as method of research as research design, quantitative data is applied as data, in data collecting method the writer used reading data and in data analysis the writer applied Junaidi's and Suwono's

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[4] Ruth Silviana Surbakti, *An Analysis of Auxiliary Verb and Conjunctions Used in the Jakarta Post Newspaper*, 2016, http://repositor.usu.ac.id/handle/1234566789/.

formulas to get the percentage. This study took ten articles as the source of data for the analysis. There are 133 primary auxiliary, 108 modal auxiliary verb, 382 coordinating conjunctions and 3 correlative conjunctions verb that is found in the articles of Jakarta Post Newspaper. Coordinating conjunctions "and" is the most dominant conjunctions with percentage 81,67 %. Then, the most dominant primary auxiliary verb is "to be" with percentage 48,88 %. And the most dominant modal auxiliary verb is "will" with percentage 27,77 %. Modals "shall" and "ought to" are the least dominant modals with percentage 0 %.

The second is researched by Rakhmat Wahyuddin Sagala aand Tri Indah Rezeki.[5] Newspaper is one kind of mass media that plays a very important role in organizing public opinion. The aim of this study is to analyze the use of parts of speech appeared on headlines of The Jakarta Post Newspaper. Descriptive qualitative research was applied in this study and collected the data from the words on headlines The Jakarta Post Newspaper on November 23rd, 2019 which contain parts of speech. Based on the data result, the Jakarta Post has 11 news headlines. Total words count is 71. Noun, Verbs and Prepositions were frequently used as compared to other parts of speech. Nouns consist of 43 words, Verbs consists of 12 words, Prepositions consist of 10 words, adverbs consist of 3 words, adjectives consist of 2 words, conjunction consists of 1 word and

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[5] Tri Indah Rezeki Rakhmat Wahyuddin Sagala, "Parts of Speech Analysis Appeared on Headlines Newspaper," *Jurnal Serunai Ilmu Pendidikan* 5, no. 2 (2019), https://ejournal.stkipbudidaya.ac.id/index.php/ja/article/view/233.

there were no pronoun and interjection found in the headlines of The Jakarta Post newspaper.

The third is conducted by Mina Kurniasih.[6] This research used descriptive qualitative research because the data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes, and the researcher making interpretations the meaning of the data. In analyzing the data, the researcher took the data in news item in The Jakarta Post and classifying them. The result of this research indicate that there are some types of prepositions. The researcher found that there are 50 prepositions of place (58.13%), 10 prepositions of time (17.44%), 15 prepositions of manner (11.62%), and 11 prepositions of direction (12.79%). The application of this research is applied in teaching writing with the theme is news item in Senior High School.

Based on those related findings which analyzed in word class, it can be concluded this research has the same topic interest to investigate. The Similiarities of these three research is both analyzing part of speech eventhough only one indicator per research. Meanwhile, the focus of the research is similar that identifying/analyzing the part of speech and find what the dominantly used. This research also analyzes word class especially in noun, verb, adjective and adverb because the researcher did not find same indicator in google scholar. So, the researcher wants to

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[6] Mina Kurniasih, "The Analysis of Prepositions in News Item of the Jakarta Post and Its Application to Teach Writing in Senior High School," 2017, http://202.91.10.51:8080/xmlui/bitstream/handle/.

analyze them to make other researcher easy to reference. Actually the researcher wants to analyze whole the categories of word classes but because of limited time to arrange this research, the researcher only analyze in noun, verb, adjective and adverb only.

G. Time and Place of the Research

This research will be done in State Institute for Islamic Studies Padangsidimpuan. This campus is located at H.T Rizal Nurdin, sub district of Sihitang district of Southeast Padangsidimpuan municipality of Padangsidimpuan province of North Sumatera, Indonesia. Also, the research conducts in 2021s.

H. Methods of the Research

This research conducted with a library research because this research analyzed word class in the Jakarta Post article. Library research was the study that produced analytical procedures that did not use statistical analysis or other quantification methods.

1. Kinds of the Research

According to place and method, the researcher used qualitative research. This research uses the library research to extend the theory and references to sustain the analysis. The collecting data will be analyzed based on selected theory and described based on grammar include kinds of word classes.

2. Source of the Data

Source of the data in this research is document. It can be things, human being, place, events. This document is taken from website, google scholar, and article. The researcher will analyze the Jakarta post article/newspaper as the source of the data. The researcher chooses the article under the title Contact Tracing, a Weapon to Combat Covid-19 Transmission on the date 8 November, 2020, at Sunday. Writer of that article were Masdalina Pane and Dhihram Tenrisau.

3. Instrument of the Research

Instrument is a tool used by the researcher when he or she uses a certain method to collect the data in order to reach the objective research. Technically, the research is the main instrument to get the data. This research concerns to the content of the newspaper in the Jakarta Post. Also, the researcher does not have other instrument to conduct this research because this research only to analyze word classes in the Jakarta Post. It is pure only need the hard work from the researcher because interview or questionnaire is not important to do. This research concerns to the Jakarta Post Article. Other instrument in this research is table of word class focus at noun to collect the document.

Indicators that researcher choose in this research :

Table 1.1

Research Indicator

No	Word Class	Kinds	Total

1.	Noun	1. Proper Noun
		2. Common Noun
		   a. Abstract
		   b. Individual
		   c. Collective	

2.	Verb	1. Transitive Verb 2. Intransitive Verb	
3.	Adjective	1. Quantitative 2. Qualitative/descriptive 3. Numeral 4. Demonstrative	
4.	Adverb	1. Adverb of Time 2. Adverb of Place 3. Adverb of Manner 4. Adverb of Affirmation 5. Adverb of Reason	

4. **Technique of Data Collection**

By studying the documents, researcher is able to find which points that categorized word classes inside the Jakarta Post Article. Then the researcher is able to analyze the findings.

In this research, the researcher uses some techniques for collecting the data. This researcher uses these techniques in order to serve how the data are

collected before they are analyzed. Here some procedures that the researcher literally wants to do for collecting the data, as follows:

a. Searching the article 'Jakarta Post' on google

b. Downloading the article by title Contact Tracing, a Weapon to Combat Covid-19 Transmission

c. Reading the article

d. Marking the potential point which related to the word classes particulary in noun, verb, adjective, and adverb.

5. Technique of Data Analysis

The technique that researcher used is qualitative data, The steps that researcher will go through in qualitative research based on John W. Creswell theory to analyze the data. The data were analyzed through the following procedures.[7]

a. *Understanding,* this process was started by displaying each paragraphs and reading the entire of article that had chosen.

b. *Identifying,* the researcher found kinds of word class especially in mayor parts.

c. *Classifying,* this process was started by categorizing the kinds of word class especially in mayor parts by colouring the word in the article.

d. *Describing,* this process was started by describing about part of speech or word class in the result of this research.

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[7]Jhon W Creswell, "Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Method Approaches" (London: Sage Publication, 2013).

I. The Outline of Thesis

The systematic of this research were divided into five chapters Each chapter consists of many sub chapters with detail as follows :

The first chapter is containing of the background of the problem, the focus of the problem, the formulation of the problem, the aims of the research, the definition of key terms, the significances of the research, and then the outline of the research. Also, the method of the research is existed.

The second chapter is containing the theoritical description which is explaining about the theory of word classes analysis, Jakarta post article, each part of word classes and the last is the review of related findings.

The third chapter is containing the review of Jakarta Post include definition and history of Jakarta Post Article.

The fourth chapter consist of data description, the findings of the research, and discussion of the research.

The fifth chapter is about conclusions and suggestions made by researcher to perfect this research.

J. The Definition of Key Terms

1. Analysis

Analysis generally known is study to analyze or examines something. As Hornby states that analysis is the study of something by examining its part of their relationship.[8]

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[8] Liza Maharani, "Morphemical Analysis in Script Film Animation" (IAIN Padangsidimpuan, 2018), p.6.

2. Word Class

Within linguists a word class is defined in grammatical terms as a set of words that exhibit the same syntactic properties.[9] It means that word classes are some part of speech whicsh classify in several words.

3. Jakarta Post Article

Newspaper is one of the mass media which is popular for common people. Meanwhile, Jakarta Post is the daily newspaper that uses english as language to communicate to the reader.

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[9] Peter Gardenfors, "A Semantic Theory of Word Classes," *Croatian Journal of Philosophy* XIV,no.41(2014):p.180, https://www.academia.edu/9872081/A_semantics_theory_of_word_classes.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher presents review of related literature of this research. Here, the researcher needs to create easy ways in understanding to the readers to get to know them. So, the research has divided each part which is related to the title of this thesis.

A. The Definition of Word Class

Word has no single meaning, but is used to convey a casual sense of affirmation, acknowledgment, agreement, or to indicate that something has impressed us favorably. They are generally separated fromeach other by spaces. All the items separated by spaces in this paragraph are words. According to Oxford Dictionary, word is written or spoken unit of language.[10] In other word, it can be defined as the smallest unit of grammar that can stand alone as a complete utterance, separated by spaces in written language and potentially by pauses in speech.[11] Interestingly, the Oxford American Dictionary seems to bank on this intuitive knowledge when it defines a word as a single distinct meaningful element of speech or writing, used with others (or something alone) to form a sentence and typically show with a space on either side when written or printed.[12] From

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[10] Maharani, "Morphemical Analysis in Script Film Animation," p.6.

[11] Nopikasari, Safitri, and Suhadi, "Analysis Word Classes in Selected Poems by Allan Alexander Milne," p.94.

[12] Rochelle Lieber, *Introducing Morphology* (new york: cambridge university press, 2009), p.12, https://assets.cambridge.org/97811070/96240/frontmatter/9781107096240_frontmatter.pdf.

the statement above, word is hardly ever to define in some thesis. In order to make it short, researcher shorten the definition of expert before. Concisely, the word is a single language element that written or spoken.

According to Oxford Dictionary, class is defined as one more definition, as follow :

a.   Class is group of students taught together

b.   Period of time when a group of students meets to be taught

c.   Social group at a particular level

d.   Way that people are divided into different social and economic groups

Group of people, animals or things with similar qualities From the list of meaning above, the researcher conclude that class means group of something or we can call it part of something. In this case, class is a group of words that purpose to be a sentence.

The definition of class is rarely find on thesis, it is familiar with social class. It might be class too common used as a noun that means a room in the school. In morphology, more generally used is word class. Word class has different definition from "class" because class has other word to describe. By Thesaurus Dictionary class is defined as a number of persons or things regarded as forming a group by reason of common attributes, characteristics, qualities, or traits; kind; sort: e.g a class of objects used in daily living. The

other definition of class in different dictionary is similarly same, but this class definition before is more interested.

According to Kolin and Funk, word class is a set of word that display the same formal properties, especially their inflections and distribution.[13] It means word class can not be conducted by using noun only. Word class used a set of word that have same syntactic properties. As Croft states within linguistics a word class is defined in grammatical terms as a set of words that exhibit the same syntactic properties, especially concerning inflections and distribution in sentences. I do not believe in a universal definition of word classes.[14] That state tells us, word class should be recognized have same grammatical category. In Robert Sibarani paper, word class is a group of words which are similar in function. Words are grouped into word classes according to how they combine with other words and how they change their form.[15] It seems similar to other expert but the differentiation is only the diction of word. They have a same purpose to determine the meaning of word classes.

Word class also have the same meaning with part of speech. In some expert, they told that term is part of speech. But on the other hand they said that it is word class. Since the early days of grammatical or syntactic study, words have been categorized into word-classes, traditionally labelled "part of speech". From diversity of the year, many people familiar with part of speech

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[13] Nopikasari, Safitri, and Suhadi, "Analysis Word Classes in Selected Poems by Allan Alexander Milne," p.2.
[14] Nopikasari, Safitri, and Suhadi, p.3.
[15] Robert Sibarani, *Introduction to Morphology* (Medan: Poda, 2006), p.13.

but in the up year, it is known as word class. This condition still blue but the more important is the content as always same.

B. Kinds of Word Class

Words categorized into word classes. Though many writers on language refer to "the eight parts of speech", e.g., in Weaver's.[16] Traditional grammars of English and other western European languages usually recognize eight such as categories: nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, pronouns, articles, and conjunctions. Some expert add the ninth, interjections, though strictly speaking, this a use made of many different types of expressions, and not a part of speech at all.

The word class can be gathered into two spaces, the lexical (a.k.a. major) word classes (noun, verbs, adjectives, adverbs) and the grammatical (a.k.a minor) word classes (prepositions, pronoun, articles, conjunctions, interjection). Lexical words.[17] are an open class in the sense that new words also convey the main meaning elements of sentences, whereas the grammatical classes tend to perform grammatical function such as relating expressions to each relating expressions to each other : for e.g. *of relates the class to top in the top of the class.* The meanings associated with grammatical words are often referred to as grammatical meanings to distinguish them from the lexical meaning associated with lexical words. So, word class not too short as people think. Word class is study of how the sentence is made.

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[16] Gerald P. Delahunty and James J. Garvey, *The English Language From Sound to Sense*, 2010, p.147, https://doi.org/10.37514/PER-B.2010.2331.
[17] Delahunty and Garvey, p.77.

1) NOUN

Nouns are commonly defined as words that refer to a person, place, thing or idea.[18] Noun is the name given to the syntactic class in which the words for most people, places, or things occur. But the syntactic classes like noun are defined syntactically and morphologically rather than semantically, same words for people, places, and things may not be nouns, and conversely some nouns may not be words for people, places, or things. From the states of the experts, generally is mostly same. In order that noun is commonly viewed as word that denote person, places, ideas, things.

Noun has classification also. It is not as simple as looking. Noun is traditionally grouped into proper nouns and common nouns. Proper nouns like, Lobulayan, Agorivall, ACT, are names of specific persons and entities. In English they generallly are not preceded by articles.

a). Proper Noun

Proper nouns are the names of specific people, places, or occasions and they usually begin with a capital letter : Agorivall, Shakespeare, Jakarta, January, Ramadhan. Names may consist of more than one word: The Jakarta Post, The Now York Times, Aek Godang Airport, Captain Azan, Mount Krakatau. Proper nouns are sometimes converted into common nouns: The Pumkins I know; the

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[18] evelyn p. altenberg and robert m. Vago, *English Grammar Understanding the Basic* (new york, 2010),   p.3,
https://assets.cambridge.org/97805215/18321/frontmatter/9780521518321_frontmatter.pdf.

proper noun Pumkins can not ordinarily be made plural, but here the Pumkins means 'the people in the family with the name Pumkins'.

According to the theory of Ghadi,[19] do not accept demonstrative pronouns as determiners. One would not normally say this John just bought a car. However, supposing there are several Johns out of whom you wish to single out a particular one, you are already using John as a common noun meaning 'any person called John'.

b) Common nouns

Nouns that do not refer to a particular person, place, thing, or idea are common nouns. It can be said, common noun is the contrary of the proper nouns. Common nouns are noun without name, it can be classified in three ways.

a). Abstract

b). Individual

c). Collective

On the other hand, common noun is not classified as before. In Rakhmat Sagala journal, he stated that noun categorized into two kinds, such as proper noun and common nouns which are divided into abstract, individual, and

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[19] Muhammad Petrich, "Proper Noun in the English-Bahasa The Enchanters (the Secret of the Immortal Nicholas Flamel)" (State of University Yogyakarta, 2015), p.21, http://journal.student.uny.ac.id/ojs/ojs/index.php/quill/article/download/2841/2423.

collective noun.[20] Hugh Jackman also states that in his chart, he puts two kinds of noun such as proper noun and common noun which divided into some parts.[21] Also, in the article of Richard Nordquist states that common noun have classification such as countable noun and uncountable noun, concrete and abstract noun, then collective noun is classified into common noun.[22] Wren and Martin states that noun classified according to kinds divided into proper noun and common noun which are included abstract noun; individual noun; collective noun.[23]The researcher agrees with the statement above because common noun has the large meaning, can not put in a same row with other noun.

In the thesis of Nur Lela Sari Pulungan, she tells that kinds of noun are common noun, proper noun, collective noun, abstract noun and concrete noun.[24] Then, Rika Putri Ani Siregar says that kinds of noun are common noun, concrete noun, proper noun, collective noun, abstract noun, countable noun, uncountable noun, and material noun.[25] They say common noun is in a row with others noun. The researcher disagrees with that because others noun (abstract, concrete, countable, uncountable, and collective) is the part of common noun.

[20] Rakhmat Wahyuddin Sagala, "Parts of Speech Analysis Appeared on Headlines Newspaper," p.155.

[21] Hugh Jackman, "English Language Lesson: Nouns, Pronouns, and Articles," 2011, p.1, https://silo.tips/download/english-language-lesson-nouns-pronouns-and-articles.

[22] Richard Nordquist, "What Is Common Noun Grammar," 2018, https://www.thoughtco.com/what-is-common-noun-grammar-1689878.

[23] Wren and H Martin, "English Grammar," n.d.

[24] Nur Lela Sari Pulungan, "The Students ' Ability in Identifying Word Classes at Grade VIII SMP N 1 Ranto Baek Mandailing Natal," 2019, 17.

[25] Rika Putri Ani Siregar, "Students' Ability in Identifying Word C Lasses in Rihanna's Song Lyric 'Work' at Grade XI SMAN 1 Sipirok," 2018, 14.

Common nouns name classes of things. Individual physical objects are the most straightforward instances of things, and the words that name classes of such things are indeed generally nouns, e.g book names the class of books and hard drive names the class of hard drives. Noun that name classes of physical things are called *concrete noun.* Other examples include sneeze, floor, and paper.[26]

Not all things are physical, it can be only exist in our minds. Words that only exist in minds include kindness, beauty, truth, reason, imagination, and sanity are called *abstract nouns.* abstract noun tend to be non – count and to end in certain derivational suffixes, e.g., (-ness), (-ity), (-th), and (-ude).[27]

Common noun may also name classes of collections of thing; for example, *platoon* names the class of a particular type of collection of people gathered together for some common purpose. Nouns that name groups of collections are called *collective nouns.* other examples include army and congress. In American English, collective nouns normally take a singular verb(e.g., the lawyer is out while in British English they take a plural (e.g., the lawyer are out). The American variety sometimes uses the plural to suggest lack of unity within the gorup (e.g., the lawyer are divided). Pronoun substitues for collectives are also normally singular in American and plural in British English.

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[26] Delahunty and Garvey, *The English Language From Sound to Sense*, p.155.
[27] Delahunty and Garvey, p.155.

In many languages including English, there is an important subdivision of nouns, particularly for people who learn English as a second language.that is *count and non count nouns* (also called mass). Some non count nouns are thought of as representing things as if they were undifferentiated masses whose parts are not identifed as discrete units (rice, sugar, milk, news). Non count nouns are used when something is conceptualized as a homogeneous group. Non count nouns also appear without articles where singular count nouns can not. Count nouns are those that allow grammatical enumeration which exist in both singular or plural and also they can be counted (for example apple, apples). Formally, count nouns may be singular and plural too. Count nouns may be preceded by indefinite article (a book). To make easier, non count can be preceded by: a piece of..., a bunch of..., a lot of..., much ..., some..., amount of... whereas, count noun can be preceded by : many..., some..., an/a..., three..., or can be added suffix –s/-es.

2) VERB

The verb is the most complex part of speech. Its varying arrangements with nouns determine the different kinds of sentences-statements, questions, commands, exclamations. Also, the verb has the grammatical properties which require agreement with the subject. Verb is a word which occurs as part of the predicate of a sentence, that carries markers of grammatical

categories such as tense, a spect, person, number, mood, and refers to an action or state.[28] Verbs are the words in a sentence that describe the action of a sentence or that introduce the condition or state of someone or something in the sentence.[29] Verb, which is defined as " ... a word that expresses action or otherwise helps to make a statement,"[30] like noun, can be identified based on their inflectional and derivational suffixes and prefixes. So from that definition, simplify the researcher conclude which verb is the word used to be a predicate in a sentence showing what the subject do.

Verb categorized into many kinds. Different book, different kinds. but the researcher will show the most kinds of verb here. According to Wenyuan Gu in his journal, states that verb may be divided into intransitive verbs, linking verbs, transitive verbs. So far as their constructions with other sentence elements are concerned.[31] In English Grammar for ESL book, showed that verb is divided into transitive verbs, intransitive verbs, and linking verbs. But in the other perception, it exists regular verbs, irregular verbs, modal verbs, and auxiliary verb. There is a lot of perception of this category. So the researcher summarize from all the book here.

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[28] Sibarani, *Introduction to Morphology*, p.13.

[29] Ed Swick, *English Grammar for ESL Learners* (United States of America: The McGraw-Hill Companies, 2005), p.17, https://doi.org/10.1036/007146359.

[30] Ilzamudin Ma'mur, "Semantics and Word Formation," *Alqalam* 18, no. 88–89 (2001): p.123, https://doi.org/10.32678/alqalam.v18i88-89.1457.

[31] Wenyuan Gu, "Five Basic Types of the English Verb," no. 17 (2018), https://www.scribd.com/document/477511169/ED586153.

a) Transitive Verb

Transitive verbs require a direct object, which typically takes the form of following noun phrase (e.g., the police arrested Justin Beiber). Sometimes, transitive verb grouped in action verb but the other hand action verb has the main sub category. Not surprised, some expert have their own standard so that english language seems like unconsistent. For example; buy (Marito buys 1 kg apples). Without object, that sentence looks error. The subject need object after verb.

b) Intransitive Verb

Intransitive verbs do not take a direct object or can stand alone without any object. It is the opposite of transitive verb. But some verbs may be transitive in some sentences and intransitive in others. It is discussed in Discourse Analysis that see the context of sentence. For example; run (Dedes runs regularly). But in intransitive way the meaning is different as in the sentence (Dedes runs the Company). Intransitive verb often show a movement to a place and sometimes followed by prepositional phrase.

c) Linking Verb

Linking verb is the verb which does not indicate the action. Also, introduce the state or condition of someone/something. It must be followed by subject complement, which may appear as either a noun phrase or an adjective phrase.[32] Sometimes will appear with adverb phrase. Traditional grammars often refer to the former as a predicate niminal and to the latter as a predicate adjective. In either case, with a linking verb, the subject and the complement both refer or apply to the similar individual (she-a teacher, he- aware of the situation). For example : appear (the boys appear quite well).

Auxiliary verb looks similarly with linking verb but they are different. Linking verb is not always can be an auxiliary verb, but auxiliary verb is definitely sure as linking verb. Because linking verb is placed between subject and precdicate. Because of one linking verb, it should not be used another predicate together. Whereas, auxiliary verb is always placed together with predicate. For example : is (Ayu is closing the door). So in this example, the word is together with predicate 'closing'. If we rule similar to linking verb it will be : Ayu is the door closing. The sentence become error. Sometimes people call it with helping verb because auxiliary does not have meaning which stand alone. If it should be define, it always modifed which following sentence.

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[32] Delahunty and Garvey, *The English Language From Sound to Sense*, p.171.

From the study of research book, the researcher conclude that type of verb categorized only three. From Wenyuan Gu Article, conveys that verb divided into three types; transitive verb, intransitive verb, and linking verb.[33] The researcher absolutely agree with this thought. Verb categorized into three type, transitive, intransitive and linking verb. Many books point that action verb is one of the kinds of verb. The researcher does not agree with this because action verb is too common. Kinds of verb are should be showed specifically, to facilitate the public and reader. Better to divide into transitive and intransitive. Also, many books told that finite and non finite verb are categorized as kind of verb. This thought confuses readers. Too much categories. In this latest year, finite/non finite verb also the part of action verb. The verb certainly need/don't need tenses. So, again this thought confuses the reader. The more specificly here is only transitive and intransitive verb. Because they have the clear differentiation.

Also linking verb often differentiate with helping verb, besides helping verb is should be the part of linking verb. Actually between linking verb and auxiliary verb is much more similiar. Auxiliary verb is definitely included in the linking verb, otherwise linking verb is not.

Wenyuan Gu also states that transitive divided into mono transitive, di transitive, and complex transitive. The researcher does not

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[33] Gu, "Five Basic Types of the English Verb," p.1.

straighten this though because it's different only in the phrase. So it makes people confused. What makes that clearly different from phrase. He states that in his article, kinds of verb have five basic. Beside that, Wren Martin states verbs divided into transitive and intransitive only.[34] The researcher interested in analyzing by this theory.

3) ADJECTIVE

An adjective is a word that refers to a characteristic of a noun.[35] An adjective modifies a noun or pronoun by providing descriptive or specific detail. Unlike adverbs, adjectives do not modify verbs, other adjectives, or adverbs. Adjective usually precede the noun or pronoun they modify. Adjectives do not have to agree in number or gender with the nouns they describe. Adjectives answer the following questions : What kind?, how many?, or which one?[36]

Example:

Tina bought a used car. (used describe ehat kind of car which Tina bought)

Bagus baked ten pies for the Lazada 4-4 sale. (ten tells how many pies Bagus baked)

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[34] Wren and Martin, "English Grammar."

[35] Evelyn P. Altenberg, *English Grammar Understanding the Basic*, p.58.

[36] Naely Muchtar, "Nine Parts of Speech in Teaching English to Electricial Engineering Students," 2005, p.32, http://jurnal.unissula.ac.id/index.php/ELIC/article/download/1271/978.

My kitten ate that fried fish in the kitchen. (that specifies which fried fish my kitten ate.

Adjective has two functions. According to Huddleston and Pullum, they are atributive and predicative adjectives. Attributive adjectives function as internal pre head modifier to a following noun. Predicative adjectives function mainly as predicative complement in clause structure. In addition, the atributive adjective function as pre-modify a noun, appearing between the determiner, including zero article and the head of a noun phrase while predicative adjective function as subject complement or object complement. [37]

Adjectives also have more than one type. By review various literatures from different english grammar book reference, so here it is the following below.

a) Quantitative Adjective

Quantitative adjectives describe the quantity of something or amount of object. Numbers like one and twenty are this type of adjective. The words that usually used, such as :

a. Many

It is used for countable noun and often used in in the positive sentence by preceded, e.g., many boys are handsome/

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[37] Aprilia Imanuri, "An Analysis of the Use of Adjective in Writing Descriptive Text at Seventh Grade Students of MTS Al Hidayah Marga Agung in the Academic Year of 2018-2019" (the State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung, 2019), p.32, http://repository.radenintan.ac.id/8708/1/A THESISI.pdf.

many people watch the korean drama. Sometime used in interrogative form,e.g., how many books do you have? Also, many can be added by word so-many, too many, as-many-as.

b. Much

Much used for uncountable noun. For example : do we have much money, mom? Or she does not drink much lemon tea. Sometimes it may be added by word , so-much, too-much, as-much-as, also so-much-more. For example : they don't have much work experience.

c. Some

This word usually used in positive only. Some may also be used for questions,typically offers and requests, if the answer will be positive. For example : would you like some coffee?

d. Any

Otherwise, any is used for negative and interrogative form. Both of some and any can be used with singular noun or plural noun. For example : Do we need any sugar? No, we don't need any sugar.

e. Few

Few is a quantifier used with plural countable nouns. Without the article 'a', few emphasizes a small amount of something. Adding

the article removes the emphasis-a few means 'some'. Same rules when applies to 'little', which is used with singular uncountable nouns. when it comes to 'few' and 'little' adding an 'a' can change the meaning of the sentences in which they appear. They change the subtle, hooweverb, so it can be easily missed. Usually, the using of few is when someone wants to talk about small quantity. For example : few member of Blackpink leave their town every month. From that sentence, the using of few is to indicate which only one or two members of Blackpink leave their town-most of them stay put. However, if adding the word 'a' to few, it will be become saying something else e.g., a few member of Blakpink leave their town every month. From that example, the word a few means some members of Blackpink leave their town. It's still not a lot of them, but the emphasis is on that there are some who do leave, and not their number is small. The exception to these usage rules is a few in the phrase quite a few. That phrase is used to indicate the opposite of a few.

f. Little

Little and a little follow the same pattern as few and a few. The only difference is that we use few and a few with countable nouns in the plural form, on the other hand the usage of little and a little with uncountable nouns. For example :

We had a little time to prepare before we had to go

We had a little time to prepare before we had to go

First sentence, conveying that 'we' did not have a lot of time before had to go.

b) Qualitative Adjective

A qualitative adjective is used to descrie the features or qualities of a noun (a person, place, thing, idea). They are gradable with superlative, comparative, and positive forms. They are generally found before the word whom they modify but can be seen throughout the sentence.

Qualitative adjectives are those that apply judgement to the subject matter rather than describing ssomething that can be observed. Angry is a qualitative adjective in that it is the application of the writer's judgement rather than the observation of behavior. Slamming the telephone down is a modifying phrase that describes behavior. It is also a more powerful image than angry. Description of atributes and action is simultaneously less judgemental and more powerful than the attribution of qualities. Words like normal, ordinary, unusual, and rare apply the journalist's (often unfounded) opinion to people and events.[38]

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[38] Richard Nordquist, "Definition and Examples of Adjective," 2020, https://www.thoughtco.com/what-is-adjective-clause-1689064.

So, qualitative is described about quality of something and quantitative is described the diverse of something. It seems like very clearly different. It include in size, colour, manner, looks, taste, temperature, opinion or value, shape, origin, material, age). Many conversation happened use this quality, to describe their opinion about something, not about amount of something just like how many or how much.

c) Demonstrative Adjective

A demonstrative adjective is a special adjective (often called a determiner) that identifies a noun or pronoun by expressing its position as near of far including in time. The demonstrative adjectives are 'this', 'that', 'these', and 'those'. They always comes first in the noun phrase. (e.g., 'this big cat', 'that ugly one in the corner'). 'This' and 'that' modify singular nouns. on the other hand, 'these' and 'those' modify plural nouns. also, show the further things but 'this and 'that' is the nearer space. Demonstrative adjective can tells about the position in time too. (e.g., i will remember this beautiful day forever. 'This' shows the day is near;i.e., today). Other example for plural forms is 'those' decisions were tough. ('those' shows that the decisions were in the past; i,e., not the decision being made right now).

Sometimes many people confuse with demonstrative adjctive and demonstrative pronouns. If demonstrative pronouns, they do not modify nouns or pronouns. They stand alone as pronouns. A demonstrative adjective refers to something that has been previously mentioned or is understood from context (e.g., a person holding a kitten might say "this cat").

A demonstrative as modifier (demonstrative adjective0 may refer without restriction to any class of noun. A demonstrative as head (demonstrative pronoun) can refer freely to non humans and it is highly restricted in its reference to human nouns. for example :

I must introduce you to the surgeon who looked after me when I was in hospital. That surgeon really did a fine job, and nothing was too much trouble for him. (in this example, can not replace 'that surgeon' by 'that'. The only instance where demontratives can refer pronominally to human referent; anaphorically or exophorically.[39]

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[39] Rina Novianti, "The Analysis of Translating Demonstrative Reference in J . K . Rowling ' s Novel Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets into Indonesian Version" (2009), p.33, http://eprints.uns.ac.id/2773/.

d) Possesive Adjective

It can be defined as words that modify a noun to show a form of possesion, a sense of belonging or ownership to a specific person, animal or thing. Possesive adjective look similar to possessive pronouns in form, but they can not stand alone. (e.g., he is borrowing the family's car; he is borrowing our car) the possessive adjective 'our' replaces the noun "the family's" to show ownership of the car. The possesive adjective 'our'would not be able to stand alone in the sentences without causing confusing. The differenece is that is a possesive adjective will come before a noun to modify it. A possesive pronoun will replace a noun entirely. Meanwhile, this possesive adjective does not mentioned in Wren Martin books but other book mentioned this in the kinds of adjective. So, the researcher still shows in this paper.

e) Interrogative Adjective

An interrogative adjective is a word that modifies a noun by asking a question. Interrogative adjectives are also known as interrogative determiners. They are 'what', 'which', and 'whose'. The interrogative adjective is always followed by noun as this sentence, 'what book do you need?' an interrogative adjective can also head an indirect question. An indirect question is a question embedded in a statement or another question, for example : she told us which apocalyptic dystopia was most likely. Forming question is

an essentials skill in some languages. There is more about forming questions on the pages covering direct questions and interrogative sentences.

4) ADVERB

The traditional definition of adverb is "a word used to modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb." This definition is clearly functional and actually represents the typical functions of adverbs (or at least, adverb phrases) fairly well, e.g., Run quickly, extremely adroit, remarkably cleverly.[40] An adverb is a word/a set of words that modifies verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. It tells when, where, and how an action is performed or indicates the quality or degree of the action. Many adverbs end in -ly but some words which end in -ly (such as friendly) are not adverbs. Many words can be both adverbs and adjectives according to their activity in the sentence. Adverb classified into adverbs of time/frequency, adverbs of place/direction, adverbs of degree, adverbs of manner. These categories are worth remembering, since most of them also apply to prepositions, which will be considered in our chapter on Minor Parts of Speech. In addition, some of these adverbs (e.g., then, there) serve as substitutes for prepositional phrases. Our analysis eliminates the traditional categorization of words such as very and quite as adverbs, though the examples below show that they can modify adjective and adverbs. Traditionally, these words are often

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[40] Delahunty and Garvey, *The English Language From Sound to Sense*, p.178.

lumped together with degree adverbs. We have already classified these words as intensifiers.[41]

While most teachers know the importance of parts of speech in a sentence, Gelderen, Reinard and Sher indicated that adverbs are part of grammatical (or functional) category of part of speech that are often overlooked and not often examined with the main lexical category of part of speech. In junior High School, English learners are often first presented with the main part of speech such as verb and noun. Not much emphasis is put on part of speech that modifies or describes verbs or adjectives, which is the adverb'srole. This role according to Shaw and Shaw, is one that is very important because in both written and spoken English, it is impossible to provide adequate description of what an individual has done or is doing without an adverb. [42]

a) Adverb of Time

Adverbs of time/frequency indicate time or frequency of the action in the sentence. The words always, never, often, eventually, now, frequently, occasionally, once, forever, seldom, before, sunday, monday, 10 am, 12 pm are common adverbs of time/frequency.

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[41] Delahunty and Garvey, p.184.

[42] Uriah S. Tetteh Cecilia Quansah, "An Analysis of the Use of Adverb and Adverbial Clauses in the Sentence of Junior High School Pupils in the Ashanti Region of Ghana," *British Journal of English Linguistics* 5, no. 1 (2017): p.46, https://eajournals.org/wp-content/uploads/An-Analysis-of-the-Use-of-Adverbs-and-Adverbial-Clauses-in-the-Sentences-of-Junior-High-School-Pupils-in-the-Ashanti-Region-of-Ghana.pdf.

b) Adverb of Place

Adverbs of place/direction that indicate place/direction of the action in the sentence. The words; across, over, under, in, out, through, backward, there, around, here, sideways, upstairs, in the park, in the field, in that place are some common adverbs of place/direction.

c) Adverb of Degree

Adverbs that express the degree of the action in the sentence are called adverbs of degree. The words are; completely, nearly, entirely, less, mildly, most, thoroughly, somewhat, excessively, much.

d) Adverb of Manner

Adverbs that express the manner/approach/process of the action in the sentence are called adverbs of manner. The words such as beautifully, equally, thankfully, carefully, handily, quickly, coldly, hotly, resentfully, earnestly, nicely, tirelessly. These adverbs usually end in ly.

Actually, Wren Martin states that Adverb is not only three. Kinds of adverb in their book are adverb of manner, adverb of degree, adverb of frequency, adverb of affirmation and adverb of reason. But there is no description about that.

5) PRONOUN

Pronouns are forms that often act as a kind of shorthand for referring to some noun phrase or entity or event.[43] Langan, pronouns are words that take place of noun (words for person, place or things). In fact the word pronoun means *for a noun*. Pronouns areshorcuts that keep you from unnecessary repeating words in writing.[44] In linguistics and grammar, a pronoun (abbreviated pro) is a word that substitutes for a noun or noun phrase. Pronouns have traditionally been regarded as one of the parts of speech, but some modern theorists would not consider them to form a single class, in view of the variety of functions they perform cross-linguistically. An example of a pronoun is "you", which is both plural and singular. Subtypes include personal and possessive pronouns, reflexive and reciprocal pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, relative and interrogative pronouns, and indefinite pronouns.

The use of pronouns often involves anaphora, where the meaning of the pronoun is dependent on an antecedent. For example, in the sentence That poor man looks as if he needs a new coat, the antecedent of the pronoun he is dependent on that poor man. The adjective associated with "pronoun" is "pronominal". A pronominal is also a word or phrase that acts as a pronoun. For example, in That's not

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[43] Daniel Jurafsky and James H. Martin, "Word Classes and Part-of-Speech Tagging," 2005, p.8, https://www1.essex.ac.uk/linguistics/research/resgroups/clgroup/papers/tmp/5.pdf.

[44] Arifah Febri Winarni, "Improving Students' Ability in Using Personal Pronoun Through Contextual Teaching Learning" (Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta, 2011), p.7, http://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/bitstream/123456789/511/1/ARIFAH FEBRI WINARNI-FITK.pdf.

the one I wanted, the phrase the one (containing the prop-word one) is a pronominal.

Pronouns are used in place of nouns. The purpose of pronouns is to avoid repetition and make sentences easier to understand. Some of the most common pronouns to remember when learning English as a second language are he, she, it, they, and this.

There are seven types of pronouns that both English and English as a second language writers must recognize: personal pronoun, demonstrative pronoun, interrogative pronoun, relative pronoun, indefinite pronoun, reflexive pronoun, and intensive pronoun.

a) Personal Pronouns

Personal pronouns refer to a specific person or thing. Their form changes to indicate a person, number, gender, or case. Subjective personal pronouns are pronouns that act as the subject of a sentence. If learning English as a second language, the subjective personal pronouns are I, you, she, he, it, you, and they. For example: "I walked directly to the party."

Objective personal pronouns are pronouns that act as the object of a sentence. When learning English as a second language, the objective personal pronouns are me, you, her, him, it, us, you, and them. For example: "The police officer told my sister and me to slow down."

Possessive personal pronouns are pronouns that show possession. They define a person (or a number of people) who own a particular object. The possessive personal pronouns are mine, yours, hers, his, its, ours, and theirs. For example: "Is this book yours or his?"

b) Demonstrative pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns point to and identify a noun or a pronoun. This and these refer to things that are nearby in space or time, while that and those refer to things that are farther away in space or further away in time. There are differences in meaning between demonstrative functioning as modifier and head. The latter is more like a personal pronoun. Examples: 1). *That garden* seems bigger (modifier/determiner); 2) *That is* a big garden (head/pronoun). In standard English, *this is* more specific than *that* since *this* has speaker as its point of reference while *that* has no particular reference point, its only interpreted as not *this*.[45]

c) Interrogative pronouns

Interrogative pronouns are used to ask questions. They are who, whom, which, and what. It is important to know that who and whom are used to refer to people, while which is used to refer

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[45] Katharina Rustipa, "The Use of Demonstrative Pronoun and Demonstrative Determiner 'this' in Upper-Level Student Writing: A Case Study" 8, no. 5 (2015): p.160, http://www.ccsenet.org/journal/index.php/elt/article/download/47957/25742.

to things and animals. Who acts as the subject, while whom acts as the object. For example: "Which is the best restaurant?"

d) Relative pronouns

Relative pronouns are used to link one phrase or clause to another phrase or clause. The relative pronouns are who, whom, that, and which. The compounds whoever, whomever, and whichever are also commonly used relative pronouns. For example: "Whoever added the bill made a mistake."

e) Indefinite pronouns

Indefinite pronouns refer to an identifiable, but not specified, person or thing. An indefinite pronoun conveys the idea of all, any, none, or some. The following common indefinite pronouns are: all, another, any, anybody, anyone, anything, each, everybody, everyone, everything, few, many, nobody, none, one, several, some, somebody, and someone. For example: "Everybody got lost on the way there."

f) Reflexive pronouns

Reflexive and intensive pronouns have the same forms; they begin with a personal pronoun, generally in the genitive case, and end in the morphemes {-self} or {-selves}, for singular and

plural, respectively.[46] Reflexive pronouns refer back to the subject of the clause or sentence. The form are listed below :

First, second, third (for person)

Myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself (for singular)

Ourselves, themselves, yourselves (plural)

For example : "She baked a cake for herself."

g) Intensive Pronoun

Intensive pronouns are used to emphasize their antecedent. Intensive pronouns have the same form as reflexive pronouns that used for emphasis. Their function as appositives and are often placed next to the noun or pronoun they emphasize(intensively).[47] They sometimes appear at the end of a sentence. For example: "I myself find pronouns fascinating."

6) PREPOSITION

A preposition is a word or group of words used before a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase to show direction, time, place, location, spatial relationships, or to introduce an object. Some examples of prepositions are words like "in," "at,", "on," "of," and "to." Prepositions in English are highly idiomatic. Although there are some rules for usage, much preposition usage is dictated by fixed expressions. In these cases, it is best to memorize the phrase instead of the individual preposition.

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[46] Gerald P Delahunty and James J Garvey, "English ..., p. 203.
[47] Arifah Febri Winarni, improving students' ability... p. 12

Prepositions occur before noun phrases; semantically they are relational, often preposition indicating spatial or temporal relations, whether literal (on it, before then, by the house) or metaphorical (on time, with gusto, beside herself). But they often indicate other relations as well (Hamlet was written by Shakespeare, and [from Shakespeare] "And I did laugh sans intermission an hour by his dial").[48]

a) Prepositions of Time

To refer to one point in time, use the prepositions "in," "at," and "on." Using "in" with parts of the day (not specific times), months, years, and seasons. For example : he reads newspaper in the morning, the weather is cold in December., she was born in 1996. Using "at" with the time of day. Also using "at" with noon, night, and midnight. For example : I go to work at 8:00, Aslan eats lunch at noon, he often goes for a walk at night, they go to bed at midnight. Using "on" with days. For example : I work on Saturdays, he does laundry on Wednesday.

To refer to extended time,can be used the prepositions "since," "for," "by," "during," "from…to," "from…until," "with," and "within."

For example :

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[48] Jurafsky and Martin, "Word Classes and Part-of-Speech Tagging," p.5.

Nia Ramadhani will finish her homework by 6:00. (She will finish her homework sometime between now and 6:00.)

Nunu works part time during the summer. (For the period of time throughout the summer.)

b) Prepositions of Place

To refer to a place, use the prepositions "in" (the point itself), "at" (the general vicinity), "on" (the surface), and "inside" (something contained). For example : They will meet in the lunchroom.

To refer to an object higher than a point, use the prepositions "over" and "above." To refer to an object lower than a point, use the prepositions "below," "beneath," "under," and "underneath." For example: The bird flew over the house.

To refer to an object close to a point, use the prepositions "by," "near," "next to," "between," "among," and "opposite." For example : The park is near her house.

c) Prepositions of Location

To refer to a location, use the prepositions "in" (an area or volume), "at" (a point), and "on" (a surface). For example :

They live in Indonesia. (an area)

She will find him at the library. (a point)

There is a lot of dirt on the window. (a surface)

Many schools taught students that a sentence should never end with a preposition. This rule is associated with Latin grammar, and while many aspects of Latin have made their way into English, there are times when following this particular grammar rule creates unclear or awkward sentence structures. Since the purpose of writing is to clearly communicate your ideas, it is acceptable to end a sentence with a preposition if the alternative would create confusion or is too overly formal. However, people may decide that it is worth revising your sentences to avoid ending with a preposition in order to maintain a more formal scholarly voice.

Sometimes the researcher conveys a lot of types of preposition. But it makes people confuse and thinks that english very difficult because from one teacher to other teacher, they have different opinion with different assesment.

7) ARTICLE

Articles ("a," "an," and "the") are determiners or noun markers that function to specify if the noun is general or specific in its reference. Often the article chosen depends on if the writer and the reader understand the reference of the noun. A closed class that occurs with nouns, often marking the beginning of a noun phrase, is the determiners. One small subtype of determiners is the articles: English has three articles: a, an, and the. Other determiners include this (as in this chapter) and that (as in that page). A and an mark a noun phrase as indefinite, while the can mark it as definite

(definiteness is a discourse and semantic property).[49] Articles are quite frequent in English; indeed the is the most frequently occurring word in most corpora of written English.

Here the articles "a" and "an" are indefinite articles. They are used with a singular countable noun when the noun referred to is nonspecific or generic. For example : Nina would like to go to a university that specializes in teaching.

Here, 'university' is a singular noun. Although it begins with a vowel, the first sound of the word is /j/ or 'y'. Thus, 'a' instead of 'an' is used. In this sentence, it is also generic (it could be any university with this specialization, not a specific one).

In other example that uses a, can be formed as noun phrase : a Cup of coffee. Coffee is the uncountable noun, but the rule use "is" and being singular form if preceded by a cup of...

The article "the" is a definite article. It is used to show specific reference and can be used with both singular and plural nouns and with both countable and uncountable nouns. For example : The book that I read last night was wonderful.

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[49] Jurafsky and Martin, p.6.

Here, the word "book" is a singular, countable noun. It is also specific because of the phrase "that I read last night." The writer and reader (or speaker and listener) know which book is being referred to.

Sometimes there are some specific rules: "The" is used in the following categories of proper nouns: Museums and art galleries: the Walker Art Center, the Minneapolis Institute of Art, the Mississipi, the Eiffel.

In general, can be use "the" with plural proper nouns.

the Great Lakes, the French, the Rockies (as in the Rocky Mountains)

"The" is often used with proper nouns that include an "of" phrase.

The United States of America, the University of Indonesia

"The" is used when the noun being referred to is unique because of our understanding of the world. For example : The Earth moves around the sun.

Also, can be use when a noun can be made specific from a previous mention in the text. This is also known as second or subsequent mention. For example : My son bought a cat. I am looking after the cat while he is on vacation.

"The" is used with superlative adjectives, which are necessarily unique (the first, the second, the biggest, the smallest, the next, the only) for example : It was the first study to address the issue.

Many languages do not use articles ("a," "an," and "the"), or if they do exist, the way they are used may be different than in English. Multilingual

writers often find article usage to be one of the most difficult concepts to learn. Although there are some rules about article usage to help, there are also quite a few exceptions.

8) CONJUNCTION

A conjunction is a part of speech that acts as a connector. The word itself literally means join (con-) together (junct). Conjunctions are used to connect clauses, sentences, or words in writing. Conjunctions serve to join together ideas or words. There are few primary types of conjunctions in English: coordinating conjunctions, subordinating conjunctions, and correlative conjunctions.

a) Coordinating Conjunctions

Coordinating conjunctions connect words, phrases, and clauses. They link ideas or concepts. A coordinating conjunction gives equal emphasis or importance to clauses, phrases, and words. Use coordinating conjunctions when you want to show equality. The word that showed coordinating conjunction are: and, but, for, nor, or, so, yet or usually called FANBOYS. For example : "I tried to answer the question, but I did not have enough time." In this example, each clause has equal weight. It is equally important that 'I tried' and that 'I did not have enough time.'

When a coordinating conjunction joins two long independent clauses, a comma is used before the conjunction. The

doctor provided the results, yet he did not explain them to us and we were further confused.

b) Subordinating Conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions connect two clauses in complex sentences. One clause is independent (main clause) and the other clause is dependent (subordinating clause). The first word in the dependent clause is a subordinating conjunction. Subordinating conjunctions[50] like that which link a verb to its argument in this way are also called complementizers.

The indicated word :

After, although,as, because, before, even though, if, in order that, once, povided that, rather than, since, so that, than, that, though, unless, until, when, whenever, where, whereas, wherever, whether, while, why.

To identify subordinating conjunction is commas are placed after the subordinate clause when the clause begins the sentence. For example : after a long interview, the hrd hired tia hutasuhut.

If the subordinating clause is at the end of the sentence, no comma is needed. For example : the hrd hired tia hutasuhut after a long interview.

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[50] Jurafsky and Martin, p.7.

c) Correlative Conjunctions

Correlative conjunction are conjunctions that work in tandem to join clauses or phrases of equal weight. For example : He is not only a strong student but also a gifted athlete. Before the second coordinating conjunctions, use a comma when they join two lengthy independent clauses.

9)   INTERJECTION

This part of word class includes words such as shucks, darn, gee, wow, and a host of saltier expressions. Usually a grammar will list the tamer interjections and let the matter drop. Interjections have some interesting properties. First, they are not grammatically connected to other parts of the sentences in which they occur, and consequently are typically separated from the remainder of their sentence by commas. They typically indicate the speaker's attitude or feelings about what he is expressing (e.g., Well, our budget deficit is not as large as that of the Axis of Evil). Individual expressions also have certain unusual properties.[51] Darn for example, enters into a variety of constructions :

Darn it!

That darn cat!

I don't give a darn.

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[51] Delahunty and Garvey, *The English Language From Sound to Sense*, p.229.

In that sentence, darn, seems to act like a verb expressing a wish for damnation (darn, of course, is a euphemism for damn), though its literal meaning is rarely intended, since even atheists can use it. Also in th second line, darn seems to modify cat though it is not an adjective by formal criteria: *that darner cat, *that darnest cat, *that very darn cat, though we can say, The darndest thing happened. last example suggests that darn could be a noun, though we don't seem to be able to give more than one darn at a time: ? I don't give two darns.[52]

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[52] Delahunty and Garvey, p.229.

CHAPTER III

REVIEW OF JAKARTA POST ARTICLE

1) Definition

Newspaper is one of the mass media which is popular for common people. Even newspaper is heard too tradional for this era. Moreover common people more familiar with article (on media). Because people todays mostly use handphone for communication or get information. In Indonesia, for some region, many newspaper still exist till now. Newspaper may represent different types of readers, since newspaper are published in reader-based ideologies. Most of the news reports are international and national issue that are consumed by thousands millennials people. Every newspaper performs its own dependency and ideology. The newspaper represents more valuable current information. Republica represents islamic values, while Kompas shows nationalism. Jawa Pos is for those wo are concerned with youth-level people perspectives, and The Jakarta Post tends to perform national and international issue.[53]

Jakarta Post is the daily newspaper that uses english as language to communicate to the reader. It published by PT. Bina Media Tenggara. First published since 25 April 1983 in Jakarta. The Jakarta Post have printed edition which revolve a lot of bus station, roadway, sidewalk, or coffee shop. It is peddled by several people around that. But also, Jakarta

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[53] Muhammad Naufal Ardiansyah, "Textual Analysis of Jakarta Post Newspaper on Sensitive Issues in Indonesia" (2019), p.2, http://etheses.uin-malang.ac.id/16620/.

Post have daring edition that targetted to the businessman, educated people, and foreigner. In the last of several years, the reader of Jakarta Post is middle class up.

2) History

In 1983 marked an important milestone in the history of media publishing in Indonesia when the first issue of The Jakarta Post appeared on April 25.

The new English daily is unique, not only in its goal, which is to improve the standard of English language media in Indonesia, but also in bringing together four competing media publishers into producing a quality newspaper with an Indonesian perspective.

The objective of the new publication was to present to the public a newspaper of the highest quality that would provide its readers with all the news that was not only fit to print, but that would deepen their insight into the very workings of this vast archipelago, its people and its government, as members of the great family of nations.

The history of the newspaper dates back to a conversation in mid-1982, between then minister of information Ali Moertopo and Mr. Jusuf Wanandi, who represented the government-backed Golkar newspaper Suara Karya. Minister Moertopo mentioned the possibility of publishing an English-language newspaper of the highest editorial quality which would not only cater to the fast growing foreign community in the country. The result of more than a decade of opening up the economy to the global

community but more importantly one that would be able to provide an Indonesian perspective to counter the highly unbalanced Western-dominated global traffic of news and views.

To serve the purpose, several requirements had to be met. The paper would have to bring together some of the best Indonesian journalists and editors in order to be able to produce a quality newspaper of international standards. Simultaneously it should also represent the different factions of the broad, sociopolitical spectrum of the nation to be able to nurture a truly Indonesian perspective.

Of no less importance, the company should be managed professionally so that it could grow into an economically strong institution capable of consistently maintaining high-quality journalism. And last but not least, the ownership of the newspaper should also reflect the philosophy of the nation, hence the collectively owned shares of the employees, besides the no-single-majority equity participation of its founders.

Thus the company, PT Bina Media Tenggara, was founded in late 1982 as an independent newspaper institution privately owned by four competing media groups publishing some of the leading national publications: Suara Karya, Kompas, Sinar Harapan and Tempo. Ten percent of equity (later increased to 20 percent) was provided as a collective share of all employees.

Immediately afterward, a team of experienced journalists and editors was selected from the four founding companies, as well as from other news organizations. For the business side, a special team was set up within the Kompas-Gramedia group to help manage the marketing, distribution and other pertinent functions of the news organization based on a yearly management contract.

On the first day of publication, not more than 5,474 copies of the newspaper reached readers. The contents of its eight pages varied from news about Soviet espionage activities in the region, to an article written by Kompas Jakob Oetama on the installation of H. Harmoko as the new minister of information, just a few months after he was personally involved in the preparatory stage of this newspaper in his capacity as chairman of the Indonesian Journalists Association (PWI), plus a few congratulatory advertisements.[54]

Looking back, it was not a very impressive newspaper. However, a fresh and different outlook was created in the Indonesian press.

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[54] Website Archive, "The Jakarta Post History," 2011, web.archive.org/web/20111026064243/http://www.thejakartapost.com/about/thejakartapost_history .

a. Text of Jakarta Post Article

the content of article whom researcher analyzed as follow below.

The article is written by Masdalina Pane and Dhihram Tenrisau.

Masdalina Pane and Dhihram Tenrisau (The Jakarta Post)

Jakarta ● Sun, November 8, 2020

In a pandemic or outbreak, contact tracing is the key to preventing transmission through quarantine. Not only will contact tracing ensure efficient testing and early treatment before a prognostic worsens, it will also provide reliable data in modelling to predict the spread of a disease.

Contact tracing is exercised through surveillance by a team of surveillants, tracers or epidemiologists. Each local administration's COVID-19 task force has its surveillance team, whose job is akin to a call center. Their daily duty is to call every COVID-19 patient and their close contacts.

The central task force, laboratories or referral hospitals that treat COVID-19 patients can also send a contact list of patients to the surveillance or contact tracer team. The surveillants will phone those patients. The first question will be: "Who have you seen in the last 14 days?" or, "Who do you live with?"

The question is a method to trace virus transmission. However, there are several problems regarding the stigma facing infected people. Usually, the interviewee will resist and reply: "Who are you?" or, "Can I have your official assignment letter?" In some cases they will deny they are infected, saying: "Sorry, I'm not sick. You dialed the wrong number."

A cooperative patient will answer the questions clearly. However, another problem arises: the method for asking a patient to sift through their memories is susceptible to error. In epidemiology, this is prone to causing bias, which is called recall bias.

A surveillant who does not get the desired information usually leaves the form blank or guesses using their opinion. When that happens, the contact tracing will result in data inaccuracy.

Problematic data may also exist because of the long-form questionnaires contact tracers and surveillants have to deal with. Imagine, for example, in Greater Jakarta, a surveillant must phone around 100 people every day, with each interview lasting about 20 to 30 minutes. In fact, a regional task force, which commonly hires 10 surveillants, is unable to complete the job in a couple of days as required.

Contact tracers or surveillants also deal with many data systems that are unintegrated. This will complicate the process of inputting a large amount of data.

The incomplete data is used in the analysis, such as the calculation of Rt, or effective reproduction number (modeling in analyzing the spread of the virus after intervention), by the task force. The result usually suggests that the disease is under control, even though the truth is the opposite. This is referred to as an "overestimation".

Data problems may also mislead the task force when identifying COVID-19 transmission clusters.

Even surveillants assigned in cities that are considered a benchmark in handling the pandemic also face these problems. Contact tracing in such cities has never reached 80 percent of the set target.

There are two options to address these problems. First and foremost, develop a technology for tracing or tracking. The national COVID-19 task force and the Health Ministry have been aware of this need from the beginning. They have been applying many data systems in surveillance, the most recent being an app called Silacak.

The new app was designed to ensure the effectiveness of contact tracing. However, recall bias and data integration remain the obstacles.

Some countries have adopted a SIM-card-based location tracking app. The challenge for this method is potential infringement of the privacy of patients, which is protected under Hospital Law No. 44/2009 and Public Information Law No. 14/2008. This method poses challenges in health surveillance and epidemiology, but several experts say this should work upon the patients' consent.

In Indonesia, at the beginning of the pandemic, this kind of app was launched by the Communications and Information Ministry and

required approval of the users. However, the national COVID-19 task force and the Health Ministry have not done enough to promote it.

Second, we must consider how to optimize contact tracing at the grassroots and increase community participation. The tracers' phone calls should not be perceived as a threat by citizens. The government has to double efforts to convince the public about the importance of tracing to stop COVID-19 transmission and eradicate the stigma.

Our attention should also go to rural areas and indigenous communities, where internet and electricity is lacking or absent. The Communications and Information Ministry reported in 2019 that 24,000 villages had no access to the internet. Those areas need a participatory model for contact tracing named Community Based Surveillance, which works in rural Africa. This approach requires involvement of volunteers from local communities.

We hope the government prioritizes contact tracing and surveillance to lower transmission and reduce the mortality rate of COVID-19.

Masdalina Pane is a Health Ministry researcher for communicable diseases and vaccines and a consultant for Centers for Disease Control and Prevention-The Indonesian Epidemiology Association (CDC-PAEI), COVID-19 Regional Empowerment in Indonesia.

Dhihram Tenrisau is a former Depok COVID-19 task force contact tracer.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher answers the problem that exists in the previous chapter. The researcher provides an article from Jakarta Post under the title; Contact Tracing, a Weapon to Combat Covid-19 Transmission and identifies about types of noun that can find in the article. This chapter describes the result and discussion.

The researcher has done the analysis and found the types of mayor part of word classes such as noun, verb, adjective, and adverb. Noun divided into proper and common which include abstract, individual, and collective noun. Verb divided into transitive and intransitive verb. Adjective divided into quantitative, qualitative, numeral, and demonstrative adjective. Last, adverb divided into time, place, manner, affirmation, reason.

A. Findings

The researcher would provide the data findings of the research depended on technique of collecting the data and then, it was discussed by data analysis in the first chapter. The data findings are from the article in the Jakarta Post.

The researcher found 275 of word classes by analyzing the article : Contact Tracing, a Weapon to Combat Covid-19 Transmission. There were 129 of noun, 94 of verb, 39 of adjective, and 13 of adverb. So, by analyzing the article, the result of this research were presented as follow.

1. **Kinds of Word Class (mayor part)**

There were 275 word class inside noun, verb, adjective, and adverb found. In that article especially at noun, existed 5 proper nouns, 129 of common nouns. Also, the researcher found 57 of transitive verbs and 37 intransitive verbs. The researcher found 39 of adjective which divide into qualitative adjective totally 35 words, and demonstrative adjective that were found 2 only, 2 of quantitative adjective. Meanwhile, adverb only found 13 words include adverb of manner, degree, time, and frequency.

So, to make this research easy to understand, the researcher shows the result beside kinds of noun, verb, adjective and adverb. Begin from noun as follow.

1) **Kinds of Noun**

The reseacher has done the analysis and found the kinds of noun in the article of Jakarta Post. They are proper noun and common noun in which common noun divide into abstract noun, individual noun and collective noun.

a. Proper Noun

The researcher found proper noun existed in the article. The researcher only analyzes one class from major part of word class which traditionally said as part of speech(id.e noun). There are five proper nouns which word 'Covid-19' mentioned eight times in the article.

From the result that have done, the researcher found five proper nouns in a whole of content from first paragraph to the end paragraph. Actually, proper noun is known as a single word but there is an exception of this. The word 'Covid-19' considered as a proper because covid and 19 do not have a new meaning if they are unseparated. It named Covid-19 because of the researcher have decided the name of that virus. Also, Greater Jakarta in Indonesia is known as DKI Jakarta. It is still a proper noun even the word more than one syllable.

b. Common Noun

The researcher found common noun which divided into abstract noun, individual noun, and collective noun. The total of abstract noun found 38 (thirty eight) words, individual noun found 85 (eighty five) words and finally collective noun only found twice. Individual noun have many word which mentioned more times.

a) Abstract Noun

Abstract noun can be an uncountable noun also. By interpreting Wren and Martin chart, abstract noun can not be calculated. The researcher analyzed the Jakarta Post article by identifying words that have selected.

Based on the table in the appendix, the researcher found 38 (thirty eight) abstract noun. The most often mentioned is 'force' that repeated in 7 times. There are two word which repeated in 5

times, they are transmission and surveillance. Meanwhile, the word which repeated 3 times are pandemic, bias, information, and health. Then, the word; spread, disease, stigma, and law just repeated in 2 times. So, the word which unmentioned is not repeated are 25 words. It can be see in the table in appendix.

b) Individual Noun

By interpreting the Wren and Martin theory, individual noun can be a countable noun and uncountable noun. The researcher analyzed the Jakarta Post article by identifying words that have selected.

The researcher found 85 (eighty five) individual noun which include countable noun and uncountable noun. Wren and Martin classified noun into two kinds which is divided to abstract, individual and collective noun. So the researcher agreed with that and analyzed by their theory.

The researcher mentioned the word such as contact/ contacts, surveillant/ surveillants, tracer/ tracers, hospital/ hospitals, day/ days, problem/ problems, question/ questions, because they are different even only added by –s. It can be included to countable and uncountable noun. So, it can be mentioned only once.

There were many words repeated in that article. Mostly, the word repeated 'contact' in 11 times. Also, the word 'data'

repeated in 7 times. The word 'task' repeated in 6 times. There are 6 word that repated in a 4 times such as surveillants, tracers, patients, problems, ministry, and app. The word that repeated in 3 times include patient, and method. Meanwhile, there are 17 individual noun that repeated in 2 times include job, surveillant, question, days, virus, people, number, systems, target, cities, public, communications, community, government, areas, communities, and internet. The word which unmentioned is not repeated. So, there are 56 individual noun which is unrepeated.

c) Collective Noun

Actually collective noun only found 1 word in the article whom researcher analyzed. It word is 'team'. Team is a group of word which is belonging to general group of person. It can be a team of surveillants, can be a team of another person also.

2) **Kinds of Verb**

Verb is the part of mayor class in the part of speech or word class. Verb is divided into transitive verb and intransitive verb by using Wren and Martin theory. In other references, might be the kinds of verb not only this two. Otherwise, the researcher only used one theory. If there is a lot of chance, the researcher will analyze by using other theory.

a. Transitive Verb

The researcher found 57 (fifty seven) of transitive verbs from 94 words totally that found. The repeated word in verb, not as

many as word in noun. There were 3 words which repeated in 2 times such as called; ensure; and phone. On the other hand, excess of the words which found were not repeated.

b. Intransitive Verb

The researcher found 37 (thirty seven) of intransitive verb in the jakarta post article that researcher chosen. The word that repeated only one such as deal, it was repeated in 2 times. There were 36 word that unrepeated.

3) Kinds of Adjective

Adjective is the mayor part of word classes also. Beside that, adjective is divided into 4 (four) such as qualitative adjective, quantitative adjective, numeral adjective, and demonstrative adjective. The result of analyzing kinds of adjective as follow.

a. Qualitative/Descriptive Adjective

The researcher found 35 (thirty five) words in the Jakarta Post article under the title; contact tracing, a weapon to combat covid-19 transmission. The word that repated only 3 such as local, several, and rural which mentioned in 2 times. There were 32 word which unrepeated, can be check in the appendix.

b. Quantitative Adjective

Actually, there were 2 words such as some and many which identify as a quantitative adjective in the Jakarta Post article.

c. Numeral Adjective

In numeral adjective, there was no word can found. Even, the word 'first' and 'second' related to adjective, the researcher classified into adverb because they are steps, not numbering of something.

d. Demonstrative Adjective

Demonstrative adjective was found only two words. They were; this and that which repeated in 2 times both. Actually many words same with demonstrative adjective, but they were more than suitable with pronoun. So, the researcher only presented two words.

4) Kinds of Adverb

Adverb is important in writing sentence. It is one of the part of word class. Meanwhile, adverb is divided into; manner; degree; frequency; time; affirmation; and reason.

a. Adverb of Manner

The researcher found in the article which chosen only one word of adverb manner such as clearly.

b. Adverb of Degree

The researcher found in the article which analyzed, there were 9 words which unrepeated in every items. They were; most; commonly; never; first; foremost; second; aroound; and not only.

c. Adverb of Frequency

This kinds, was found in 2 words such as daily and usually. The word 'usually' repeated in 3 times but the word 'daily' only mentioned once.

d. Adverb of Time

There was only one word that found as adverb of time such as early.

e. Adverb of Affirmation

There was no word that identified as an adverb of affirmation.

f. Adverb of Reason

There was no word that mentioned as an adverb of reason.

So, from description above, can be concluded the totally word class especially noun, verb, adjective, and adverb was 275 words in the Jakarta Post article that researcher had chosen. There were 129 nouns, 94 verbs, 39 adjectives, and 13 adverbs that researcher analyzed by doing reading, describing, and classifying. Noun was divided into proper that found as proper was 5 words, common noun was 124 words. Verb included transitive was mentioned in 58 words and intransitive verb 38 words. Then, adjective was found as many as 39 words included qualitative found as 35 words, quantitative found as 2 words, and demonstrative found as 2 words. On the other hand, numeral adjective was not mentioned in that article. Last, the researcher found

13 adverbs. They were found 9 words as adverb of degree, 1 manner, 2 frequency, 1 time, 0 place, 0 affirmation, and 0 reason.

2. Dominant Form of Mayor Part

Based on the result that have done, there were 129 (0,46%) noun which divided into 5 proper noun, 124 common noun included 38 abstract noun; 85 individual noun; and 1 collective noun. Additionally, total verb were 94 (0,34%) that consisted 57 transitive verb and 37 intransitive verb. Also, total word of adjective were 39 (0,14%) that consisted 35 qualitative noun, 2 quantitative noun, 2 demonstrative noun, and no words for numeral adjective. Last, there were 13 (0,04%) words found which consisted 1 adverb of manner, 9 adverb of degree, 1 adverb of time, 2 adverb of frequency, but also no words found as adverb of affirmation and adverb of reason.

From the explanation above, it showed that noun was the dominant form which mentioned in the Jakarta Post article : Contact Tracing, a Weapon to Combat Covid-19 Transmission.

B. Discussion

Based on the analysis of the data, the researcher would like to dicsuss the research question in this study. The first research question is "what kinds of word class (mayor part) that used in the jakarta post". To answer this research question, the researcher identified the types of mayor part of word class.

In this research, the researcher only focuses on the article from Jakarta Post entitled 'Contact Tracing; a Weapon to Combat Covid 19'. This research focuses to types of mayor part of word class include noun, verb, adjective, and adverb.

Second problem is the most dominant form of word class (mayor part) used in the article of Jakarta Post with 17 (seventeen) paragraphs.

This research is supported by Ruth Silviana Surbakti, she discussed about auxiliary verb and conjunction in the Jakarta Post. Also, Surbakti presented definition, types and most dominant used in the Jakarta Post. Surbakti uses Junaidi and Suwono's formulas to get the percentage, and also she designs the analyzing the data by quantitative data.

This research is similar with Mina Kurniasih paper, the data source in this study is taken from Jakarta Post. In analyzing the data, the researcher took the data in news item in the Jakarta Post and classifying them.

Its similar also with Rakhmat Sagala paper. Sagala's research presents kinds of noun that are divided into proper and common noun which include abstract, individual, and collective noun. Sagala uses the theory of L R Gay and Airasian in collecting the data but the researcher uses John Creswell theory in analyzing the data.

Based on the previous research above, they have similar finding, the researcher can conclude that proper noun even common noun are used in literature field especially in the article and has important role to make the

article richer the vocabulary and more interesting information. It also helps the other researcher easy to make references about word class especially in noun. The readers are hoped to know the form and kinds of noun by studying this research.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

This chapter presents the conclusion of the research based on the analysis and d iscussion explained the previous chapter. After the analysis has been done, the researcher concludes that has proper noun and common noun found in the article. It can shows as follow :

1. Based on the result that have done, there were 129 noun which divided into 5 proper noun, 124 common noun included 38 abstract noun; 85 individual noun; and 1 collective noun. Additionally, total verb were 94 that consisted 57 transitive verb and 37 intransitive verb. Also, total word of adjective were 39 that consisted 35 qualitative noun, 2 quantitative noun, 2 demonstrative noun, and no words for numeral adjective. Last, there were 13 words found which consisted 1 adverb of manner, 9 adverb of degree, 1 adverb of time, 2 adverb of frequency, but also no words found as adverb of affirmation and adverb of reason.

2. The dominant form in the article of Jakarta Post : Contact Tracing, a Weapon to Combat Covid-19 Transmission is individual noun which total words are 85 (0,46%) noun and mostly repeated than others form.

B.   **Suggestion**

Based on the conclusion above, the researcher would like to present some suggestion for the teacher, students of English department and for further researcher as follow :

1. For English Teachers should be more creative to make the teaching and learning process more attractive especially in writing activity.

2. For students of English Department, the researcher hopes that students can find a way to improve their ability especially in word class by using other object, such as: article, movie, news, novel and etc.

3. For the future researchers, particulary those who have some problems and interested in conducting research, this study can be a reference. Beside that, the next researchers can use other theories in conducting their research. The researcher hopes this research can give benefits to other researchers.

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Appendix I

Note :

Noun = yellow

Verb = blue

Adjective = green

Adverb = purple

Masdalina Pane and DhihramTenrisau (The Jakarta Post)

Jakarta ● Sun, November 8, 2020

In a pandemic or outbreak, contact tracing is the key to preventing transmission through quarantine. Not only will contact tracing ensure efficient testing and early treatment before a prognostic worsens, it will also provide reliable data in modelling to predict the spread of a disease.

Contact tracing is exercised through surveillance by a team of surveillants, tracers or epidemiologists. Each local administration's COVID-19 task force has its surveillance team, whose job is akin to a call center. Their daily duty is to call every COVID-19 patient and their close contacts.

The central task force, laboratories or referral hospitals that treat COVID-19 patients can also send a contact list of patients to the surveillance or contact tracer team. The surveillants will phone those patients. The first question will be: "Who have you seen in the last 14 days?" or, "Who do you live with?"

The question is a method to trace virus transmission. However, there are several problems regarding the stigma facing infected people. Usually, the interviewee will resist and reply: "Who are you?" or, "Can I have your official assignment letter?" In some cases they will deny they are infected, saying: "Sorry, I'm not sick. You dialed the wrong number."

A cooperative patient will answer the questions clearly. However, another problem arises: the method for asking a patient to sift through their memories is susceptible to error. In epidemiology, this is prone to causing bias, which is called recall bias.

A surveillant who does not get the desired information usually leaves the form blank or guesses using their opinion. When that happens, the contact tracing will result in data inaccuracy.

Problematic data may also exist because of the long-form questionnaires contact tracers and surveillants have to deal with. Imagine, for example, in Greater Jakarta, a surveillant must phone around 100 people every day, with each interview lasting about 20 to 30 minutes. In fact, a regional task force, which commonly hires 10 surveillants, is unable to complete the job in a couple of days as required.

Contact tracers or surveillants also deal with many data systems that are unintegrated. This will complicate the process of inputting a large amount of data.

The incomplete data is used in the analysis, such as the calculation of Rt, or effective reproduction number (modelling in analyzing the spread of the virus after intervention), by the task force. The result usually suggests that the disease is under control, even though the truth is the opposite. This is referred to as an "overestimation".

Data problems may also mislead the task force when identifying COVID-19 transmission clusters.

Even surveillants assigned in cities that are considered a benchmark in handling the pandemic also face these problems. Contact tracing in such cities has never reached 80 percent of the set target.

There are two options to address these problems. First and foremost, develop a technology for tracing or tracking. The national COVID-19 task force and the Health Ministry have been aware of this need from the beginning. They have been applying many data systems in surveillance, the most recent being an app called Silacak.

The new app was designed to ensure the effectiveness of contact tracing. However, recall bias and data integration remain the obstacles.

Some countries have adopted a SIM-card-based location tracking app. The challenge for this method is potential infringement of the privacy of patients, which is protected under Hospital Law No. 44/2009 and Public Information Law No. 14/2008. This method poses challenges in health surveillance and epidemiology, but several experts say this should work upon the patients' consent.

In Indonesia, at the beginning of the pandemic, this kind of app was launched by the Communications and Information Ministry and required approval of the users. However, the national COVID-19 task force and the Health Ministry have not done enough to promote it.

Second, we must consider how to optimize contact tracing at the grassroots and increase community participation. The tracers' phone calls should not be perceived as a threat by citizens. The government has to double efforts to convince the public about the importance of tracing to stop COVID-19 transmission and eradicate the stigma.

Our attention should also go to rural areas and indigenous communities, where internet and electricity is lacking or absent. The Communications and Information Ministry reported in 2019 that 24,000 villages had no access to the internet. Those areas need a participatory model for contact tracing named Community Based Surveillance, which works in rural Africa. This approach requires involvement of volunteers from local communities.

We hope the government prioritizes contact tracing and surveillance to lower transmission and reduce the mortality rate of COVID-19.

Validator

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Appendix II

Research Indicator

No	Word Class	Kinds	explanation
5.	Noun	3. Proper Noun 4. Common Noun 　　a. Abstract 　　b. Individual 　　c. Collective	
6.	Verb	i. Transitive Verb ii. Intransitive Verb	
7.	Adjective	5. Quantitative 6. Qualitative/descriptive 7. Numeral 8. Demonstrative	
8.	Adverb	6. Adverb of Time 7. Adverb of Place 8. Adverb of Manner 9. Adverb of Affirmation 10. Adverb of Reason	

Appendix III

Kinds of noun	Word	frequency
Proper Noun	Covid-19 Africa Indonesia Greater Jakarta Silacak	8 times

Appendix IV

No	Common Noun	Frequency
	Abstract Noun	
1.	Pandemic	3
2.	Outbreak	
3.	Transmission	5
4.	Quarantine	
5.	Treatment	
6.	Spread	2
7.	Disease	2
8.	Administration	
9.	Duty	
10.	Force	7
11.	Surveillance	5
12.	Stigma	
13.	Epidemiology	2
14.	Bias	2
15.	Inaccuracy	3
16.	Information	
17.	Fact	3
18.	Process	
19.	Analysis	
20.	Calculation	
21.	Reproduction	
22.	Intervention	
23.	Truth	
24.	Opposite	
25.	Overestimation	
26.	Benckmark	
27.	Technology	
28.	Health	

29.	Effectiveness	3
30.	Integration	
31.	Infringement	
32.	Law	
33.	Consent	2
34.	Opinion	

Appendix V

No	Common Noun	Frequency
	Individual Noun	
1.	Key	
2.	Data	7
3.	Contact	11
4.	Contacts	
5.	Surveillants	4
6.	Job	2
7.	Call	
8.	Center	
9.	Task	6
10.	Surveillant	2
11.	Tracers	4
12.	Epidemiologists	
13.	Laboratories	
14.	Hospitals	
15.	Patients	4
16.	Tracer	
17.	Question	2
18.	List	
19.	Days	2
20.	Virus	2
21.	Problems	4
22.	People	2
23.	Interviewee	
24.	Letter	
25.	Cases	

26.	Number	2
27.	Assignment	
28.	Method	3
29.	Patient	3
30.	Questions	
31.	Problem	
32.	Memories	
33.	Interview	
34.	Day	
35.	Form	
36.	Questionnaires	
37.	Systems	2
38.	Control	
39.	Result	
40.	Target	2
41.	Cities	2
42.	Percent	
43.	Set	
44.	Options	
45.	Ministry	4
46.	Need	
47.	App	4
48.	Obstacles	
49.	Countries	
50.	Card	
51.	Location	
52.	Challenge	
53.	Privacy	
54.	Hospital	
55.	Public	2

56.	Challenges	
57.	Experts	
58.	Communications	2
59.	Approval	
60.	Users	
61.	Calls	
62.	Grassroots	
63.	Community	2
64.	Participation	
65.	Phone	
67.	Threat	
68.	Citizens	
69.	Government	2
70.	Efforts	
71.	Importance	
72.	Attention	
73.	Areas	2
74.	Communities	2
75.	Internet	2
76.	Electricity	
77.	Villages	
78.	Access	
79.	Participatory	
80.	Model	
81.	Approach	
82.	Involvement	
83.	Volunteers	
84.	Mortality	
85.	Rate	

Appendix VI

No	Transitive Verb	Frequency
1	preventing	
2	contact	
3	ensure	2
4	provide	
5	predict	
6	call	
7	treat	
8	send	
9	trace	
10	regarding	
11	facing	
12	deny	
13	dialed	
14	answer	
15	causing	
16	get	
17	leaves	
18	guesses	
19	result	
20	phone	2
21	hires	
22	complete	
23	complicate	
24	inputting	
25	analyzing	
26	mislead	
27	identifying	
28	considered	
29	handling	
30	face	
31	address	
32	reached	
33	develop	
34	applying	
35	called	2
36	recall	
37	remain	
38	adopted	
39	poses	
40	reduce	
41	promote	
42	optimize	
43	increase	

44	convince	
45	stop	
46	eradicate	
47	need	
48	named	
49	requires	
50	hope	
51	prioritizes	
52	lower	
53	required	
54	double	
55	had	
56	based	

Appendix VII

No	Intransitive Verb	Frequency
1	exercised	
2	seen	
3	live	
4	resist	
5	reply	
6	saying	
7	arises	
8	sift	
9	error	
10	happens	
11	exist	
12	deal	2
13	imagine	
14	required	
15	unintegrated	
16	used	
17	modelling	
18	suggests	
19	control	
20	referred	
21	assigned	
22	tracking	
23	aware	
24	designed	
25	protected	
26	challenges	
27	say	
28	launched	
29	done	
30	consider	
31	perceived	
32	go	
33	reported	
34	works	
35	worsens	
36	infected	

Appendix VIII

No	Qualitative Adjective	frequency
1	efficient	
2	reliable	
3	local	2
4	close	
5	central	
6	referral	
7	several	2
8	infected	
9	official	
10	sick	
11	wrong	
12	cooperative	
13	susceptible	
14	prone	
15	desired	
16	blank	
17	problematic	
18	greater	

19	lasting	
20	incomplete	
21	regional	
22	unable	
23	unintegrated	
24	effective	
25	recent	
26	new	
27	national	
28	double	
29	rural	
30	indigenous	
31	absent	
32	long	
33	potential	

Appendix IX

No	Demonstrative Adjective	Frequency
1	this	2
2	that	2

Numeral Adjective : -

Quantitative adjective : -

Appendix X

No	Kinds of Mayor Part	Total Word	Percentage
1.	Noun	129	0,46 %
2.	Verb	94	0,34 %
3.	Adjective	39	0,14 %
4.	Adverb	13	0,04 %