

ABSTRACT

VALENTINA KURNIA PALUPI SUMARNO. (2019). **THE PATTERNS OF WORK IN THE JAKARTA POST'S BUSINESS AND LIFESTYLE SECTIONS: SYNTANTIC AND SEMANTICS ANALYSIS**. Yogyakarta: Department of English Letters, Faculty of Letters, Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Syntactic pattern shows the relation between words. The relation affects the word to produce different lexical categories and meanings. In this matter, the reseracher studies the relation between the word “work” and the word “work” with inflectional and derivational suffixes with its preceding and following words through their syntactic pattern. Through this study, the researcher tries to inform the importance of learning the relations between words. The researcher studies the word “work” and the preceding and following words that appear in *The Jakarta Post's* business and lifestyle sections.

The Jakarta Post's business and lifestyle sections provide various forms of the word “work”. Therefore, the researcher is triggered to analyse the lexical categories, the meanings and the syntactic patterns of the word “work”. Those three focuses were later formulated as the research problems. The first problem that the researcher tried to analyze was the lexical categories and the meanings of the word “work” in business and lifestyle sections. The second problem that the resercher tried to analyze was the syntactic patterns of the word “work”.

The researcher used quantitative and qualitative methods as the method of the study and quota purposive sampling to make a limitation of the data taking from September to October editions in 2018. The researcher collected the data by retrieving the word “work” and the word “work” with inflectional and derivational suffixes from the online newspaper of *The Jakarta Post's* business and lifestyle sections. After reading and listing the data, the researcher categorized the lexical categories of the word “work” based on Carnie's theory (2013) of syntactic distribution. The researcher defined the meaning based on Kreidler's theory (2002). Further, the researcher analysed the syntactic pattern of the word “work” based on the lexical categories.

Referring to the first problem, the word “work” in business and lifestyle sections were identified as verb and noun. There were 3 meanings of “work” as nouns and 5 meanings of “work” as verbs in business section. There were 6 meanings of “work” as nouns and 5 meanings of “work” as verbs in lifestyle section. On the syntactic pattern analysis, most of the patterns appeared once but there were patterns that appeared more than once. In business section, there were patterns that appeared more than once. The patterns were (noun + worker + preposition) and (verb + working + adverb). In lifestyle section, there were patterns that appeared more than once. The patterns were (noun + worker + prep.), (noun + workers + verb), (noun + work + prep.), (adverb + working + prep.), (noun + worked + prep.), and (adj. + working + noun).

ABSTRAK

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Pola kata menunjukkan relasi dari kata-kata. Relasi ini mempengaruhi sebuah kata untuk menghasilkan kategori leksikal dan makna yang berbeda. Penelitian ini mempelajari relasi kata “kerja” dan kata “kerja” berimbuhan dengan kata-kata yang berada di sebelum dan sesudahnya melalui pola kata. Peneliti mempelajari kata “kerja” dan kata yang muncul sebelum dan sesudah kata “kerja” di rubrik bisnis and gaya hidup di koran *The Jakarta Post*.

Rubrik bisnis dan gaya hidup menyediakan kata “kerja” yang variatif. Oleh karena itu, peneliti tertarik untuk menganalisis kategori leksikal, makna, dan pola kata dari kata “kerja”. Ketiga fokus ini diformulasikan menjadi dua rumusan masalah. Rumusan masalah pertama adalah kategori leksikal dan makna dari kata “kerja” di rubrik bisnis dan gaya hidup. Rumusan masalah kedua adalah pola kata dari kata “kerja”.

Peneliti menggunakan metode kuantitatif dan kualitatif sebagai metode penelitian dan metode pengambilan kuota purposif untuk membuat batasan pengambilan data dari bulan September sampai Oktober 2018. Peneliti mengumpulkan data dengan mengakses situs koran *The Jakarta Post* di rubrik bisnis dan gaya hidup dan membuat daftar kata “kerja” dengan bantuan program *Antconc*. Setelah membaca dan membuat daftar data, peneliti mengelompokkan kategori leksikal berdasarkan teori *Carnie* (2013) mengenai distribusi sintaksis. Peneliti mendefinisikan makna menggunakan teori *Kreidler* (2002). Peneliti menganalisis pola kata “kerja” berdasarkan kategori leksikal.

Berdasarkan rumusan masalah pertama, kata “kerja” di rubrik bisnis dan gaya hidup dikategorikan menjadi kata kerja, kata benda, dan kata sifat. Makna dari kata “kerja” dibagi menjadi 2 berdasarkan kategori leksikal yaitu kata kerja dan kata benda. Peneliti menemukan 3 makna dari kata “kerja” dikategori kata benda dan 5 makna dikategori kata kerja di rubrik bisnis. Peneliti menemukan 6 makna kata “kerja” dikategori kata benda dan 5 makna kata “kerja” dikategori kata kerja. Dalam penelitian pola kata, hampir semua pola muncul satu kali. Di rubrik bisnis, ada pola kata yang muncul lebih dari sekali. Pola tersebut adalah (*noun + worker + preposition*) dan (*verb + working + adverb*). Di rubrik gaya hidup, pola kata yang muncul lebih dari satu kali adalah (*noun + worker + prep.*), (*noun + workers + verb*), (*noun + work + prep.*), (*adverb + working + prep.*), (*noun + worked + prep.*), dan (*adj. + working + noun*).