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# **AN ANALYSIS OF FUNCTION WORD AND LEXICAL WORD IN MAGAZINE**

**(A Case Study in Technology Review Magazine at Rubric “The  
Tabular View” on May, 1954 Edition)**

**A THESIS**

**Submitted to English Language Teaching Department, *Tarbiyah* and Teacher  
Training Faculty, *Syekh Nurjati* State Islamic Institute Cirebon in Partial  
Fulfillment of The Requirements of Undergraduate Degree**



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**2015**



## ABSTRACT

*HendraMaulana. 14111330141. AN ANALYSIS OF FUNCTION WORD AND LEXICAL WORD IN MAGAZINE (A Case Study in Technology Review Magazine at Rubric "The Tabular View" on May, 1954 Edition).*

The people produce text, when they speak or write. The term "text" refers to any illustration of language, in any medium, that makes intelligence to someone who distinguishes the language (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:Chapter 1 in Halliday and Matthiessen. 2004:3). They published their text in the media such as mass media or electronic media. The information from mass media or electronic media will be easier to be understood if the language that is used in both of media have grammatical that is easy to be understood by the readers and listeners. This research aims to identify the function word and lexical word that are used in Technology Review magazine at Rubric "the Tabular View" on May, 1954 edition.

Study of document becomes the technique of this research. This research also takes a library research method in analyzing data where the data is taken from internet. The website is [www.technologyreview.com](http://www.technologyreview.com). Tabular View is the rubric as a main source data to be analyzed in this research. While studying the data, the steps include collecting and selecting every word which has relation in the function of function word and lexical word of Technology Review magazine at Rubric "the Tabular View" on May, edition of 1954. Afterwards, classifying and familiarizing, and interpreting the data. The researcher used Connaway, L. and Powell, R. (2010) Theory as the research method of this study. Furthermore, the aspects of this study are to classify the function word and lexical word after that find out the grammatical meaning of function word and lexical word.

This research has the objectives to find out the role of function word and lexical word. Then, The function word categories are found in Technology Review Magazine at Rubric "The Tabular View" on May, edition of 1954 are 27 pronouns, 68 determiners, 16 conjunctions, 105 prepositions, and 22 auxiliary verbs, and The lexical words categories are found in Technology Review Magazine at Rubric "The Tabular View" on May, edition of 1954 are 187 nouns, 38 verbs, 32 adjective, and 17 adverbs. The function of function words in Technology Review Magazine at Rubric "The Tabular View" on May, edition of 1954 are such as Pronouns: *possessive pronoun, relative pronoun, demonstrative pronoun, and personal pronoun*. Determiner: *definite article, indefinite article, possessive adjective, possessive pronoun, and demonstrative*. Preposition: *are sequence (then), exclusion (one or the other), and addition (also)*. Conjunction: *post modify noun, function as adverbials, function as the complement of a verb, and function as adverbial by modifying verb phrase*. Auxiliary: *to contribute the grammatical meaning past perfect, past, present, present perfect, modal future, and modal future tense*. The function of lexical words in Technology Review Magazine at Rubric "The Tabular View" on May, edition of 1954 are such as Nouns: *subject, object, and complement*. Verbs: *voice, tense, aspect, and mood*. Adjectives: *modifier a noun*. Adverbs: *modifier of verb, pre-modifier noun phrase, pre-modifier adjective*.

Key words: Function word, Lexical Word, Analyses of Magazine.





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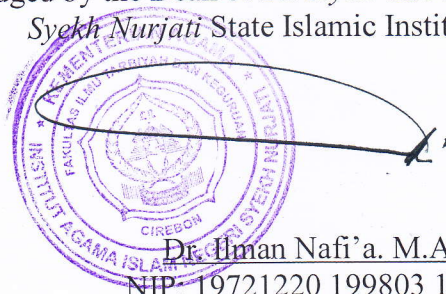
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## RATIFICATION

This thesis which is entitled in **AN ANALYSIS OF FUNCTION WORD AND LEXICAL WORD IN MAGAZINE (A Case Study in Technology Review Magazine at Rubric "The Tabular View" on May, 1954 Edition)** written by Hendra Maulana with the student number 14111330141 has been examined on 11<sup>th</sup> of November 2015. It has been accepted by broad of examiners. It has been recognized as of the requirements for Undergraduate Degree in English Language Teaching Department at *Tarbiyah* and Teacher Training Faculty, *Syekh Nurjati* State Islamic Institute Cirebon.

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## CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. The Background of the Research

This study will analyze parts of syntax from a magazine. Parts of syntax itself, the researcher will analyze function word and lexical word in magazine - a case study in Technology Review Magazine at Rubric “The Tabular View” on May, edition of 1954. This study will explore parts of function word and lexical word that used in the magazine. This study also will analyze function of function word and lexical word that used in the magazine itself.

The media of communication and information in the word always are growth. The people will get some information from the media itself, like news, entertainment, and live style. There are two media that can be used by people to get information are such as mass media and electronic media. Mass media is the media of information that is formed printing such as newspaper, magazine, and leaflet. Electronic media is the media of information that is got through media of electronic such as television, radio, and internet (Wahidah. Z. 2011:2).

The people produce text, when they speak or write. The term “text” refers to any illustration of language, in any medium, that makes intelligence to someone who distinguishes the language (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:Chapter 1 in Halliday and Matthiessen. 2004:3). The people put the text in many media such as mass media. Text has a something special. It makes a grammarian interested to explore text itself. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:3) state that “to a grammarian, text is a rich, many-faceted phenomenon that ‘means’ in many different ways. It can be explored from many different points of view. But we can distinguish two main angles of vision: one, focus on the text as an object in its own right; two, focus on the text as an instrument for finding out about something else”.





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The information from mass media and electronic media will be easier to be understood if the language that is used in both of media have grammatical that is easy to be understood by the readers and listeners. So, the researcher will analyze one of both of media of information itself. The researcher is interested to analyze mass media in written form because information that is given by writer to reader will have varieties of writing in language. In this research, the researcher also selected magazine as object of the study because it is easier to be brought everywhere and the view is more interactive to be read. Furthermore, the language choice inside is limited because of the narrow space in magazine. So that it is interested to observe the words specified into function and lexical words.

The magazine as object of the study which is observed by the researcher is magazine that is published in 1954. The researcher wants to give original of study in this research because in the twentieth decades the original of the study must be maintained. It will be different with other research. This research will have specific character about the object of the research. It is caused MIT Technology Review is the world's oldest technology magazine.

The process of getting meaning of the written text can be identified from function and lexical word that is used in the sentence of magazine. Majority of information can be found in lexical word. So, identifying the words makes reader easily to get information from the written form.

In writing of magazine, the magazine writer must notice and choose words that will be written in magazine so that the reader will understand information itself. Not only words which have to be regarded but also part of speech too. So the implementation of this research, the researcher assumed that syntax have important role in language, especially language that is used in magazine. Syntax is part of linguistics that is important. It has central characteristic in language, especially English. Valin. JR. (2004:1) states that



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“Syntax is a central component of human language. Language has often been characterized as a systematic correlation between certain types of gestures and meaning. For spoken language, the gestures are oral, and for signed language, they are manual. It is not the case that every possible meaning that can be expressed is correlated with a unique, unanalyzable gesture, be it oral or manual. Rather, each language has a stock of meaning-bearing elements and different ways of combining them to express different meanings, and these ways of combining them are themselves meaningful”.

The people study syntax because it allows human beings to compose complex messages. According to Miller (2002: xii) syntax has to do with how words are put together to build phrases, with how phrases are put together to build clauses or bigger phrases, and with how clauses are put together to build sentence. In small and familiar situations, humans could communicate using single words and many gestures, particularly when dealing with other members of the same social grouping (nuclear family, extended family, clan and so on). But complex messages for complex situations or complex ideas require more than just single words; every human language has devices with which its speakers can construct phrases and clauses (Miller, 2002:xii).

Syntax is combine words into sentences. Baker. C. L. (1995:3) declares that Syntax means the body of rules that speakers of the language follow when they combine words into sentences. Thus, when we investigate *English* syntax, we will be trying to determine the rules that dictate how *English* speakers combine words to make sentences. At first glance, it may not be clear how much there is to be said about English rules. In particular, those who have grown up with English as their native language often take it for granted that no special rules are required for success in using English. For example, in an appropriate situation they might utter a sentence such as “*Martha lives in the house that John sold to her*”. In producing this sentence, they would typically have the impression that they were not following any rules at all but merely letting the thought to be expressed dictate the choice of words and their arrangement in the sentence. These speakers, then, might find it hard to believe that any special rules of English sentence formation played a role in shaping this utterance. Thus, we



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need to start our discussion by looking at some reasons for believing that rules of English syntax really exist.

Talking about syntax, people explore the component of syntax itself. The researcher is interesting about word. Word is the basic of language. Kennedy. G. (2003:57) state that “Words are sometimes thought of as basic building blocks of a language – the items with a space between them when we write, or the items which get to be listed in a dictionary. When we speak there is, of course, not necessarily a clear, discernible pause between words, and in fact the biggest ‘gaps’ may come between syllables in the middle of a word”.

When people discuss words, it is vital to be clear about whether we are talking about the word form or the meanings. When people do not understand words and their meaning, they can be failed to understanding the word itself. Such as the word “book” and “book”. It is same word, but when the word “book” is put in the sentence sometimes different meaning (Kennedy, 2003:57).

Function and lexical words are the important in English. They have the main point to build a phrase or a sentence. Kennedy. G (2003:58) states that “there is a fundamental distinction between function words (sometimes called ‘grammatical words’ or ‘structural words’) and content words (sometimes called ‘lexical words’). There are about 250 function words in English (e.g. the, and, of, a, in, to, it, is, was, that – these ten words alone make up over 20 per cent of all the words we ever use)”.

Function words are not only very common, they also have a central part in linking content words together and uttering grammatical meanings. Function words are said to belong to ‘closed classes’, which do not admit new words. Typical of function words have many senses. The Oxford English Dictionary gives over eight meanings of *when*, 40 meanings of *in* and over 60 meanings of *of*. A few function words such as *whence* and *whilst* are not frequent (Kennedy. G. 2003:58).





Kennedy. G. (2003:59) declares that ‘Word class is a term that is commonly used nowadays by linguists to refer to what used to be called ‘parts of speech’. There are eight main word classes, and most teachers will be familiar with them. It is completely bellow:

1. Nouns e.g. chair, book, Fred, idea, frustration, right
2. Verbs e.g. operate, remove, play, should, be
3. Determiners e.g. the, this, any, all, several
4. Prepositions e.g. of, in, on, at, between, by
5. Adjectives e.g. terrible, blue, smooth, outstanding
6. Pronouns e.g. it, they, you, us, which, who
7. Conjunctions e.g. and, but, when, because, or
8. Adverbs e.g. only, then, slowly, eventually

Each word in the sentences can be identified suitable of certain word classes”.

There are some researchers have conducted the same area in this research. Olson, L. A. (2013) concerned about lexical word namely focused on verb. He explored the difference between separable and non-separable transitive English phrasal verbs, focusing on finding a reason for the non-separable verbs’ lack of compatibility with the word order alternation which is present with the separable phrasal verbs. Besides, Havrankova, R. (2013) talked about lexical word which is focused on adjective. He analyzed about Word formation processes in Journalistic texts. The aim of this research is to provide a classification of compound adjectives found in journalistic texts and to find out what types of compound adjectives appear most frequently in the selected terminology. Then, Bramley, N. R. (2001) focused on pronoun categories of function word. The context of this study is the Australian political media interview. His research about Pronouns of politics: the using of pronouns in the construction of ‘self’ and ‘other’ in political interviews. In this study, the pronouns ‘I’ ‘you’ ‘we’ and ‘they’ are examined individually, then, as they occur in sequence. In the other side, Zulkarnain, I. F (2008) concerned about



function word explicitly focused on conjunction. She analyzed the types of conjunction used in Newsweek magazine and this study used descriptive qualitative design in which the data are taken from the articles of world view section of Newsweek magazine published from January 2008 up to May 2008. Then, Mackova.Bc. L. (2012) talked about function word that is focused on preposition. She analyzed A Contrastive Analysis of the Prepositions “To” and “Into”. The aim of this research is to analyze the prepositions to and into as they are used in motion constructions. The analysis is divided into three major parts according to the types of nouns that collocate with the prepositions to and into. The first part concentrates on nouns denoting three-dimensional objects, the second part focuses on nouns denoting two-dimensional objects, while the third part discusses instances in which abstract nouns appeared.

From the previous study above, the researcher found another area in grammar that is not researched yet by the previous studies. The researcher focused on words categories which are used in a text of magazine. Words categories itself, are divided into function word and lexical word.

Here, the researcher chooses to analyze function word and lexical word, because the problem is student of university could not to distinguish noun, verb, adjective, adverb, determiner, pronoun, conjunction, preposition, and auxiliary verb in the sentences. Therefore, the researcher intends to conduct a study entitled “*An Analysis of Function Word and Lexical Word in Magazine (A Case Study in Technology Review Magazine at Rubric “The Tabular View” on May, 1954 Edition)*”.

## 1.2. The Field of the Research

Besides, the field of the research is grammar. Grammar is the basic contribution in making sentence. Word classes became the primary principal of grammar. Then, this study investigated function word and lexical word that used in the sentences.



### 1.3. Identification of the Problem

Based on the researcher's experience was in the first semester in college. The researcher and his friends learnt grammar as subject of learning. It was different when they learnt in junior and senior high school. Usually, teacher taught tenses only on grammar subject. It was diverse, because learning grammar in the University is complex. The student got some difficulties when they made a paragraph. Actually, there were some problems to be investigated, they are: first, they did not understand about structure of grammar. Second, they did not know about function word and lexical word. Third, they did not know main clause and subordinate clause. Fourth, they could not identify nominal sentence and verbal sentence.

From the factual problems, the researcher interest to analyze the second problems which became basic of grammar. It showed that there were many students who got a problem in the aspect itself. And it becomes a crucial one that has to observe.

### 1.4. The Main Problem

The researcher takes this research because function word and lexical word is really important in the grammar. As the matter of fact, student could not differentiate words (adjective and adverb). The student is not familiar kinds of pronoun and the usage. The student could not use verb or auxiliary verb in certain sentence. Based on the reason above, the researcher tries to close attention to analyze function word and lexical word that is used in technology review magazine at rubric "the tabular view" on May, 1954 Edition.

### 1.5. The Limitation of the Research

This study will try to find out the data from the technology review magazine at rubric "the tabular view" on May, 1954 Edition. The analysis is intended to give the depth of understanding the function word and lexical word that used in the magazine itself. Furthermore, the researcher focuses the study on word by





word that used by the writer of magazine. The researcher also analyzes the word itself into function word or lexical word categories.

## 1.6. Research Questions

Based on the background and focus of the study, the research questions are formulated as follows:

- 1.6.1. What did the contents of Magazine “Technology Review” on May, 1954 Edition?
- 1.6.2. How kinds the functions of function word in technology review magazine at rubric “The Tabular View” on May, 1954 Edition?
- 1.6.3. How kinds the functions of lexical word in technology review magazine at rubric “The Tabular View” on May, 1954 Edition?

## 1.7. Aims of Research

The researcher wants to know:

- 1.7.1. To identify the contents Magazine “Technology Review” on May, 1954 Edition.
- 1.7.2. To identify the functions of function word in the technology review magazine at rubric “The Tabular View” on May, 1954 edition.
- 1.7.3. To identify the functions of lexical word in technology review magazine at rubric “The Tabular View” on May, 1954 edition.

## 1.8. Significance of the Research

Theoretically, the result of this study could be used as reference for further researchers who will conduct the research in the same theme. This research will be guide for the researchers in syntax area, more specific in using function and lexical words which used in phrase or sentence. This research also contributes in other researches but have similar area.



Practically, the researcher got an overview of function word and lexical word that is used in Technology Review magazine. The researcher can get information about function words and lexical word that written by the writer of The Technology Review magazine in 1954. The reader will get information about function word and lexical word that used in 1954. They can understand function word and lexical word which used in Technology Review Magazine.

### 1.9. Previous Studies

There are some researchers who discuss about function word and lexical word. For repairing the research, there are five kinds of previous study, they are:

Firstly, first research concerned about lexical word namely focused on verb. Olson, L. A. (2013) explored the difference between separable and non-separable transitive English phrasal verbs, focusing on finding a reason for the non-separable verbs' lack of compatibility with the word order which is present with the separable phrasal verbs. The analysis is formed from a synthesis of ideas based on the work of Bolinger (1971) and Gorfach (2004). A simplified version of Cognitive Construction Grammar is used to analyze and categorize the phrasal verb constructions. The results indicate that separable and non-separable transitive English phrasal verbs are similar but different constructions with specific syntactic reasons for the incompatibility of the word order alternation with the non-separable verbs.

Secondly, this study talked about lexical word which is focused on adjective. Havrankova, R. (2013) analyzed about Word formation processes in Journalistic texts. The aim of this research is to provide a classification of compound adjectives found in journalistic texts and to find out what types of adjectives appear most frequently in the selected terminology. This thesis deals with word-formation processes in English. Main attention is devoted to the process of compounding and to compound adjectives in particular.



1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
  - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
  - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengemukakan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seijin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

Thirdly, this research focused on pronoun categories of function word. The context of this study is the Australian political media interview. Bramley, N. R. (2001) study about Pronouns of politics: the using of pronouns in the construction of 'self' and 'other' in political interviews. In this study, the pronouns 'I' 'you' 'we' and 'they' are examined individually, then, they occur in sequence. This investigation reveals that pronouns are used to construct politicians' multiple 'selves' and 'others' and that as they occur in sequence, the changing 'selves' of politicians and different 'others' are created. The construction of these multiple 'selves' and 'others' are a version of reality that politicians construct discursively and is not an objective representation of facts.

Fourthly, this study concerned about function word explicitly focused on conjunction. Zulkarnain, I. F (2008) analyzed the types of conjunction used in Newsweek magazine and this study used descriptive qualitative design in which the data are taken from the articles of world view section of Newsweek magazine published from January 2008 up to May 2008. The data collected are classified into several types and described as well as its function using theory of conjunction proposed by Halliday and Hasan. This study find out kinds of conjunctions including additive, it was divided into simple additive relations, complex additive relations (emphatic), complex additive relations (de-emphatic), comparative relations, and appositive relations; adversative divided into adversative relations (proper), contrastive relations, correction relations, and dismissive relations; causal divided into general causal relations, specific causal relations, reversed causal relations and conditional relations; temporal divided into simple temporal relations, complex temporal relations, conclusive relations, correlative relations, 'here and now' relations, and summary relations.

Fifthly, this study talked about function word that is focused on preposition. Mackova. Bc. L. (2012) analyzed A Contrastive Analysis of the Prepositions "To" and "Into". The aim of this research is to analyze the prepositions to and into as they are used in motion constructions. These two prepositions belong to the goal class of prepositions and thus often serve as heads of prepositional





phrases that denote destination of motion. The analysis is divided into three major parts according to the types of nouns that collocate with the prepositions to and into. The first part concentrates on nouns denoting three-dimensional objects, the second part focuses on nouns denoting two-dimensional objects, while the third part discusses instances in which abstract nouns appeared.

Based on the previous studies above, the researcher finds another area that has not researched yet by the previous study. For example, there is not study about function word and lexical word. Besides that, all of the previous study can help the researcher to build his idea about this research. Then, the previous study itself, help the researcher finds the answer kind of function word and lexical word in magazine.

#### 1.10. Theoretical Foundation

This review below covers the discussion which is concerned in two main categories that is function word and lexical word. It is incorporated in parts of speech. As we know that parts of speech consist of nine aspects such as noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, determiner, preposition, conjunction, and auxiliary verb. Teschner. R. V. and Evan E. E. (2007:5) declare that “any language’s words can be classified according to the part of speech (grammatical category) they belong to. English words can be categorized as nouns, adjectives, pronouns, verbs, adverbs, determiners, prepositions, conjunctions, and so forth”. But in this term the researcher make grouping parts of speech in two group namely (1) function word or grammatical word, (2) lexical word or content word as explain bellow:

##### 1.10.1. Function Word or Grammatical Word

Function word is a word that expresses a grammatical or structural relationship with other words in a sentence. There are two opinions about quantity of Function word itself. According to Teschner and Evan (2005:13-15), function word has four types such as pronoun, determiner, quantifier, and preposition. But according to Jeffries, it has five



categories such as pronoun, determiner, preposition, conjunction, and auxiliary verb. Furthermore, the researcher serves it as bellow:

#### 1.10.1.1. Pronoun

Teschner and Evan (2005:13) states that “Pronoun (Pro + Noun) is words that use to replace nouns such as personal name (John, Robert, and Joe) replace by He. Pronouns belong to some categories such as personal, reflexive, possessive pronouns, reciprocal, relative/interrogative, demonstrative, and indefinite”.

#### 1.10.1.2. Determiner

Determiner is a word appears right before nouns. Kinds of determiner are article (definite and indefinite), demonstrative, and possessive (Teschner and Evan 2005:14).

#### 1.10.1.3. Preposition

Teschner and Evan (2005:14) declare that” Prepositions are short or little words that express relationships including those of space, time, and degree. The twenty most common English prepositions are (in alphabetical order): at, about, above, against, around, before, below, between, by, for, from, in, of, on, over, through, to, toward(s), under, and with”.

#### 1.10.1.4. Conjunction

Jeffries. L. (2006:99) declares that “The coordinating conjunctions in English consist of a small, three-word set: (and, but, or), which between them cover the logical possibilities of adding equal units together or contrasting them”.

#### 1.10.1.5. Auxiliary Verb

Auxiliary verbs are so called because they support the lexical verbs by introducing some of the regular meanings that are needed by all verbs, such as tense. The auxiliary verbs are made up of the modals (may, must, might and so on), have



(perfective) and be (progressive and passive) (Jeffries. L. 2006:99-100).

#### 1.10.2. Lexical Word or Content Word

Lexical Word is a word that conveys information in a text or speech act. Lexical word can be identified as a content word. Content words--which include nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs--belong to open classes of words. Radford. A. (2009:2) declares that “words which have substantive lexical content. Lexical/substantive categories found in English namely noun, verb, adjective, and adverb (conventionally abbreviated to N, V, A, and ADV in order to save space)”. Teschner and Evan (2007:5-12) classify lexical word in four categories namely noun, verb, adjective, and adverb. From the explanation above, the researcher serves it bellow:

##### 1.10.2.1. Noun

A noun is “a person, place, or thing.” Nouns make up one of the largest word classes in English and were traditionally taught in primary school as ‘naming’ words Teschner and Evan (2007:5).

##### 1.10.2.2. Verb

Verb is a word that is used to explain a subject which is function to do something. Verbs are the other very large lexical word class in English, and were traditionally called ‘doing’ words when taught to young children.

##### 1.10.2.3. Adjective

Adjective is words that describe, modify, limit, distinguish, or otherwise characterize the noun they refer to (Teschner R. V. and Evan E. E. 2007:10).



#### 1.10.2.4. Adverb

Teschner R. V. and Evan E. E. (2007:12) states that “Adverbs describe, modify, limit, distinguish, or otherwise talk about verbs. So, adverbs are to verbs as adjectives are to nouns”.

So, according to explain above that function word contain pronoun, determiner, preposition, conjunction, and auxiliary verb. And lexical word consist noun, verb, adjective, and adverb. The researcher explores it in the table below:

*Table 1.1 Example of Function Word*

No	Function word				
1	Pronoun	His	He	It	Their
2	Determiner	The	A		
3	Preposition	In	On	At	From
4	Conjunction	And	Or	As	
5	Auxiliary verb	Has	Which	Was	

*Table 1.2 Example of Lexical Word*

No	Lexical Word				
1	Noun	Architecture		Locations	
2	Verb	Occupied	Marked	Moved	Provided
3	Adjective	New	Genius	Several	Average
4	Adverb	Heavily			

### 1.11. The Methodology of the Research

#### 1.11.1. The Objectives of the Research

The objectives of this research are to find out information of Technology Review Magazine, function word, and lexical word that are used in Technology Review Magazine. Then, the main one of this objective is to find out words on the sentences in the specific rubric namely “the Tabular View”. And then the researcher divides words that are used in the sentences itself into function word or lexical word.





### 1.11.2. The Time of the Research

This research timeline is very important to the researcher because it helps the researcher to finish the study quickly based on the time schedule of the research. It is exactly 10 weeks to finish this research. The first to fourth week of June is using for preparation, and then the first to fourth week of July for identification the phenomena and title with description in the background of the problem. Then in the fourth week is using for identification of the object. Besides, the first to fourth week of August, it uses for searching the data collection and the theoretical foundation. Then, in the first to fourth week of September, it uses for analyzing data got from magazine. And then in the first and second week of October, it uses for describing data analysis and in the third week of October, it uses for making conclusion. And in the second week of November, it uses for thesis examination and the third and fourth is used to thesis revision.

Here the time schedule of the research:

Activities	Year	Month	Week
Preparation	2015	June	1 <sup>st</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup>
Identification of the phenomenon, the participant and title		July	1 <sup>st</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup>
Data collection and searched the theoretical foundation		August	1 <sup>st</sup> - 4 <sup>th</sup>
Data analysis		September	1 <sup>st</sup> - 4 <sup>th</sup>
Describing data analysis and Conclusions		October	1 <sup>st</sup> – 3 <sup>rd</sup>
Thesis Examination		November	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Thesis Revision		November	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 4 <sup>th</sup>



### 1.11.3. The Method of the Research

The researcher uses library research to study this research. Library research focuses on sources of the information research through data that wants to be analyzed. Library research is conducted in a library in a university, college, public, or private library where people can search journal, thesis, catalogs, book, newspaper and magazines to looking for information on all kinds of topics to include in thesis. Connaway, L. and Powell, R. (2010:207) states that “library and information science (LIS) research makes substantial use of this approach to address complex questions, such as those associated with human-information interaction.

Librarianship is an ‘information poor’ information profession. According to Shera, Ralph Bealsin Connaway, L. and Powell, R. (2010:3) once categorized library literature into the tripartite classification of Glad Tidings, Testimony, and Research, and noted that there was little of the last. Goldhor, in his text on library research, categorized library literature with regard to research as including: one, a relatively small body of published research as defined in the narrow sense; two, a larger amount of published and unpublished services studies, or applied research; three, an even larger number of reports or descriptions of specific situations, or simply opinions; and four, original data (Connaway, L. and Powell, R. 2010:3).

### 1.11.4. Source of Data

The researcher got the data to be analyzed from the internet. The website is [www.technologyreview.com](http://www.technologyreview.com) retrieved 11 June 2015 at 7.15 pm. The researcher finds out the magazine from the internet. The researcher uses internet because the magazine which is published in 1954 is difficult to be found in field. The primary reason is because the researcher wants to the data of research is different others researchers.

The primary data location of this research is from magazine. Magazine is one of location data to be analyzed. The magazine which is used in



this researchis Technology Review Magazine at Rubric “The Tabular View” on May, edition of 1954. Fraenkel and Wallen (2009:475) declare that “Once the researcher is clear about the objectives and units of analysis, the researchers must locate the data (e.g., textbooks, magazines, songs, course outlines, lesson plans) that will be analyzed and that are relevant to the objectives. The relationship between the content to be analyzed and the objectives of the study should be clear. One way to help ensure clarity is to have a specific research question (and possibly a hypothesis) in mind beforehand and then to select a body of material in which the question or hypothesis can be investigated”.

#### 1.11.5. Instrument of Collecting Data

The data instrument of this research is human instrument as the main instrument, where the researcher who will investigate the research. Since, this research is qualitative research, as suggested by Ary et al (2006:453) who state that the main instrument of this research is the researcher itself since in qualitative studies; the human investigator is the primary instrument for gathering and analyzing the data.

#### 1.11.6. The Technique of Collecting Data

The researcher has to use technique of collecting data to easier to analyze the research. This research has some techniques of collecting data that adopted from Creswell (2009). It can be helpful to study, the researcher present the following steps:

1.11.6.1. Organize and prepare the data for analysis.

1.11.6.2. Read through all the data. Gain a general sense of the information and reflect on the overall meaning.

1.11.6.3. Conduct analysis based on the specific theoretical approach and method (eg. narrative, content, grounded theory, discourse, archival, semiotics and phonemic analysis techniques). This often involves coding or organizing related segments of data into categories.



1.11.6.4. Generate a description of the setting or people and identify themes from the coding. Search for theme connections.

1.11.6.5. Represent the data within a research report.

1.11.6.6. Interpret the larger meaning of the data.

Those are some techniques that the researcher takes to this study. Then, the researcher can take the benefits from those techniques. Those techniques will help the researcher do this study easily. So, it is very help the researcher to finish this study.

#### 1.11.7. The Technique of Analyzing Data

The study takes data analysis in qualitative research that adopts the stages from Creswell (2007) cited in Ary et al (2010) describe how this spiral fits with various approaches to qualitative inquiry (narrative, phenomenology, grounded theory, ethnography, and case study). There are three stages of qualitative data analysis, they are:

##### 1.11.7.1. Organizing and familiarizing

The first stage is organizing the data. It is used to make the data more accurate and clear while familiarizing the data in order to be easy in analyzing data.

##### 1.11.7.2. Interpreting and representing

Then, the data collected by the researcher will be interpreted related to what has been found in Magazine 1954, then the results will be represented accurately. The data have been collected by the researcher in this research will be classified in the form of function word and lexical word employed in Technology Review Magazine 1954 edition. Furthermore, the researcher analyzes the forms of function word and lexical word. Finally, the researcher draws the descriptive conclusion, gives suggestions, and presents the result.





## CHAPTER 5

### CONCLUSION

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

#### 5.1. Conclusion

Concerning about the findings, the writer proposes some conclusion, they are as follows:

- 5.1.1. The Contents Of The Magazine “Technology Review” On May, 1954 Edition explained some categories based on sub title such as Technology Review Magazine May, 1954 Edition, Architecture at MIT Part II, Is There A Limit to Human Life, Electrical Engineering in A New Kind of University, The Tabular View, Mail Returns, The Trend of Affairs, and The Institute Gazette.
- 5.1.2. The function word categories are found in Technology Review Magazine at Rubric “The Tabular View” on May, edition of 1954 are 27 pronouns, 68 determiners, 16 conjunctions, 105 prepositions, and 22 auxiliary verbs. The functions of function word in Technology Review Magazine at Rubric “The Tabular View” on May, edition of 1954 are such as pronouns are *possessive pronoun, relative pronoun, demonstrative pronoun, and personal pronoun*. Determiners are *definite article, indefinite article, possessive adjective, possessive pronoun, and demonstrative*. Prepositions are *sequence (then), exclusion (one or the other), and addition (also)*. Conjunctions are *post modify noun, function as adverbials, functions as the complement of a verb, and function as adverbial by modifying verb phrase*. And auxiliary are *to contribute the*



*grammatical meaning past perfect, past, present, present perfect, modal future, and modal future tense.*

- 5.1.3. The lexical words categories are found in Technology Review Magazine at Rubric “The Tabular View” on May, edition of 1954 are 187 nouns, 38 verbs, 32 adjective, and 17 adverbs. The function of lexical words in Technology Review Magazine at Rubric “The Tabular View” on May, edition of 1954 are such as: nouns are *subject, object, and complement*. Verbs are *voice, tense, aspect, and mood*. Adjectives are *modifier a noun*. And adverbs are *modifier of verb, pre-modifier noun phrase, pre-modifier adjective*.

## 5.2. Suggestion

After analyzing and presenting data in this research, then the researcher concludes the data in this part, the researcher proposes suggestions likely;

- 5.2.1. Through this research, the researcher hopes that the research will be helpful for other researcher and whoever who will make further study syntax as academic reference.
- 5.2.2. This research hopefully will be useful for English Education Department of Education faculty of Syekh Nurjati State Institute for Islamic Studies to enrich the sources of syntax studies which is definitely necessary to help English teaching.
- 5.2.3. The comprehension of syntax is useful because the reader need to understand information or message from the texts. It will help them to interpret the information easily. Through the comprehension, it will decrease miss understanding between the reader and the author. It is useful for both to communicate the information of the magazine.
- 5.2.4. This research is not perfect yet. Thus, the readers are expected to research the study of semantic. In order that, the study in this field become richer and deeper.



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