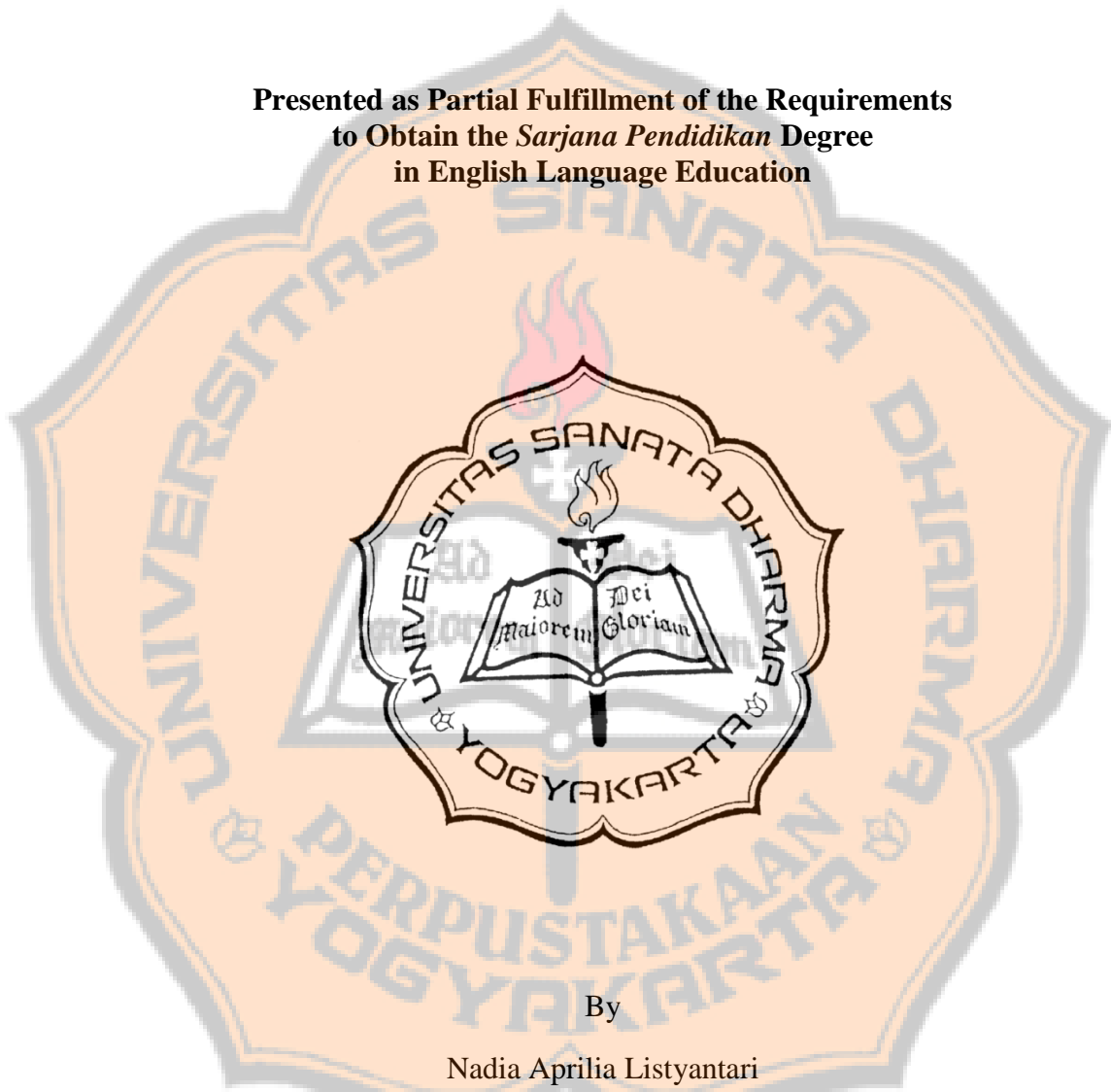


**A SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS OF THE FUNCTIONS
OF TO-INFINITIVE PHRASES IN *THE JAKARTA POST***

A SARJANA PENDIDIKAN THESIS

**Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
to Obtain the *Sarjana Pendidikan* Degree
in English Language Education**



By

Nadia Aprilia Listyantari

Student Number: 101214153

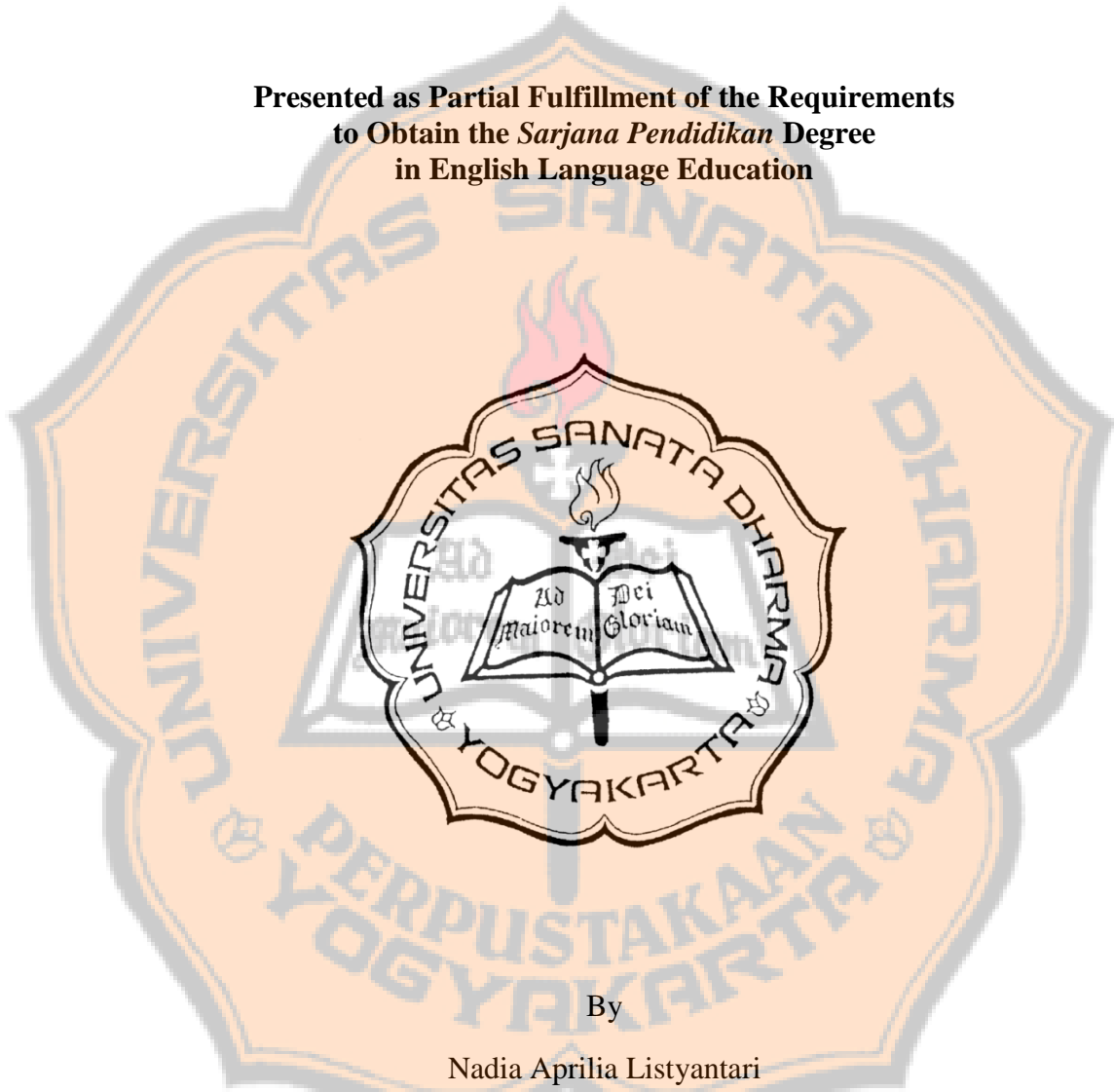
**ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE AND ARTS EDUCATION
FACULTY OF TEACHERS TRAINING AND EDUCATION
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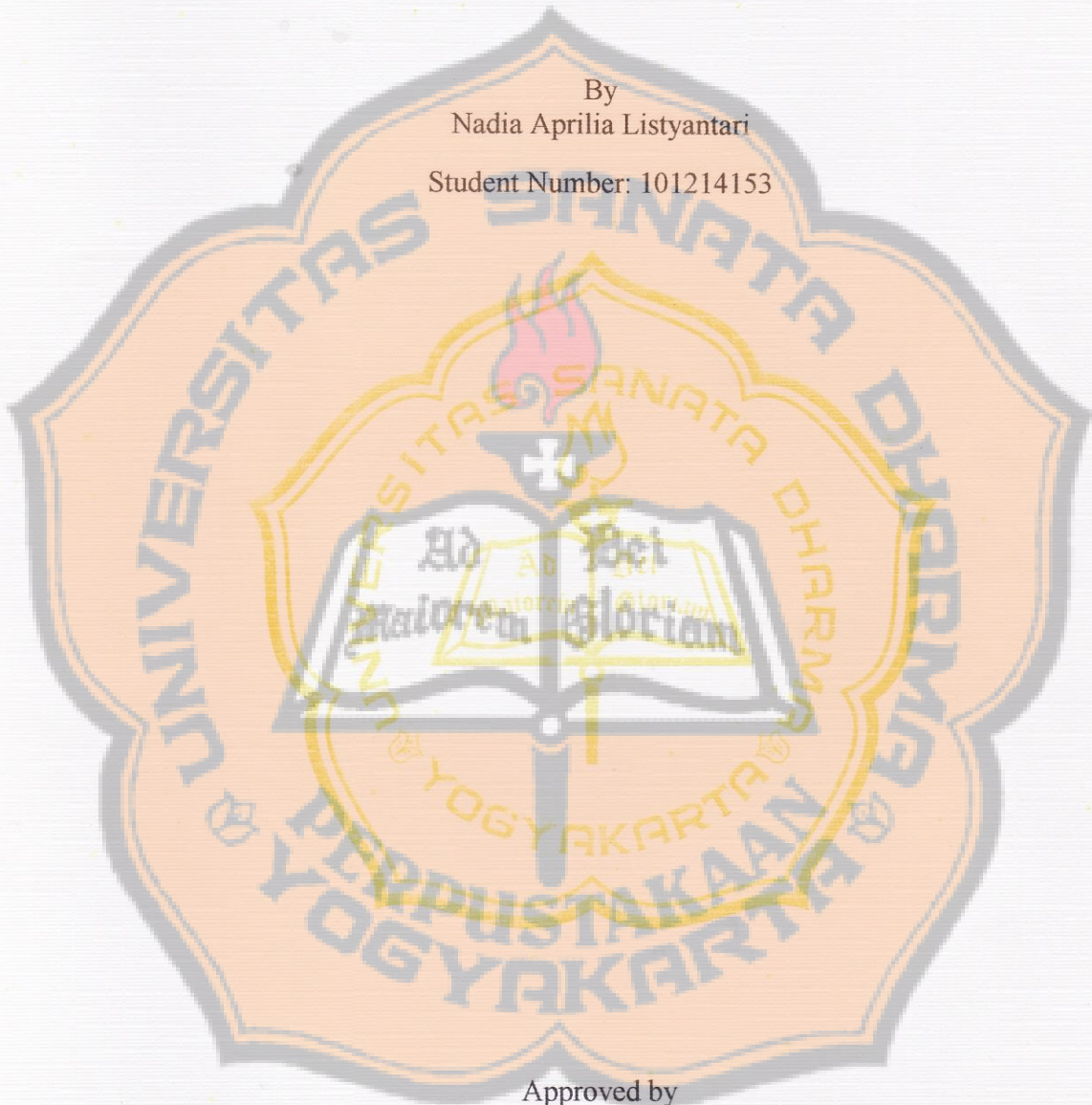
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Approved by

Advisor

Drs. Barli Bram, M.Ed., Ph.D.

Date

October 14, 2016

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Defended before the Board of Examiners
on November 08, 2016
and Declared Acceptable

Board of Examiners

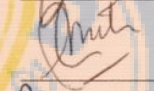
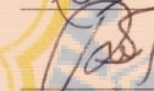
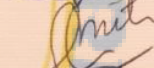
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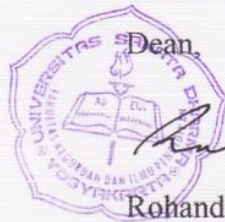


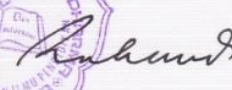
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Sanata Dharma University

Dean,




Rohandi, Ph.D.

SOMEWHERE

OVER THE RAINBOW, SKIES ARE BLUE,
AND THE DREAM REALLY DO COME TRUE

(DOROTHY – WIZARD OF OZ)



“If I cannot do great things,
I can do small thing in a great way”

(Martin Luther King Jr.)



I dedicate this thesis to the sweetest people in this planet:

My beloved daddy in heaven,

My beloved mommy,

My beloved fiancé,

My beloved niece and nephew, and

My super supportive and gorgeous best-friends.

STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY

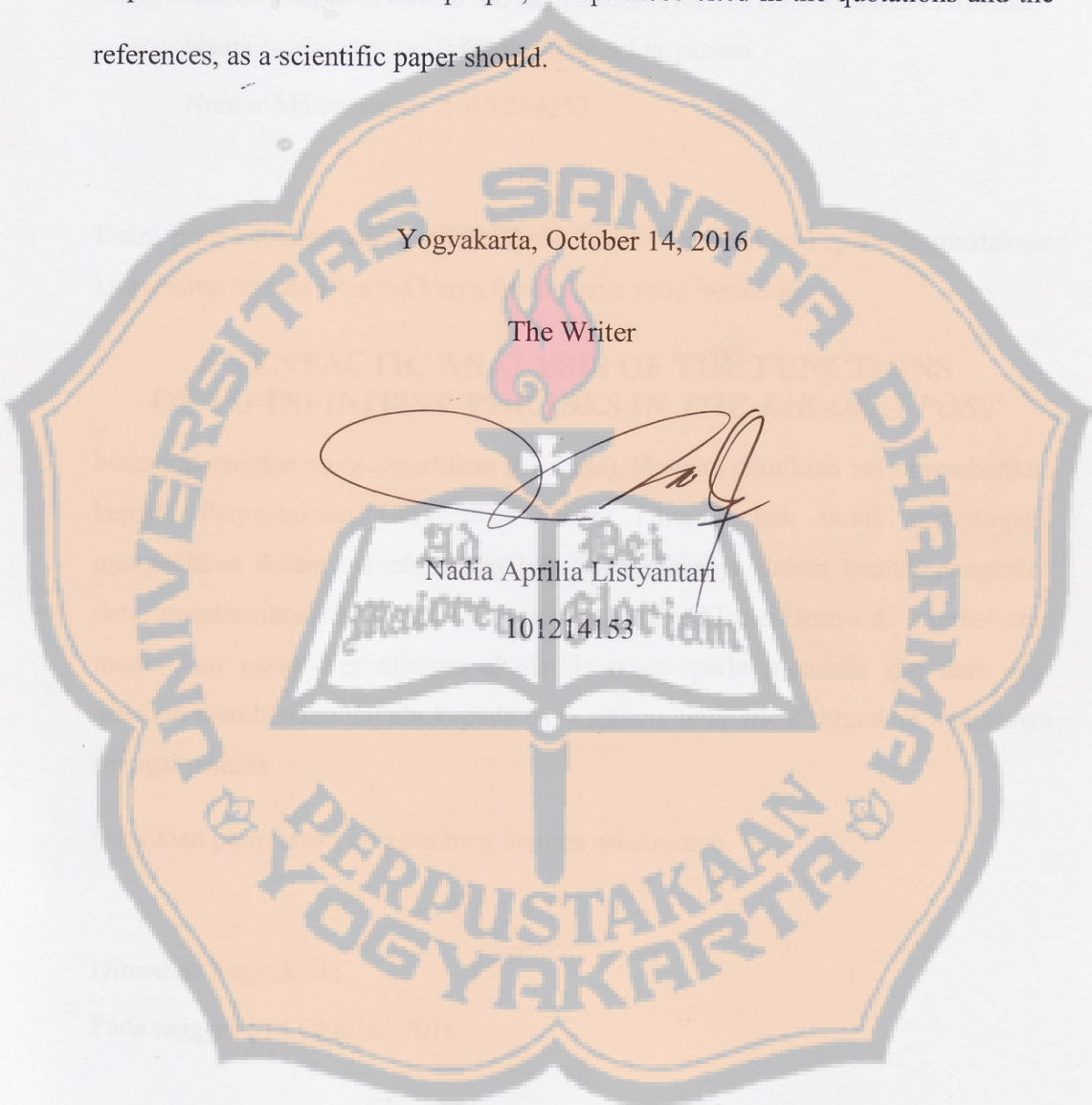
I honestly declare that this thesis, which I have written, does not contain the work or parts of the work of other people, except those cited in the quotations and the references, as a scientific paper should.

Yogyakarta, October 14, 2016

The Writer



Nadia Aprilia Listyantari
101214153



Yang menyatakan,

Nadia Aprilia Listyantari

**LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN
PUBLIKASI KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS**

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya mahasiswa Universitas Sanata Dharma:

Nama : Nadia Aprilia Listyantari

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Demi pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan, saya memberikan kepada Perpustakaan Universitas Sanata Dharma karya ilmiah saya yang berjudul:

**A SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS OF THE FUNCTIONS
OF TO-INFINITIVE PHRASES IN *THE JAKARTA POST***

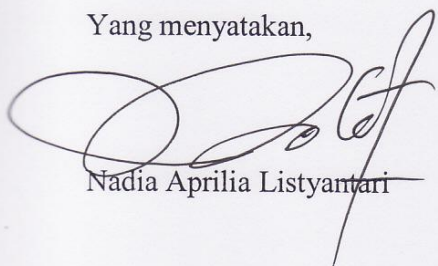
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Demikian pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sebenarnya.

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Pada tanggal : 14 Oktober 2016

Yang menyatakan,



Nadia Aprilia Listyantari

ABSTRACT

Listyantari, Nadia Aprilia. (2016). *A syntactic analysis of the functions of to-infinitive phrases in the Jakarta Post*. Yogyakarta: English Language Education Study Program, Department of Language and Arts Education, Faculty of Teachers Training and Education, Sanata Dharma University.

To-infinitive phrase may not be functioned as a main verb, but it may carry another syntactic category, either as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb. However, it is quite challenging to build complex phrase construction where the to-infinitive phrases disguised as another syntactic category. Hence, this research was conducted to analyze how the functions of to-infinitive phrase occurred in the formal text, such as newspaper, were constructed.

To limit the problem of this research, the research question was what functions of to-infinitive phrases occurred in the articles of the Jakarta Post. This research question enables the researcher to determine the functions of to-infinitive phrases by depicting the syntactic structure.

To answer the research question, the researcher conducted syntactic analysis. The findings were collected from six articles of the Jakarta Post. The findings were grouped and analyzed based on the three main functions of to-infinitive phrase described by Frank (1972).

From the analysis, the researcher discovered 99 to-infinitive phrases from 78 sentences in the articles. The proportion of those to-infinitive phrases were classified into: (1) The Nominal Function with 37.37%, (2) The Adjectival Function 53.54%, and (3) The Adverbial Function 9.09%. Of those three main functions, the most frequent function of to-infinitive phrase occurring in the Jakarta Post articles were the adjectival function of to-infinitive phrase.

Keywords: functions of to-infinitive phrase, Jakarta Post, syntactic analysis

ABSTRAK

Listyantari, Nadia Aprilia. (2016). *A syntactic analysis of the functions of to-infinitive phrases in the Jakarta Post*. Yogyakarta: English Language Education Study Program, Department of Language and Arts Education, Faculty of Teachers Training and Education, Sanata Dharma University.

Frasa infinitif dengan to (to-infinitive phrase) tidak dapat berfungsi sebagai kata kerja inti tetapi berfungsi sebagai kategori sintaktis lain, seperti nomina, sebuah adjektiva, atau sebuah adverba. Tetapi, untuk membangun susunan frasa majemuk dimana frasa infinitif dengan to menyamar menjadi kategori sintaktis lain cukup sukar. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisa bagaimana fungsi-fungsi dari frasa infinitif dengan to yang terdapat pada teks resmi seperti surat kabar disusun.

Untuk membatasi masalah dari penelitian ini, rumusan masalahnya adalah fungsi dari frasa infinitive dengan to apa sajakah yang muncul pada artikel-artikel Jakarta Post. Rumusan masalah tersebut membuat peneliti mampu menentukan fungsi dari frasa infinitif dengan to dengan menjabarkan struktur sintaktisnya.

Untuk menjawab rumusan masalah, peneliti melakukan analisis sintaktis. Hasil analisa didapatkan dari enam artikel Jakarta Post. Hasil analisa lalu dikelompokkan dan dianalisa berdasarkan tiga fungsi utama dari frasa infinitif dengan to yang dideskripsikan oleh Frank (1972).

Dari analisa tersebut peneliti menemukan 99 frasa infinitif dengan to dalam 78 kalimat dari artikel-artikel tersebut. Proporsi dari frasa infinitif dengan to tersebut diklasifikasikan menjadi: (1) Fungsi Nomina dengan 37.37%, (2) Fungsi Adjektiva dengan 53.54%, dan (3) Fungsi Adverba dengan 9.09%. Dari tiga fungsi utama tersebut, fungsi frasa infinitif dengan to yang paling sering muncul pada artikel Jakarta Post adalah fungsi adjektiva dari frasa infinitif dengan to.

Kata Kunci: functions of to-infinitive phrase, Jakarta Post, syntactic analysis

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First and foremost, I would like to praise **Allah SWT and the Prophet Muhammad saw.** for always walking by my side and guiding every single decision I take in my life which led to a wonderful one. Moreover, I would like to express my gratitude to those who helped and supported me to finish my thesis – especially for their guidance, patience, prayers, and supports.

I give my greatest gratitude to my sponsor, **Drs. Barli Bram, M.Ed., Ph.D.**, for his encouragement, guidance and assistance from the beginning of the research until the accomplishment of this thesis. I would also thank him for his willingness to spend his time reading and correcting my thesis. Besides, having his advice, comments, and suggestions was valuable for me in improving my thesis.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to **all of the English Language Education Study Program (ELESP) lecturers of Sanata Dharma University**, for patiently teaching me everything about English language. Besides, I would like to thank my academic advisor, **Ibu Henny Herawati S.Pd., M.Hum.**, for being patient in supporting all of PBI C 2010 students. I also thank **Bapak Paulus Kuswando, S.Pd., M.Ed. Ph.D.** for giving me advices to develop this thesis and encourage me to finish this thesis as soon as possible.

Above all, I would like to give my deepest love for my mommy, **Ibu Septiana Listianingrum**, who always nags at me all the time because if she does not nag at me, this thesis will never be finished. I thank God that I still have her

next to me. Then, my best prayer will always be my father in heaven, *Bapak Suranta*, who in all his life always gives his best effort in making me the happiest daughter in this world. May the winds of heaven blow softly and whisper in your ear, how much I love and miss you and wish that you were here. It makes me regretful that you cannot witness me to finish this thesis.

For every bright day they have given to me, I would like also thank my fiancé, **Bagus Niti Negara**, who always beside me through the thick and thin and love me unconditionally; my cousin, **Nieta Pricillia Puspitasari**, who always be a supportive sister; and my niece and nephew, **Khayya and Athan**, who always be the reason why I love my life. I also thank them for their continuous supports and their positive vibes which give me huge strength to live my life.

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Nadia Aprilia Listyantari

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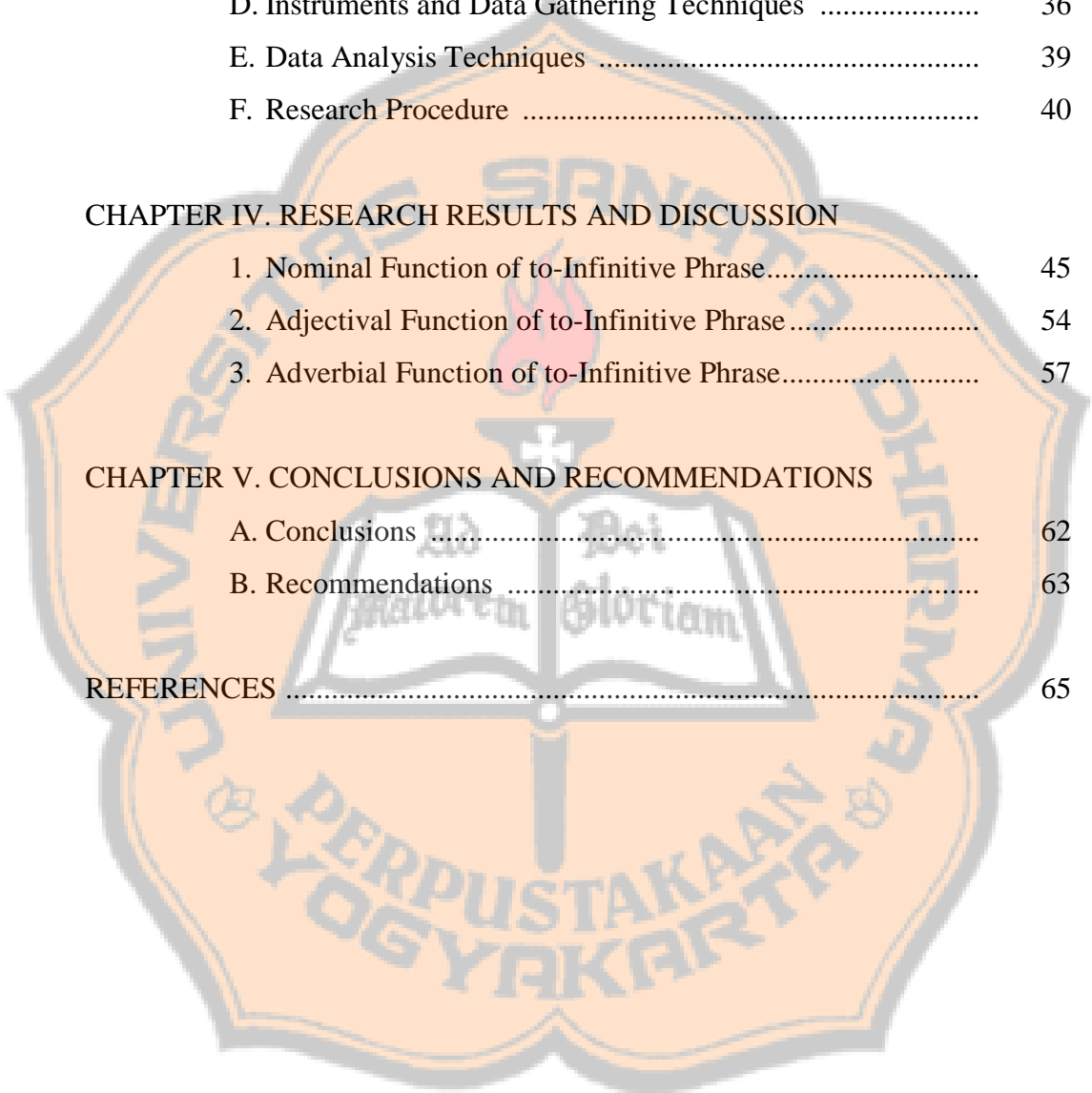
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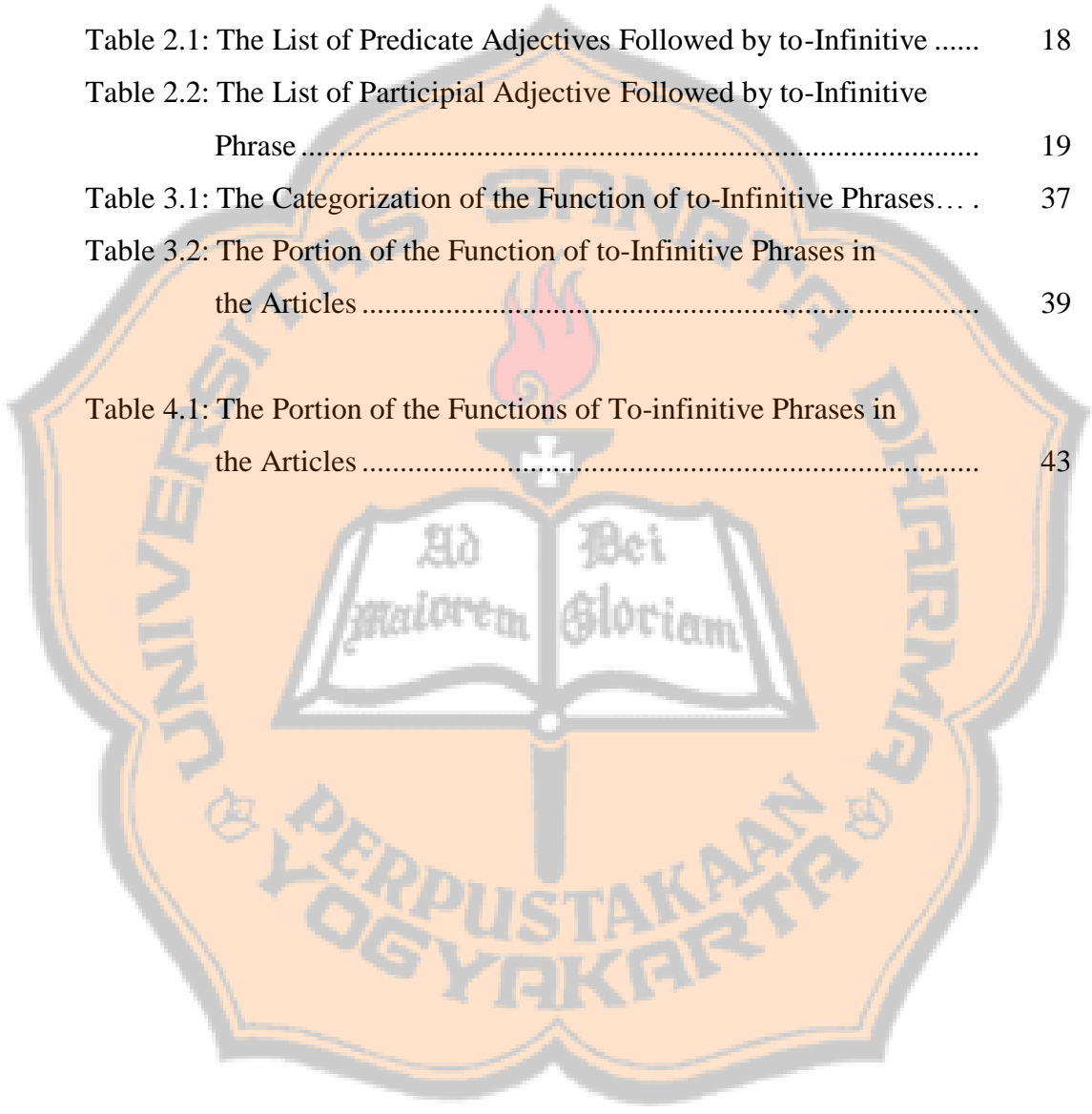
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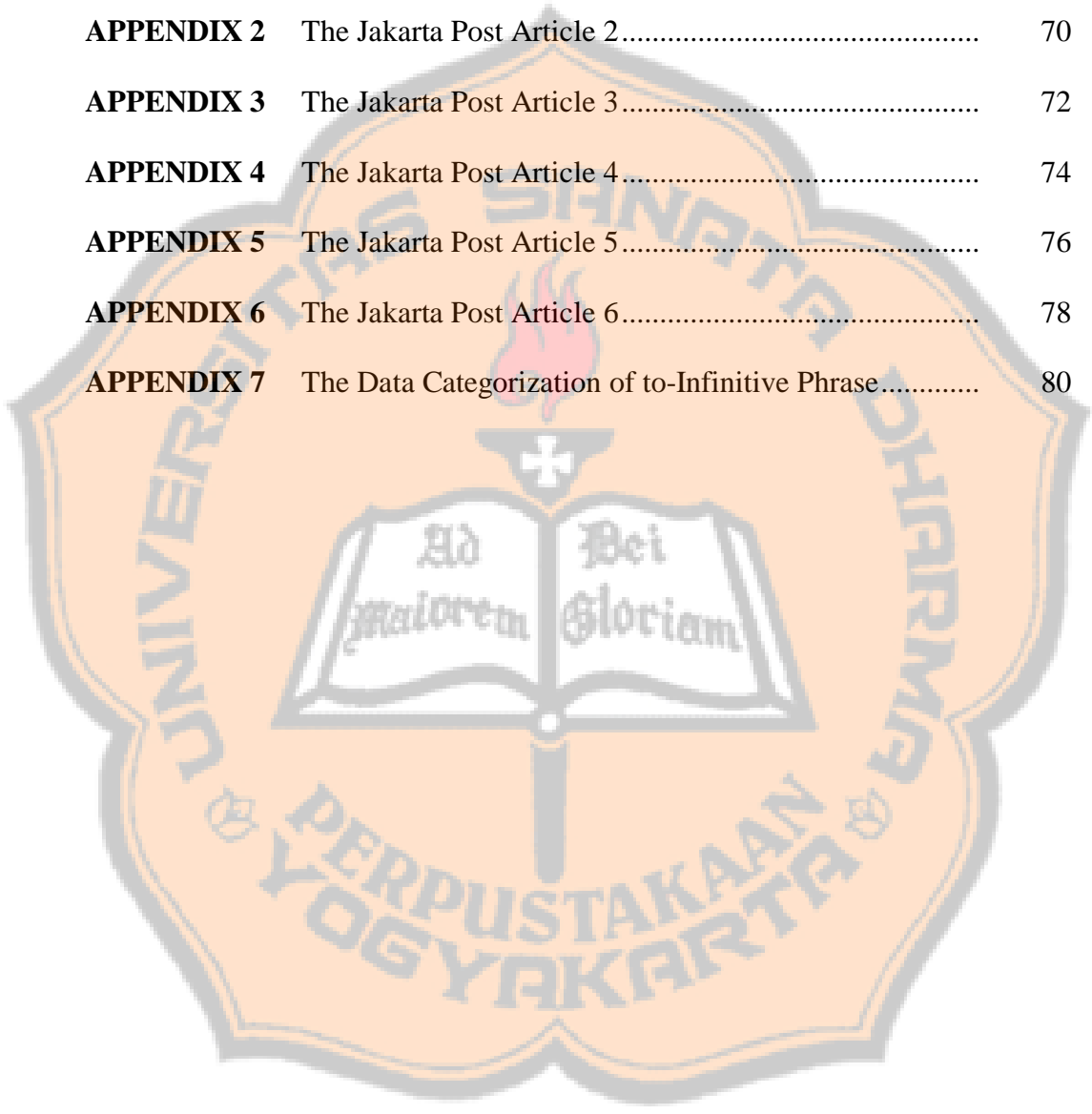
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

There are six subtopics discussed in this chapter, namely the research background, research problem, problem limitation, research objectives, research benefits, and definition of term.

A. Research Background

English consists of systems of rules called grammar. As a result, learning English as a second language is difficult for students in Indonesia. It needs time and effort since they are dealing with unfamiliar grammatical patterns and vocabulary that can be very different from their first language. Moreover, for students who actively and productively use English, such as in their writing and speaking, they need to learn about what a grammatical pattern and vocabulary are for and how they are used in order to produce good and correct sentence so that they can build an understandable idea in their writing or speaking. When they write or speak, they have audiences. The audiences need to understand what they write or speak in order to acknowledge the ideas that the writers or speakers want to deliver. Radford (1997) states grammar does not only concern about the formation of words, phrases, and sentences, but also with the principles which govern their interpretation (p. 1). It can be concluded that arranging good

grammatical sentences can also help writers or speakers in their communicative competence.

Furthermore, in learning English, especially as a second language, teacher should not only teach grammar as an end itself, but also enable students to develop the ability to use a particular grammatical sequence. Chomsky (2006) states to acquire knowledge of language, a person have to internalize a system of rules that relate sound and meaning in a particular way (p. 23). Thus, in learning a language, a person cannot disregard the rules of the language. Dealing with the rules of language means the learners should understand the grammatical aspect of a language. As a result, it is important to know what kinds of difficulties students are facing in learning a certain grammatical aspects in learning English as their second language.

One of English grammatical aspect which is difficult to learn is to-infinitive as one of non-finite parts of verb. To-infinitive construction is widely found in English writing and also frequently occurs in speaking. There are various ways of using to-infinitive depending on what a person wants to convey. It can be used to refer to future, such as in *to come*. It also refers to a habit and to express purpose and sequence. Besides, it can be used to convey order. However, in schools, teachers rarely give detail explanation of the grammatical aspect of to-infinitive. They generally just give the basic form of to-infinitive as *to + Verb I* without giving any further explanation. Teachers rarely give explanation about the various forms of to-infinitives; the grammatical functions of to-infinitives in a

sentence, or the use of to-infinitives. As a result, students cannot apply to-infinitive in more various ways in their writing or speaking.

From the above explanation, the researcher is interested to analyze to-infinitive as the topic of this research. The researcher is going to focus on analyzing the functions of to-infinitive by using syntactic analysis. The researcher is interested in this field because the grammatical aspect of to-infinitive, specifically in its function, is actually very diverse. It is also quite challenging for students to learn it. For that reason, by doing this research, the researcher aims to help English students or learners to express themselves in acceptable and appropriate ways so that what they say or write is understandable especially when they use to-infinitive.

The researcher further employs six newspaper articles for the Jakarta Post. The articles taken is from the 25th – 30th of July's editions in 2016. The researcher takes one random article from each day to get the data. The Jakarta Post is a famous daily printed and online newspaper in Indonesia which uses English language to deliver the information to the reader. The researcher uses newspaper articles in this researcher because newspaper is one of mass printed information media where a person can productively use their language competences, in both grammatical aspect and communicative approach, especially in the writing skill.

This research is also inspired by previous study entitled *An Analysis of Post-Noun Modification in Marty Natalegawa's Speeches* by Monica Surya Utami (2015). The researcher uses this study as her inspiration to conduct this research because Utami also conducts her study by using syntactic analysis. Moreover,

since her study mainly discusses noun phrase, it can be a good source for the researcher because one of function of to-infinitive phrase is as a noun phrase or nominal phrase.

B. Research Problem

Based on the research background, the problem of this research is formulated as follows:

What functions of to-infinitive phrases occur in the Jakarta Post articles?

C. Problem Limitation

Analyzing the to-infinitive pattern of infinitive phrase is not a new study these days. Most of the linguists report the result of their research in order to renew and share their thought of the linguistic comprehension. Considering that phenomenon, the researcher limits the analysis of the functions of to-infinitive phrase by employing the theory from Frank (1972). It follows that the researcher is interested in discovering the functions of to-infinitive phrases and depicts the syntactic structure of those functions. The researcher uses simple random sampling in taking the data sources. There are only six articles from the Jakarta Post that will be used in this research. The articles are taken from 25th of July until 30th of July, 2016 by taking only one article each day. The use of simple random sampling in this research is because the researcher needs to be objective in taking the data. Moreover, the researcher believes that six articles are enough to provide

the data needed. By conducting the analysis, the researcher establishes and gains the vivid description and example of the functions of to-infinitive in the formal text.

D. Research Objectives

Based on the problem stated above, the scope of this study is the functions of to-infinitive phrases occurred in six articles of the Jakarta Post from 25th – 30th of July, 2016. The objective is to determine the functions carried by to-infinitive phrases by conducting a syntactic analysis.

E. Research Benefits

There are three major contributions proposed for comprehending the patterns of complex noun phrase, as follows:

1. For the Development of English Education

a. For English teachers and English Language Education Study

Program students who learn and teach structure, this research can be used as an academic reference to comprehend the embedding of the functions of to-infinitive phrases. Besides, these objects of the research can be used as a proper material for introducing and analyzing the structure of either the formal speech or text to the students. By employing the formal speech as an authentic example to students, the articles are beneficial to provide a vivid description on how the function, position

and meaning of to-infinitive constructed in an infinitive phrase. Therefore, it can encourage students to think and produce an effective sentence accurately.

- b. For students** who learn English, this research can be used to increase their knowledge of language, specifically in to-infinitive phrase construction. Learning this construction enables students to comprehend the functions to-infinitive in a phrase or a sentence. Moreover, the objective of this research is to enable students to expand their general knowledge of language in grammatical aspect.

2. Future Researchers

This study can be used by other future researchers as academic references to conduct other further studies dealing with the to-infinitive. The future researchers may also compare the findings of this research to their future study by conducting the analysis of the error in producing to-infinitive in daily used.

F. Definition of Terms

In order to avoid misunderstanding about some terms that are used in this research, it is necessary for the researcher to define those terms that will be used frequently in this research. The definitions are based on grammar books and books about language. Some terms are defined as follows:

1. Phrase is a group of words. A phrase carries a single part of speech and as the results it is classified to some functions, such as; adverb phrase, adjective

phrase, noun phrase, verb phrase, or as to their structure, such as; prepositional phrase, infinitive phrase, participial phrase, gerundial phrase.

2. To-infinitive is a grammatical aspect that is included in a non-finite form of verb which is not showing mood or tense yet it may have voice, tense modification, complements and modifiers. They are also not affected by the person and number of the subject.
3. The functions of to-infinitive phrase are one of the terms of the to-infinitive. In a sentence, the to-infinitive may function as another part of speech, either as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb.
4. Newspaper is a public media containing news and informative articles. Nowadays, there are two types of newspaper which are printed newspaper and online newspaper. It is typically published every day or every week.
5. Syntactic analysis is an analysis that enables people to see the deep structure of a word, a phrase or a sentence. By conducting syntactic analysis, the readers will understand how words can be constructed into phrases, clauses, and sentences and the syntactic category carried by each phrase.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter attempts to contextualize some related theories to address the research problems in previous chapter. It consists of two important major parts: the theoretical description and theoretical framework.

A. Theoretical Description

In this part, the researcher will present about to-infinitive based on various theories offered by linguists. Although infinitive is divided into two types: infinitive with to or to-infinitive and infinitive without to or bare infinitive, this research will merely discuss infinitive with to or to-infinitive. The discussion will start from the analysis of infinitive then will be followed by the analysis of to-infinitive phrase in terms of its functions.

1. The Analysis of Infinitive

There are lots of linguists who describe the definition of infinitive. According to Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, & Svartvik (1972), infinitive phrase is categorized as non-finite verb phrase. It is divided into two groups, namely infinitive with to (to-infinitive) and infinitive without to (bare infinitive) (p. 39).

Further, the non-finite verb phrase has no tense or mood. It is impossible for them to occur with the subject of the main clause; they are just embedded to it (Quirk et al, 1972, p. 995). Another definition is stated by House & Harman (1955) that infinitive is a non-finite verb form which has no inflection to indicate person or number. In the old day, the simplest form of infinitive is regarded as the basic verb form (p. 325). Close (1977) adds that infinitive is connected to grammatical aspect. It is the non-finite form of verb that has no tense and is not affected by the subject (p. 75). Besides, Veit (1986) says infinitive is the combination of infinitive marker to and a verb (p. 189).

Combining the definition of infinitive from the linguists presented above, the researcher concludes that infinitive is a non-finite verb that has no tense and no inflection, and is not affected by the subject. Infinitive consist of two forms namely the infinitive with to (to-infinitive) and the infinitive without to (bare infinitive). The *to* that is used in to-infinitive is not a preposition, yet it is called as infinitive marker (IM)

Since this research mainly discusses infinitive phrase, the researcher attempts to define infinitive phrase. Veit (1986) states that infinitive phrase is a verb phrase which is combined by the preposition to or without to (p. 189). Another definition is from House & Harman (1950) stating that the simplest form of infinitive phrase consists of preposition to and the basic form of a verb (i.e.: to call, to make, to go, etc.). It may have modifiers and or complements. It also may have voice and tense modification. The to-infinitive phrase may include more words than the bare infinitive phrase. For example, in To forgive is to be

charitable, the first infinitive (*to forgive*) contains of preposition *to* and *forgive* as a verb. It has function as the subject of the sentence. In other hand, the second infinitive (*to be charitable*) has function as subject complement since it is used to explain the subject (p. 325). Unlike Veit (1987), House & Harman (1955) provide many elements in the definition, such as complements, modifiers, voice and tense modifications. The infinitive phrases are defined by explaining subject complement for giving an example of those elements.

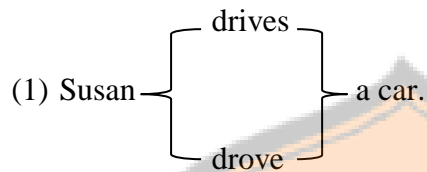
Combining both definitions, the researcher concludes that an infinitive phrase is a non-finite form of verb which is not showing mood or tense yet it may have voice, tense modification, complements and modifiers. Infinitive is divided into two types namely infinitive with *to* (to-infinitive) and without *to* (bare infinitive). Although there are two types of infinitive phrases, the researcher will only focus on the to-infinitive phrases.

2. The Analysis of to-Infinitive Phrase

Before going deeper into to-infinitive phrase, the researcher tries to define what a phrase is. House & Harman (1950) define a phrase as a group of words. A phrase carries a single part of speech. It is classified as its functions, such as; adverb phrase, adjective phrase, noun phrase, verb phrase, or as its structure, such as; prepositional phrase, infinitive phrase, participial phrase, gerundial phrase. The most common phrase is verb phrase (p. 12).

As stated by Quirk et al. (1972), verb phrase can be divided into two types, namely finite verb phrase and non-finite verb phrase. Finite verb phrases have

tense distinction, for example, present tense and past tense to show grammatical time relations, as in:



They also have mood to show speakers' attitude or to express statement or command, as in:

(2) Dory swims fast.

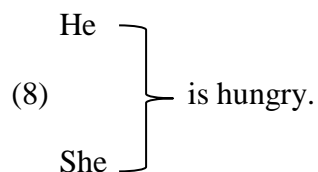
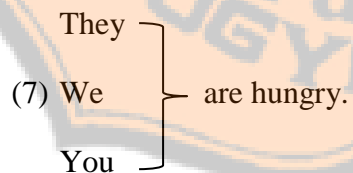
(3) Go out!

In finite verb phrases, there is person and number concord between the subject and the finite verb. The concord is specifically showed with BE (*am, is, are, was, were*).

(4) The kittens are cute.

(5) The milk is spoiled.

(6) I am hungry.



In some lexical verb, concord is not used to a contrast between third and non-third person singular present.

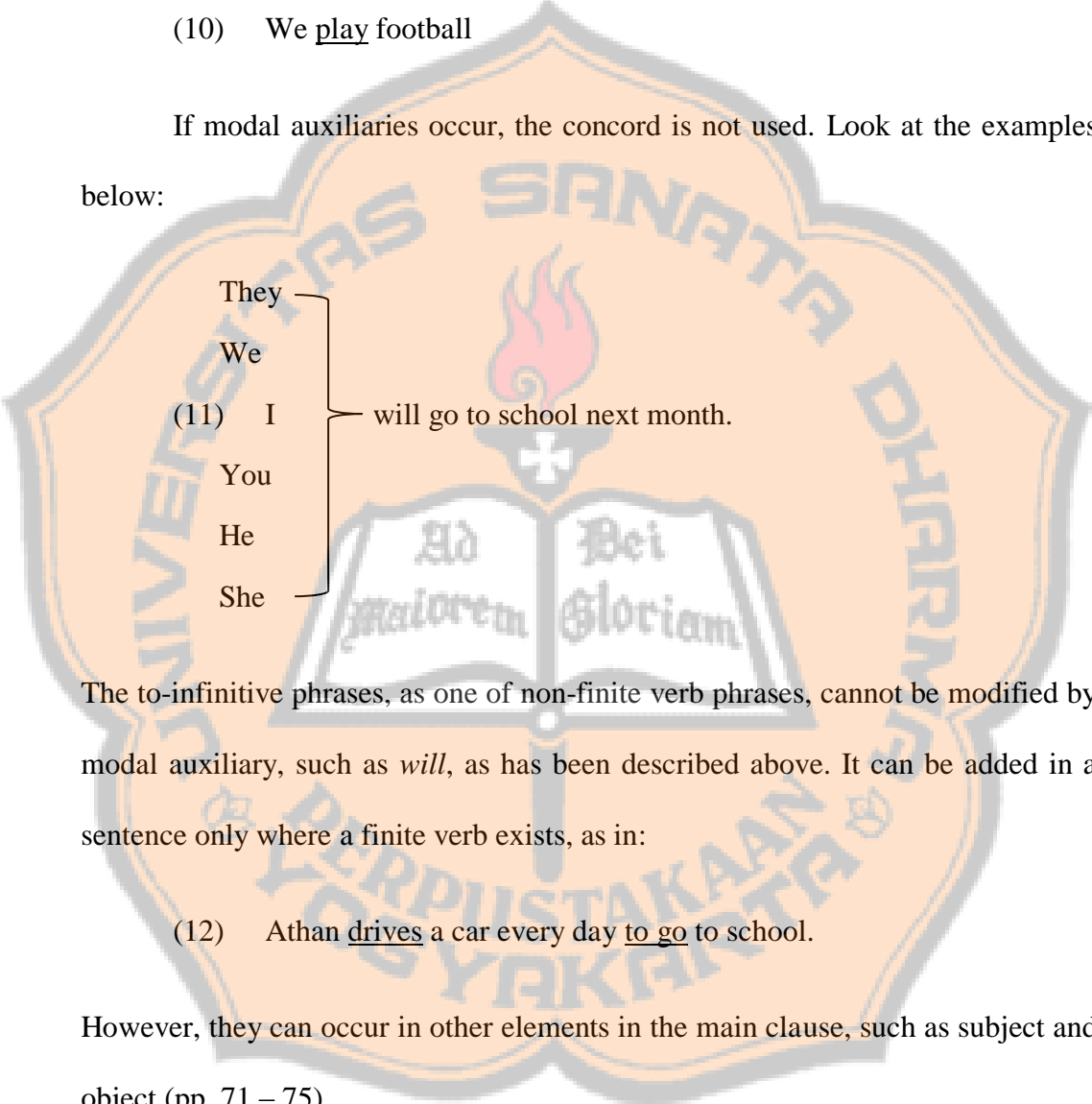
(9) Khayya plays with her doll

(10) We play football

If modal auxiliaries occur, the concord is not used. Look at the examples below:

They
We
(11) I
You
He
She

will go to school next month.



The to-infinitive phrases, as one of non-finite verb phrases, cannot be modified by modal auxiliary, such as *will*, as has been described above. It can be added in a sentence only where a finite verb exists, as in:

(12) Athan drives a car every day to go to school.

However, they can occur in other elements in the main clause, such as subject and object (pp. 71 – 75).

Besides, a participial phrase is commonly called as a non-finite clause. Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, & Svartvik (1985) define a non-finite clause as a clause which consists of non-finite verb. He further adds that to-infinitive has precisely the same meaning as the relative clauses. It allows correspondences with

relative clauses where the relative pronoun cannot only be as a subject, but also as an object or adverbs and, to a limited extent, complement (pp. 1263 – 1265). To add more, Kolln & Funk (2012) state a participial phrase is essentially a reduced relative clause (p.144). There are three types of non-finite clause: *-ing* participle, *-ed* participle, *to*-infinitive (Kolln & Funk [2012], Quirk *et al.* [1985]) (as cited from Utami, 2015, pp. 31 – 34). From those statements, it can be concluded that *to*-infinitive phrase can also be called participial phrase.

The *to* in a *to*-infinitive phrases is not a preposition. In the other hand it is used as a sign of infinitive which comes before the basic verbs. Another analysis of *to*-infinitive is from Veit. Look at the example below.

- (13) John's hope was *to* pass the exam.
 (14) John went *to* the movies.

According to Veit (1986), the word *to* in sentence (13) is a different word from the preposition *to* in sentence (14). In sentence (13), *to pass* is an infinitive phrase. It consists of *to* plus a verb. In this sentence, *to* has no its own meaning, it is used as *infinitive marker (IM)* (pp. 189 – 191). Later on, in chapter 4, the researcher will use IM as the syntactic category of *to* in order to ease the reader understand the rules of forming a *to*-infinitive phrase.

To get better understanding about *to*-infinitive, English learners need to learn about its form, its function, its position and its meaning. In this research, the researcher will only focus on its function. Hence, in the following section, the researcher is going to analyze *to*-infinitive more deeply in terms of its function.

3. The Functions of to-Infinitive Phrase

Frank (1972) states a to-infinitive phrase may function a noun, an adjective, or an adverb, but not as the main verb or finite verb phrase (p. 222). Egan (2008) adds that to-infinitive phrases occur in many other positions in English utterances. It can be occurred in clause or phrase, as a head, as a complement or as a modifier (p. 99). In this discussion of the function of a to-infinitive, the term of to-infinitive that will be analyzed is the phrase rather than the clause. A clause may be defined in the same way as a sentence since it contains a subject and a predicate with a finite verb.

(15) I need *to visit* my parent.

According to Frank (1972), *to visit* in sentence (15) is not a clause, but a phrase since it does not have a subject or a finite verb. Therefore, the term used in this discussion of the function of a to-infinitive is a to-infinitive phrase (p. 222).

Frank (1972) divides the function of to-infinitive into three main functions. Those three main functions are a. Nominal function, b. Adjectival function, and c. Adverbial function. The nominal function will be divided into four sub-functions: 1) as subject, 2) as object of verb, 3) as subject complement, 4) as appositive. Then, the adverbial function will also be divided into four sub-functions: 1) modifier of a sentence, 2) modifier of a verb, 3) modifier of an adjective, 4) modifier of an adverb. However, there is no sub-function for the adjectival function (pp. 330 – 346).

In the following discussion the researcher is going to refer to this classification provided by Frank since the theory is quite comprehensible for clarifying the function of to-infinitive phrases.

a. Nominal function of to-infinitive

Leech & Svartvik (1975) say a to-infinitive carries nominal function when a to-infinitive phrase appears as a noun phrase. A noun phrase, in many cases, is used as a subject, an object or a complement of a clause (p. 251). In many cases, to-infinitive as a noun phrase may stand as subject or object. To-infinitive phrase which acts as a noun phrase cannot be preceded by determiners or as object of preposition. In element realization of sentence, a to-infinitive phrase which carries a nominal function can be preceded a) as a subject, b) as an object of verb, c) as a subject complement, or d) as an appositive.

1) As a subject

Biber (1999, p. 722) says that to-infinitive phrases as subjects are of rare occurrence. They also appear to collocate with a very limited range of predication (as cited from Egan, 2008, p. 100). Swan (1995) further explains a to-infinitive phrase as a subject could easily be put at the beginning of a sentence, like any other subject. In examples:

(16) *To lose weight* is difficult.

Subject

(17) *To be punctual* is a must.

Subject

Synthesizing Frank's statement (1972), A FOR phrase has two possible grammatical interpretations. The most common one is that it belongs to a to-infinitive phrase. It signifies that the FOR phrase can be moved with the to-infinitive phrase to subject position – *For me to lose weight is difficult*. The other interpretation is that the FOR phrase may be interpreted as belonging to the adjectives that precede it – *To lose weight is difficult for me*. It means that the FOR phrase may remain in the predicate even when a to-infinitive phrase is in a subject position. The OF phrase seems to belong to the adjective rather than to the to-infinitive phrase. Thus, the IT construction is followed by the OF phrase, such as *It was stupid of you to have done such mistake*, a to-infinitive phrase with the OF phrase cannot occur as a subject in the initial position, as in *Of you to have done such mistake was stupid*. If the to-infinitive phrase occurs in as subject position with predicate adjective the OF phrase is used, as in sentence (21). A sentence with an OF phrase subject of a to-infinitive phrase may interchange with one in which the subject of the sentence is the subject of the to-infinitive phrase, such as (pp. 331 – 332):

(22) You were stupid to have done such mistake.

or

It was stupid of you to stop now.

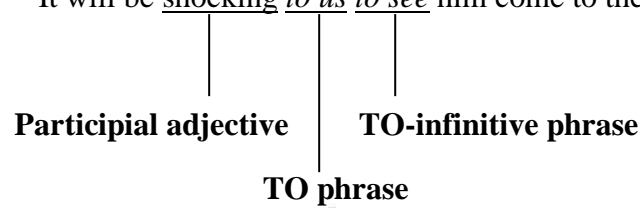
The predicate adjectives that may be followed by the to-infinitive in anticipatory IT construction are shown in the table 2.1:

Table 2.1: The List of Predicate Adjectives Followed by To-infinitive

| Predicate Adjectives Followed by To-infinitive | | |
|---|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| with FOR phrase only | with FOR or OF phrase | with OF phrase only |
| (dis-)advantageous | (dis-)courteous | generous |
| advisable | foolish | good (=kind) |
| beneficial | impertinent | intelligent |
| delightful | (un-)natural | Kind |
| difficult | noble | (dis-)loyal |
| easy | (im-)polite | magnanimous |
| essential | (im-)proper | magnificent |
| fatal | rash | malicious |
| good (=beneficial) | right | nice |
| hard | rude | unworthy |
| hopeless | strange | |
| important | stupid | |
| necessary | wicked | |
| pertinent (= relevant) | (un-)wise | |
| (un-)pleasant | wrong | |
| (im-) possible | | |
| preferable | | |
| (ir-)relevant | | |
| satisfactory | | |
| useful | | |
| useless | | |
| worthwhile | | |

To add more, Frank (1972) says if a subject in a to-infinitive phrase is used after participial adjectives, to-infinitive phrase will be combined with a prepositional phrase, which is *TO* phrase, which in some instances substitute with a *FOR* phrase. For example:

(23) It will be shocking to us to see him come to the party.



(24) It was terrifying to me to evidence the car accident this morning.

The participial adjectives in the sentence are used to express emotional states.

Table 2.2 below shows some participial adjectives that may be followed by a to-infinitive phrase in anticipatory IT construction (p. 333):

Table 2.2: The List of Participial Adjective Followed by To-infinitive Phrase

| Participial Adjective Followed by To-infinitive Phrase | | |
|--|--------------|------------|
| alarming | disturbing | pleasing |
| amazing | embarrassing | puzzling |
| amusing | entertaining | satisfying |
| annoying | exhilarating | shocking |
| astonishing | fascinating | startling |
| disappointing | interesting | surprising |
| disgusting | intriguing | terrifying |
| distressing | irritating | troubling |

2) As an object of verb

Frank (1972) states since most of to-infinitive objects have future reference in relation to the time of the main verb. The perfect form is rarely used for to-infinitive objects. To-infinitive objects are divided into two groups according to its function as the subject of the to-infinitive (pp. 334 – 337). They are:

(i) The subject of the main verb is the subject of the to-infinitive phrase.

(25) Ratri manages to have finished the homework before the teacher comes to the class.

(26) The teacher expects the students to have done the project by next month.

There are only two verbs that take to-infinitive objects referring back to the subject. They are linking verbs or copulas, *seem* and *appear*.

(27) She seems (to be) an easy-going person.

(28) He appears (to be) a smart boy.

In the examples above *to be an easy-going person* and *to be a smart boy* are to-infinitive objects. In such case, the to-infinitive (*to be*) is often optional. In daily usage, people tend to omit *to be*. Besides, To-infinitive objects may also occur in progressive and perfective form, as in:

(29) They seem to be feeling guilty.

(30) We appear to have been a silly people.

In the examples above, *be* cannot be omitted. The to-infinitive objects in those sentence are interchangeable with THAT clause subject after an anticipatory IT (p. 337).

(31) It seems that they are feeling guilty.

(32) It appears that we have been silly people.

The negative ideas of to-infinitive objects containing *seem* and *appear* can be expressed in two ways, which are:

(33) She does not seem to be happy. (informal)

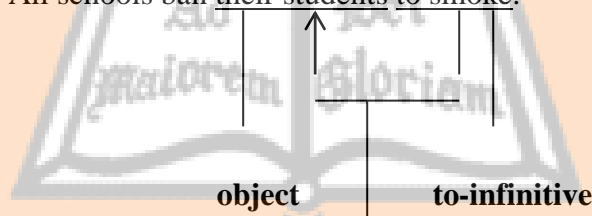
(34) She seems not to be happy. (formal)

In the examples above, sentence (33) used basic form of negative sentence by putting *does + not* before *seem*. Yet, in sentence (34), the negative idea is built by putting *not* after *seem* (p. 337).

(ii) The object of the main verb is the subject of the to-infinitive phrase.

This type of to-infinitive objects is preceded by a noun or pronoun. It is sometimes classified as *objective complement* while the noun or pronoun in the to-infinitive objects is the subject (p. 335).

(35) All schools ban their students to smoke.



the to-infinitive refers to the object

The sentence above can be changed into passive form, as in:

(36) All students are banned by their schools to smoke.

Frank further explains a FOR phrase may occur in a to-infinitive that function as an object after certain verbs, which are; *arrange, not care, hope, intend, mean, pray, plan, prepare, cannot stand, and wish*.

(37) My parent prays for me to pass the national exam.

(38) I plan for us to visit Borobudur temple tomorrow.

Without the FOR phrase, such a to-infinitive would normally refer back to the subject of the sentence (p. 337).

3) As a subjective complement

Quirk et al. (1972) state subjective complement is a complement that has a direct relation to the subject of the sentence (p.37). A to-infinitive phrase may function as a subjective complement, or as a predicate noun, after a form of the verb *be* (*am, is, are was, were*) (Frank, 1972, p. 339), such as in:

(39) The only thing I remember is to forget you.

(40) My responsibility is to study hard.

4) As an appositive

House & Harman (1950) state an appositive can be in a form of word, phrase, or clause. They are inserted in a sentence to identify or explain some other word or groups of words occurring in the same sentence (p. 257). Appositive may be non-restrictive and restrictive.

Non-restrictive appositive:

(41) My father once taught me a life lesson, to be the best and happiest version of me.

The sentence above is the example of non-restrictive appositives. This type of appositive gives additional information. It can be omitted from the sentence in which they occur without greatly affecting the basic meaning. In sentence (61), *a*

life lesson and *to be the best and happiest version of me* has the same reference. According to Quirk et al. (1972), *to be the best and happiest version of me* is called subordinate and considered as additional information; and *a life lesson* is called superordinate. If the phrase, *to be the best and happiest version of me*, is omitted the basic meaning does not change (p. 623).

Restrictive appositive:

- (42) My father once told me a life lesson to be the best and happiest version of me.

He further states that in restrictive appositive, the appositives are the modifier of the other (p. 624). House & Harman (1950) state that if they restrict or identify what precedes them in the sentence, they are restrictive, and are not set off by any sort of punctuation (p. 257). In (42), *to be the best and happiest version of me* is the modifier since it restricts what precedes it in the sentence. Since *to be the best and happiest version of me* is not additional information, omitting it will change the meaning.

b. Adjectival Function

Frank (1972) says adjectival function in the function of a to-infinitive phrase as an adjective in which the to-infinitive phrase modifies nouns or pronouns (p. 340). There are several types of nouns or pronouns that a to-infinitive may modify, are:

- a) Noun forms of verbs or adjectives, as in:

- (43) His refusal to cooperate makes us disappointed.

b) (Pro)nouns functioning as the subject of the to-infinitive phrase, as in:

(44) I need box to keep my books.

c) (Pro)nouns functioning as the object of the to-infinitive phrase, as in:

(45) He brings them some books to read.

In the adjectival function, to-infinitive phrase is classified as an appositive if the noun being modified denotes words; *time, place, or reason* (p. 342).

(46) There is a time to tell the truth.

(47) I have a reason to cancel my departure.

c. Adverbial Function

Egan (2008) explains to-infinitive phrases as adverbials mostly appear as purpose or result adverbials (p. 102). Biber (1999, p. 828) states: “to-infinitives are almost always used to convey purpose and the other notable use of to-infinitive is to show result” (as cited in Egan, 2008, p. 102). According to Egan (2008), to-infinitive phrase which function as adverbial may describe a situation, viewed as a whole, is profiled as the most desired, by the main verb subject (p. 103). Slightly the same, Frank (1972) describes to-infinitive as adverbial may modify the entire sentence, the verb, the adjective, or the adverb (pp. 342 – 345).

It is described as follow.

a) Modifying the entire sentence.

A speaker may give comments on the subject under discussion: to tell the truth, to speak strictly, strange to say, to be honest.

(48) *To tell the truth (truthfully)*, I don't agree with your decision.

(49) *Strange to say (strangely)*, he can get a job easily.

A speaker may also express a transition in the development of a narration or discussion, which are; *to change the subject, to return to our subject, to begin with, to conclude, to take simple example, to mention a few example* (Frank, 1972, p. 342).

(50) *To begin with*, we are going to discuss this problem together.

(51) *To take a simple example*, I am going to use a picture.

b) Modifying the Verb

An adverbial in a to-infinitive phrase that occurs in final position in usually connected with the main verb. There are two types of to-infinitive that modify the verb, which restrictive and non-restrictive. The restrictive modifier is usually not separated by comma or can be moved to other adverbial position. The non-restrictive modifier requires commas. There are four types of adverbial to-infinitive phrases, namely phrase of purpose, condition, result, and cause. Adverbial to-infinitive phrases as phrase of purpose can be expressed by using *so as to* or *in order to*.

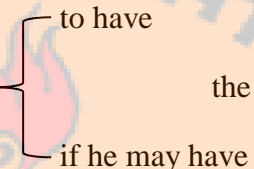
(52) I have to come to apologize.

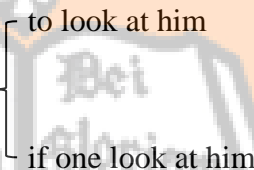
(I have come in order to apologize)

(I have come so as to apologize)

(53) She came to Jakarta, (in order) to find her father.

As a phrase of condition, the to-infinitive phrase may also show condition, such as in:

(54) He will do anything  the opportunity to get the job.

(55) One would suppose  to take care of his life.

The next two type of adverbial to-infinitive phrase may appear only in the final position. It can be written with or without commas, depending on whether a pause comes before them in speech (Frank, 1972, p. 344).

According to Close (1977), adverbial to-infinitive phrase as a phrase of result may cause confusion with phrases of purpose (p. 74). According to Quirk et al. (1972), the main difference is that result phrase is factual rather than putative (p. 754). In other words, in phrase of purpose, the action might be unfulfilled, but in phrase of result refers to the fact.

(56) He comes to the party to find his girlfriend cheating on him.

In adverbial to-infinitive phrase as a phrase of cause, the to-infinitive phrase can be seen that this kind of phrase can be replaced by *because* to indicate a cause.

(57) He rejoiced { to meet
his old friend.
because he met

c) Modifying of adjective

House & Harman (1950) say to-infinitive modifies an adjective when the subjective complement is an adjective or any word or phrase used for an adjective (p. 82). The adjective stresses the predicate function, where the adjective a mere modifier of a noun. However, not all adjective in the predicate are subjective complement. The objective complement is often an adjective, and it is also in the predicate. House & Harman explain that the word *crazy* in *They go crazy* is an adjective which completes the predicate and modifies the subject (p. 82). Go is an intransitive verb. *Crazy* is predicative adjective.

Quirk et al. (1972) define adjectives which occur in the predicate position may function as a subject complement, such as in *The view is beautiful*, or as an object complement, such as in *She consider me pretty* (p. 232). To-infinitive phrase modifying a predicate adjective may be like this:

(58) He was happy *to present his school*.

The phrase to present his school in sentence (58) is adverbial. It is different from an IT construction: It would be happy for him to present his school, in which *to present his school* is the subject.

To add more, there are certain adjectives that may denote whether the subject of the main verb is the subject of to-infinitive phrase or the object of to-infinitive phrase. After a few predicate – mainly *easy*, *hard*, and *difficult* – the subject of the main verb is the object of the to-infinitive phrase, such as in (p. 826):

(59) Hera is difficult to please.

(Hera is the object of the to-infinitive *to please*)

(60) Drew is eager to please.

(Drew is the subject of the to-infinitive *to please*)

d) Modifying of adverb

A to-infinitive phrase can also modify adverbs, such as in:

(61) They are too busy to come.

(62) They have worked quickly enough to be praised.

In sentence (62), there are more than one adverbial, *quickly* and *enough*. *Quickly* *enough* is an adverbial of manner while *to be praised* can be regard as an adverbial purpose. Besides, a to-infinitive may also follow by a noun modified by *enough*, *to many*, *too much*, as in:

(63) We don't have enough water to share.

(64) There are too many cars in the street.

4. The Syntactic Analysis

Language is used to express complex thoughts and ideas. It has to have a system of rules to combine words into a good and meaningful sentence. To produce a good meaningful sentence, people need grammar. A grammar is a common sense according to Veit (1986). People use it whenever they speak or write, not only in English language but also other languages. It consists of principles or rules to create sentences (p. 6). However, this research will only focus on one aspect of grammar called syntax. O'Grady (2010) states that the system of rules and categorize that underlies sentence formation in human language is called syntax (p. 155). Radford (1997) says that syntax helps people understand the ways words are combined together to form phrases and sentences, and also to form questions (p. 1). From both definitions, it is clear to understand that syntax is really important to learn when people start to learn a language since people need it as a reference to produce phrases or sentence when they write or speak. For that reason, this research will use syntactic analysis in order to understand how to-infinitive phrases may function in a sentence and what kind of function they carry. Further, this sub-topic will be divided into two parts, which are (a) sentence and (b) x-bar theory.

a. Sentence

Aitchison (2003) states that sentence is not random words which are arranged together. There is a limited number of recurring sentence patterns in English (p. 70). Veit (1986) states the ability to arrange words in different ways

allow people to produce infinity of grammatical sentences. He further explains that sentence is constructed of two units which constitute the sentence. Those units are noun phrase, which will later be called subject, and verb phrase, which will be called predicate. Then, it can be restated that sentence consists of subject and predicate (S = NP + VP) (pp. 8 – 10). Moreover, O’Grady (2010) defines a sentence as the largest unit of syntactic analysis. A sentence is preceded by a subject – which usually is NP – and a VP.



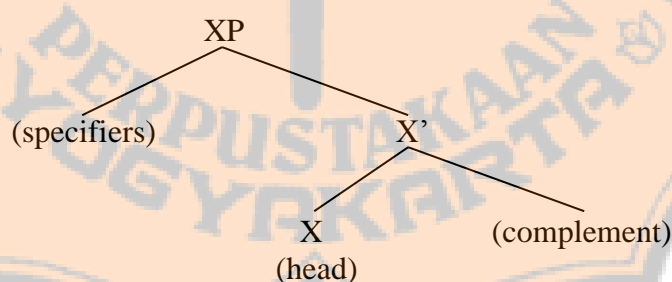
A sentence does not have an internal structure (with a head, a complement, or a specifier). However, a sentence can be inflected by tenses and modal auxiliaries (pp. 165 – 166).

b. X-bar schema (X') or tree diagram

O’Grady (2010) states a sentence is formed by grouped words in a systematic way. Those grouped words are called phrases (p. 160). There is already a little discussion about what phrase is from the previous sub-topic. House & Harman (1950) state a phrase is a group of words. A phrase carries a single part of speech as a result it is classified as to their functions, such as; adverb phrase, adjective phrase, noun phrase, verb phrase, or as to their structure, such as; prepositional phrase, infinitive phrase, participial phrase, gerundial phrase. The most common phrase is verb phrase (p. 12). In this part, the

researcher will mainly discuss about how a phrase is formed. Poole (2002) states that learning X' theory is needed in order to learn how a phrase is formed. It is a traditional test to know the structure of phrases or sentences. It consists of phrase-structure rules and trees. They are used to graphically illustrate the structure of a phrase or a sentence. From the illustration, people may understand the different ways words are formed into phrases then become a sentence (p. 23). Slightly the same, Veit (1986) explains that X' schema or tree diagram has been used since 1950's to display a sentence or phrase's makeup. In a tree diagram, the units of each category are shown branching out from it (p. 14). For that reason, the researcher will use X' schema or tree diagram to see the deep structure of to-infinitive phrases which become the main topic in this research. The formation of a phrase can be depicted into an X' schema or tree diagram, as follow in the diagram below:

Diagram 1:



In this formation, the letter X stands for the syntactic category; N (Noun), V (Verb), A (Adjective), P (Preposition), or any category depending on the iterating construction. O'Grady (2010) states the head is the obligatory nucleus around which a phrase is built (p. 161). Poole further adds that each phrase has a

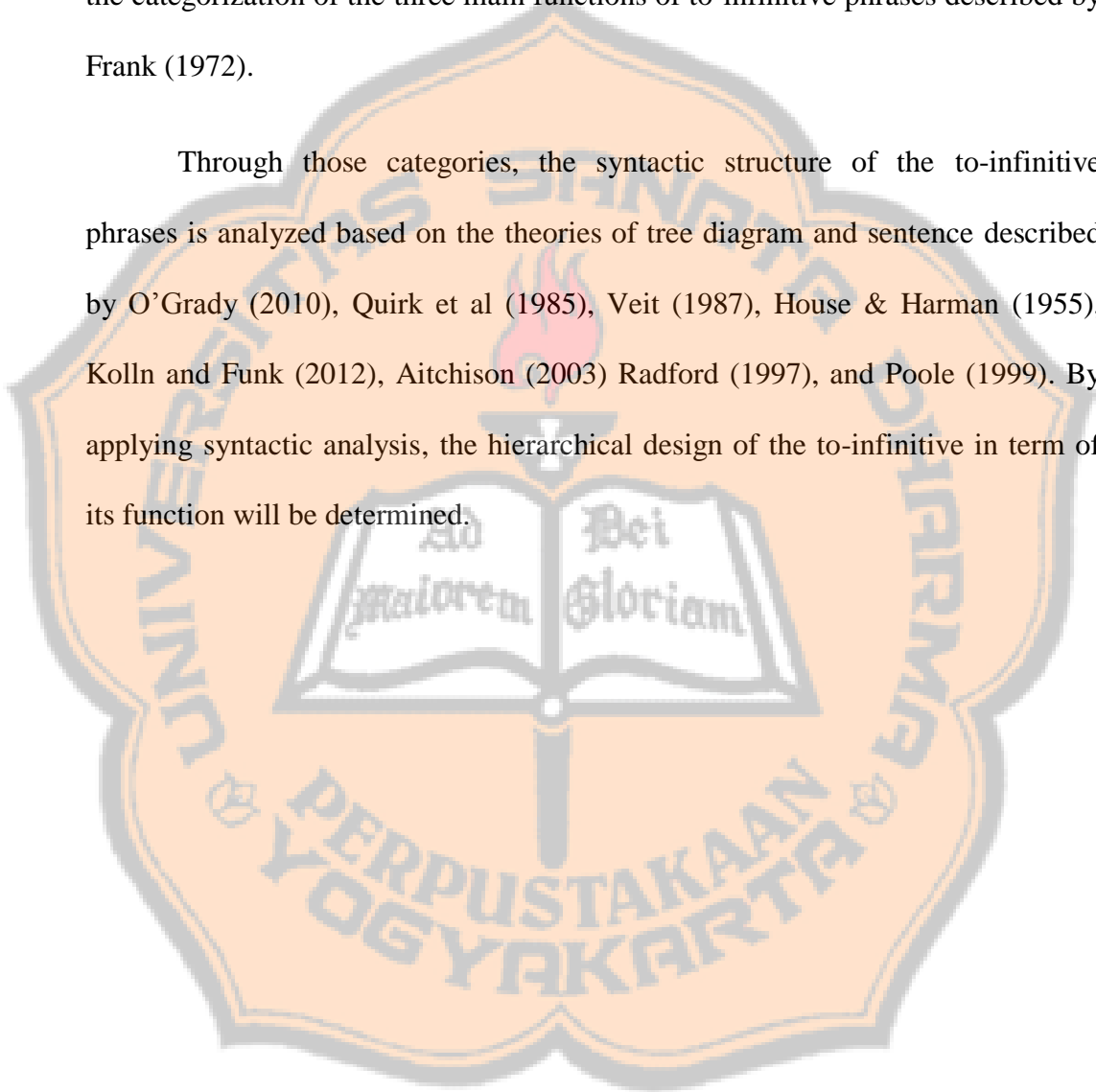
head, although not every phrase will be the head of a phrase. It can be preceded with other phrases as its specifiers or and complements (2002, pp. 25 - 27). The specifiers are used to give a precise meaning to the head. It usually attaches before the head and cannot be separated. Some syntactic categories which belong to specifiers are determiner (Det), adverb (Adv), degree word (Deg). Last, the complement helps to provide detail information to the head word. A complement can be a word or can be a form of a phrase. It is substituted after the head word. It is also possible to have a phrase that consists of just a head and a complement. Phrases that usually belong to the complements are noun phrase (NP), preposition phrase (Prep.P), adjective phrase (Adj.P), adverb phrase Adv.P), and participial phrase (Part.P) (O'Grady, 2010, pp. 161 – 170). Based on the theories by Kolln & Funk [2012], Quirk *et al.* [1985], to-infinitive phrases are belong to the participial phrases.

B. Theoretical Framework

To finalize this chapter, the contribution of each theory is described. The aim of this research is to answer the research problem related to the functions of to-infinitive phrases employed in the Jakarta Post articles. To answer that, the researcher employs several theories from some linguists including Quirk *et al* [1972 (1985)], Close (1977), Swan (1995), Veit (1987), House & Harman (1955), Frank (1972), O'Grady (2010), Leech and Svartrik (1975), Kolln and Funk (2012), Biber (1999), Egan (2008), Aitchison (2003) Radford (1997), and Poole

(1999). The theories employed are related to the analysis of infinitive, the analysis of to-infinitive phrase, the function of to-infinitive phrases and the syntactic analysis. To categorize the to-infinitive phrases by its function, the researcher uses the categorization of the three main functions of to-infinitive phrases described by Frank (1972).

Through those categories, the syntactic structure of the to-infinitive phrases is analyzed based on the theories of tree diagram and sentence described by O'Grady (2010), Quirk et al (1985), Veit (1987), House & Harman (1955), Kolln and Funk (2012), Aitchison (2003) Radford (1997), and Poole (1999). By applying syntactic analysis, the hierarchical design of the to-infinitive in term of its function will be determined.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the rationale of information to conduct the study. The discussion will be divided into seven subtopics which are research method, research setting, research participants, instruments and data gathering technique, data analysis technique, and the research procedure.

A. Research Method

This research was qualitative research. According to Gall and Borg (2007), qualitative research is a research which presents facts in a narration with words rather than focuses in sample of a population (p. 31). A description is also given by Ary et al. (2010) stating that the goal of qualitative approach is to describe a connection between parts of a whole and depth of understanding of a phenomenon rather than a numeric data analysis (p. 29). Merriam *et al* (2002) state the result will be in a form of words or pictures to carry all data that have been gathered by the researcher. In addition, a descriptive-qualitative research is used when data collected through interviews, observations, or documents analysis are analyzed to identify the pattern of the data (p. 5).

In term of the way the researcher got the data or samples of to-infinitive phrases, the researcher used document analysis as the methodology. According to Leedy & Ormrod (2005), document analysis is a detailed and systematic examination of the contents of a particular body of material for the purpose of identifying purpose, theme or biased. Moreover, there are many types of document analysis that is typically performed of forms of human communication, including books, newspaper, films, television, art, music, video tapes of human interaction, and transcripts conversation (p. 42). However, in term of the data analysis, the research used syntactic analysis (see chapter 2) as the methodology to analyze the functions of to-infinitive phrases in the data or samples.

B. Research Setting

The research was conducted in Yogyakarta through syntactic analysis. The period of conducting this research was started from July 2016 until September 2016.

C. Data Sourced

The researcher used simple random sampling in taking the data sources. Wilson (2005) states simple random sampling is a type of probability sampling where each sampling location is equally likely to be selected, and the selection of

one location does not influence which is selected next. In other words, random is the basic characteristic of this sampling method. In statistical terms, the sampling locations are independent and identically distributed. The use of simple random sampling in this research was because the researcher needs to be objective in data gathering. The researcher further employed six newspaper articles for the Jakarta Post. The Jakarta Post was a famous daily printed and online newspaper in Indonesia which using English language for delivering the information. The researcher used newspaper articles in this researcher because newspaper was one of media where a person could productively use their language competences, in both grammatical aspect and communicative approach, especially in the writing skill. The articles taken was from the 25th – 30th of July's editions in 2016. The researcher took one random article from each day. Moreover, the researcher believed that six articles were enough to provide the data needed. By conducting the analysis, the researcher had established and gained a vivid description and some examples of the functions of to-infinitive in the formal text.

D. Instruments and Data Gathering Technique

The researcher used two instruments in this research, namely human instrument and document instrument. Human instrument was the main instrument. In this research, human instrument referred to the researcher since the researcher was the one who collected and analyzed the data. Merriam, S. B., & Associates (2002) states the primary agent in qualitative research for collecting and analyzing

the data was the researcher. That is one of the characteristic of qualitative research (p. 5). Afterwards, the researcher collected the examples of to-infinitive phrases occurred in the Jakarta Post articles then analyzed its function by conducting syntactic analysis.

Document instruments were used to provide examples of to-infinitive, however, the syntactic analysis was conducted to find the answer for the research problems. In this research, the document instruments are the six the Jakarta Post articles and two observation forms, which are portrayed in Table 3.1 and Table 3.2. It was used to classify the functions of to-infinitive phrases employed in the articles.

Table 3.1: The Categorization of the Function of to-Infinitive Phrases

| No. | Sentences Containing of Infinitive Phrase | Code Number | The Function of to-Infinitive |
|-----|---|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Indonesia has insisted that ASEAN <i>will continue to push</i> ¹ for the issuance of a statement on the South China Sea acceptable to all of its member states, following the move by <i>Cambodia to block</i> ² a consensus statement on how <i>to counter</i> ³ China's territorial expansion in the region. | ¹ JP1/MON/ ² JP1/MON/ ³ JP1/MON/ | |
| 16 | In what many described as a diplomatic victory for China, the joint statement <i>failed to mention</i> a recent decision by an international arbitration panel in a dispute between the Philippines and China ... | JP2/TUE/ | |
| 25 | This is proof that ASEAN <i>is able to come</i> ¹ together as one in times of | JP3/WED/ | |

| | | | |
|----|--|----------|--|
| | trouble, <i>in order to safeguard</i> ² its home and common interests, ... | | |
| 34 | <i>Pokémon Go</i> is a game based on the augmented reality concept, enabling <i>digital objects to be placed</i> on top of the real world. | JP4/THU/ | |
| 57 | For investors it is important <i>to understand</i> how such changes in monetary policy affect the economy at large. | JP5/FRI/ | |
| 72 | During long droughts, women <i>must walk as far as 10 kilometers just to fetch</i> a bucket of water for their families. | JP6/SAT/ | |

The researcher employed code number in order to ease and denote the to-infinitive phrases occurred in the articles. The code number enabled the readers to find the to-infinitive phrases in the articles. One example of the existing code number is JP1/MON/2. In that code number, JP denotes the articles from the Jakarta Post that was used by the researcher. It was followed by the number 1 to 6 which occurred next to JP referring to the sequence series of the articles. MON stood for Monday. It symbolized the day when the newspaper articles were published. Another symbol of day would be TUE for Tuesday, WED for Wednesday, THU for Thursday, FRI for Friday, and SAT for Saturday. Meanwhile, the last number indicated the exact line of the to-infinitive phrases position occurred in each articles.

In classifying the functions of to-infinitive phrases, the researcher used the classification based on the references of the previous studies by Marcella Frank in

Modern English – A Practical Reference Guide. The functions are portrayed in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: The Portion of the Function of to-Infinitive Phrases in the Articles

| No. | The Function of To-Infinitive Phrase | Number of Occurrence | Precentage |
|----------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| 1 | Nominal Function | | |
| A. | As a subject | | |
| B. | As an object of verb | | |
| C. | As a subjective complement | | |
| D. | As an appositive | | |
| 2 | Adjectival Function | | |
| 3 | Adverbial Function | | |
| A. | Modifier of a sentence | | |
| B. | Modifier of a verb | | |
| C. | Modifier of an adjective | | |
| D. | Modifier of an adverb | | |

E. Data Analysis Techniques

In collecting the examples of to-infinitive phrases, the researcher took the online articles of the Jakarta Post then looked for phrases which contain *to* from those articles by using find navigation in *Microsoft Word*. Since *to* is not only used in to-infinitive phrase but also in preposition phrase, the researcher had to separate them first. After separating them, the researcher used only the examples of to-infinitive phrases then analyzed them. The researcher conducted syntactic analysis to analyze the functions of to-infinitive phrases from the examples. The analysis was preceded by illustrating each to-infinitive phrase into an X' schema or tree diagram. It was used to see the deep structures of each phrase, as the result,

the functions of the phrase were shown. Further, the result of this analysis, in term of its occurrence, was represented in Table 3.2.

F. Research Procedures

In conducting this study, the researcher employed five steps as follows:

1. Deciding the research problem

As every researcher does, deciding a problem or topic was necessary to conduct and confine the focus of the study. In this study, the researcher chose one research problem that is the most interesting. The topic was “what functions of to-infinitive occurs in the Jakarta Post articles?”. The researcher believed that the Jakarta Post articles could be good data since newspaper is one of mass printed information media where a person can productively use their language competences, in both grammatical aspect and communicative approach, especially in the writing skill. Since the focus of the data is related to structure of phrases, the researcher needed some theories from related literature: infinitive, to-infinitive phrase and to-infinitive phrase in terms of its function, and syntactic analysis.

2. Find related literatures for the research

After deciding the topic, the researcher determined and comprehended the theories behind the topic discussion. The theories employed were related to to-infinitive phrase which had described in the review of related to literature in

chapter II. Those theories enabled the researcher to collect the accurate examples of to-infinitive phrases and help to analyze examples then categorized them into its functions. After all, those theories could be used as the backgrounds to answer the research problem.

3. Collecting the examples of to-infinitive phrase

When the theories had been determined and comprehended, the researcher looked for the examples of to-infinitive phrases from six articles. The articles were taken from online version of the Jakarta Post. It eased the researcher in collecting the accurate data. The researcher copied those articles into Microsoft Word then looked for phrases which contain *to* from those articles by using the find navigation. Since *to* is not only used in to-infinitive phrase but also in preposition phrase, the researcher had to separate them first. After separating them, the researcher used only the examples of to-infinitive phrases. To get the accurate examples of to-infinitive phrases, the researcher used the theories of infinitive and to-infinitive phrase that had been gathered in chapter 2 (pp. 8 – 13). Thus, the examples were grouped to Table 3.1.

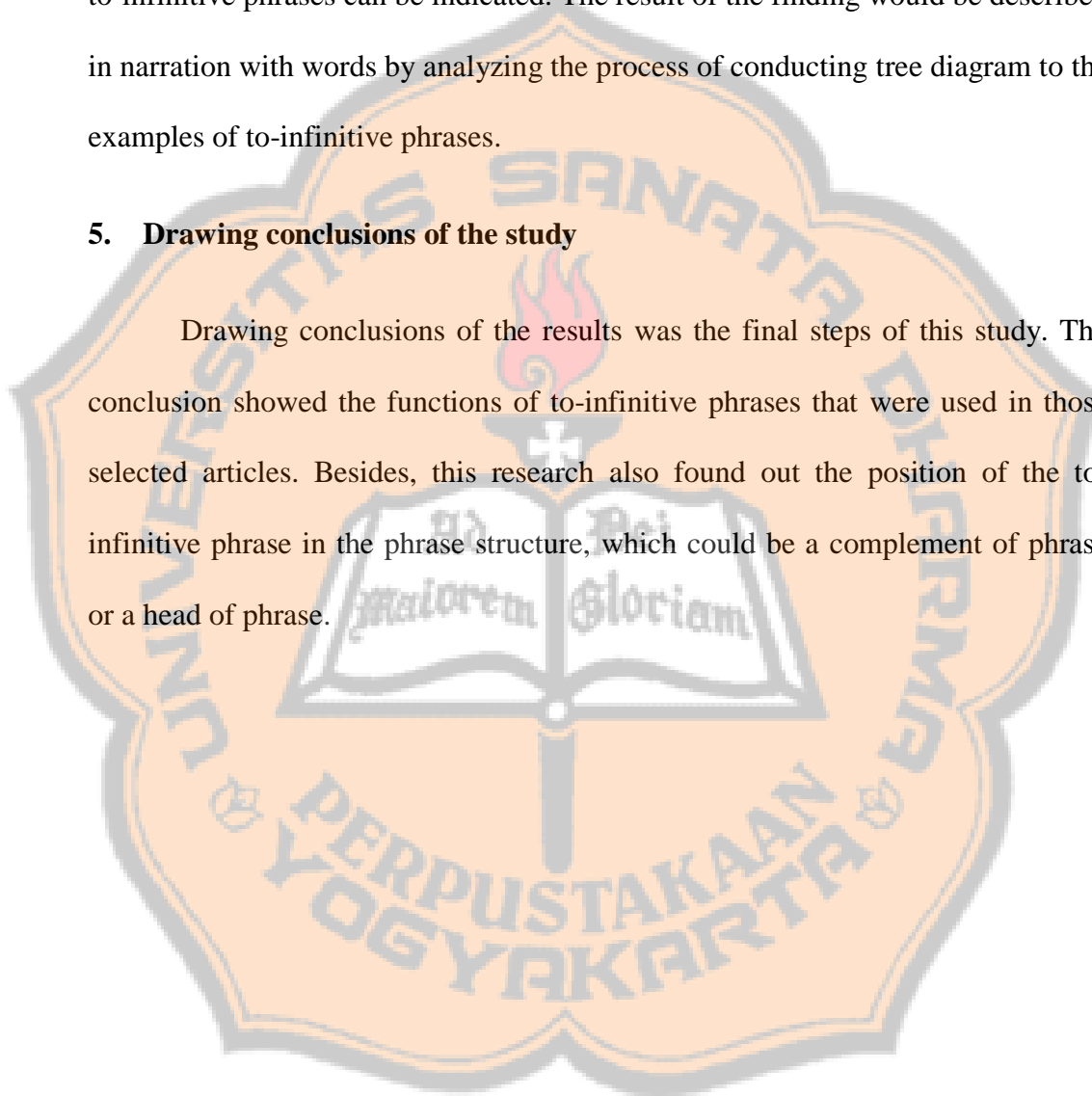
4. Analyzing the function of to-infinitive phrase

In order to gain the answer to the research problem, those phrases in Table 3.1 were analyzed by conducting the syntactic analysis. The analysis was preceded by illustrating each to-infinitive phrase into an X' schema or tree diagram. It was used to see the deep structures of each phrase, as the result, the functions of the phrase were shown. In categorizing the phrases, the researcher

used the categorization of the functions of to-infinitive phrases by Marcella Frank in *Modern English – A Practical Reference Guide* (1972, pp. 330 – 346). The distribution of that analysis was summarized in Table 3.2 where the function of to-infinitive phrases can be indicated. The result of the finding would be described in narration with words by analyzing the process of conducting tree diagram to the examples of to-infinitive phrases.

5. Drawing conclusions of the study

Drawing conclusions of the results was the final steps of this study. The conclusion showed the functions of to-infinitive phrases that were used in those selected articles. Besides, this research also found out the position of the to-infinitive phrase in the phrase structure, which could be a complement of phrase or a head of phrase.



CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the findings, the analysis and the discussion of the research to answer the problem formulated in the Chapter I. The problem formulated is regarding the functions of to-infinitive phrases which occur in the six articles taken from the Jakarta Post. In presenting the findings, some examples of the phrases are selected and presented in the discussion in order to identify the function of each phrases by looking at its position from a sentence.

From the six articles of the Jakarta Post, the researcher discovered 99 examples of to-infinitive phrases in 78 sentences. Further, the researcher clasified those to-infinitive phrases into its function. There were three main functions that are used in this research. They are (1) the nominal function, (2) the adjectival function, (3) the adverbial function. Considering that classification, the occurrence of each function is described in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: The Portion of the Functions of To-infinitive Phrases in the Articles

| No. | The Function of To-Infinitive Phrase | Number of Occurrence | Precentage |
|----------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Nominal Function | 37 | 37.37% |
| A. | As a subject | 5 | 13.50% |
| B. | As an object of verb | 30 | 81.08% |
| C. | As a subjective complement | 0 | 0% |
| D. | As an appositive | 2 | 5.41% |
| 2 | Adjectival Function | 53 | 53.54% |

| | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| 3 | Adverbial Function | 9 | 9.09% |
| A. | Modifier of a sentence | 0 | 0% |
| B. | Modifier of a verb | 2 | 22.22% |
| C. | Modifier of an adjective | 7 | 77.78% |
| D. | Modifier of an adverb | 0 | 0% |
| TOTAL | | 99 | 100% |

From those three main functions of to-infinitive phrases shown in Table 4.1., the most frequent function appeared in the six articles is the adjectival function. From the findings, the researcher could find 53 examples of the adjectival function of to-infinitive phrases. However, the nominal function of the to-infinitive phrase also had a big portion of the data. As shown in Table 4.1, while the adjectival function got 53 examples, the nominal function got 37 examples. It can be concluded that both the nominal function and the adjectival function were the most common functions occurred in the six the Jakarta Post articles. Besides, the adverbial function was the less common function of to-infinitive in the articles. The researcher found only 9 to-infinitive phrases which belong to this function. The more detail data categorization can be seen in Appendix 7.

Those explanations are the introductory of the discussion. It explains the occurrence of those three main functions of to-infinitive phrases as depicted in Table 4.1. In order to digest the way of those functions were constructed; the researcher will discuss and analyze those functions. The discussion is conducted based on Frank (1972) categorization of the function of to-infinitive phrases. However, from that categorization of the function of to-infinitive phrases defined

by Frank (1972), in this chapter, the researcher will only explain deeply on the function which has big portion of occurrence as in Table 4.1. They are the nominal function of to-infinitive as subject and as object of verb, the adjectival function of to-infinitive, and adverbial function of to-infinitive which modified adjective. The researcher does not explain deeply to some functions of to-infinitive because those functions have no significant finding. The deeper explanation of the function of to-infinitive is described below.

1. Nominal Function of To-infinitive Phrase

As mentioned before, this function of to-infinitive phrases was the most frequent function appears in the six the Jakarta Post articles. It took 37.37% of the findings. There were 37 to-infinitive phrases which carry a nominal function in it. From those 37 to-infinitive phrases which carried a nominal function in it, 30 of them, or 81.08% of the nominal function, functioned as an object of verb. It showed that this sub-function of nominal function was mostly used in the articles. Thus, to dig more about the nominal function, there will be four sub-functions to be discussed.

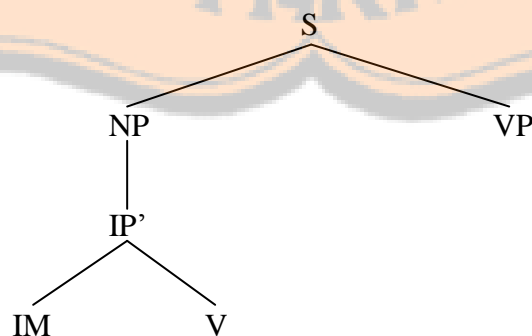
A. To-infinitive as a subject

As shown in the Table 4.1, there are 5 to-infinitive phrases which belong to this sub-function of nominal function. It took only 13.50% of the total finding of nominal function. It is similar with what Biber (1999) says in chapter 2 that to-

infinitive phrases as subjects are of rare occurrence. They are not only rare in themselves but also appear to collocate with a very limited range of predication (as cited from Egan, 2008, p. 100).

As already discussed in the chapter II, in this function, to-infinitive phrases is presented as the subject of a sentence. A sentence can be constructed when there is subject and verb as the predicate at least. The subjects of a sentence are preceded by noun or pronoun. That is why a to-infinitive phrase carries a nominal function. In this way, the construction of to-infinitive as subject will be S (to + basic verb) + V. However, nowadays, an anticipatory IT is commonly used to begin the sentence and put the to-infinitive phrase later or at the end of the sentence yet it still function as the subject of the sentence (Swan, 1995; p. 279). The subject of a sentence is usually a noun or pronoun. A sentence is constructed by uniting NP as the subject and VP as the predicate (O'Grady [2010; pp. 165 – 166], Veit [1987; pp. 8 – 10]). That is the reason why this sub-function belongs to the nominal function. Thus, the general phrase structure of this sub-pattern can be presented as follows:

Diagram 1:



The tree diagram indicated that the to-infinitive phrase functions syntactically as the noun phrase. Since the noun phrase in the tree diagram is preceded as the subject of the sentence, the to-infinitive phrase is syntactically considered as the subject of the sentence. To understand more how a to-infinitive phrases can carry this sub-function, the following examples are presented.

(1) Firstly, *it* is possible ***to withhold*** tax on a gross basis on payments made to Niantic (Appendix 7, no. 48, code number: JP4/THU/54)

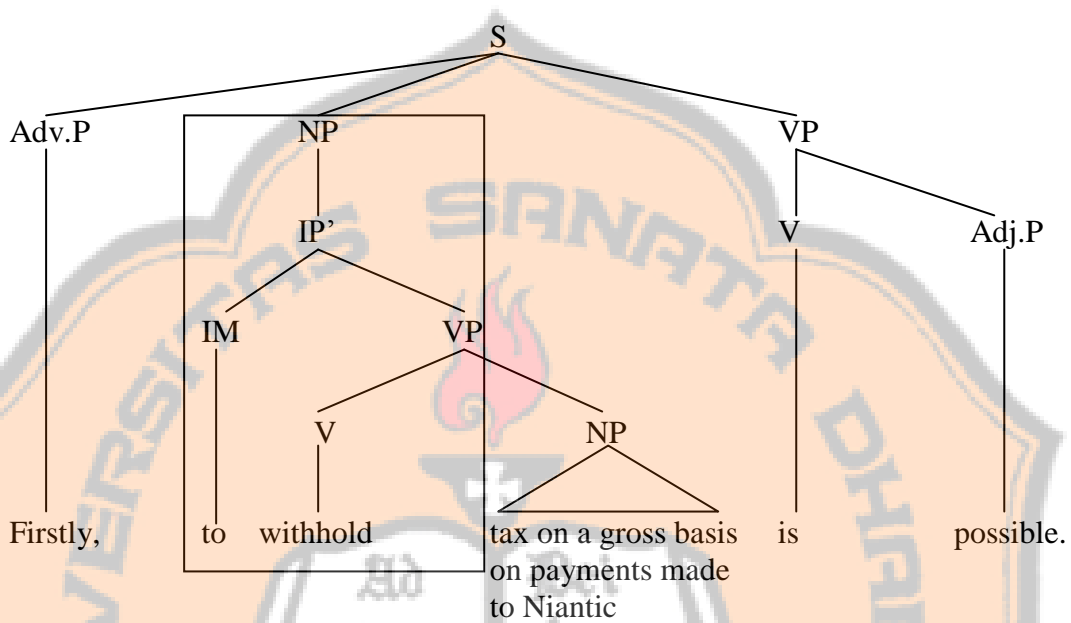
As explained before, nowadays, an anticipatory IT is commonly used to begin the sentence and put the to-infinitive phrase later or at the end of the sentence yet it still functions as the subject of the sentence (Swan, 1995, p. 279). In example (1), that case is applied. The to-infinitive phrase (***to withhold***) occurred after an adjective (possible) and the subject is an anticipatory IT. Looking to its deep structure, if IT is removed then the sentence is actually constructed as follow:

(2) Firstly, ***to withhold*** tax on a gross basis on payments made to Niantic is possible.

Therefore, the phrase structure of the to-infinitive phrase as subject in example (2) is presented in the diagram (2). Look at the box in the diagram below. Inside that box can be seen that a to-infinitive phrase has a nominal function since it functions as the subject of the sentence. The IP' is constructed of an IM + VP. The IM stands to the infinitive marker 'to' and the VP is '*withhold tax on a gross basis on payments made to Niantic*'. The IP' is located below the NP which

indicates that the to-infinitive phrase carries a nominal function. In conclusion, it proves that the to-infinitive has a nominal function.

Diagram 2:



Another example is given by the researcher to be discussed further in order to gain more understanding of the nominal function of to-infinitive as a subject.

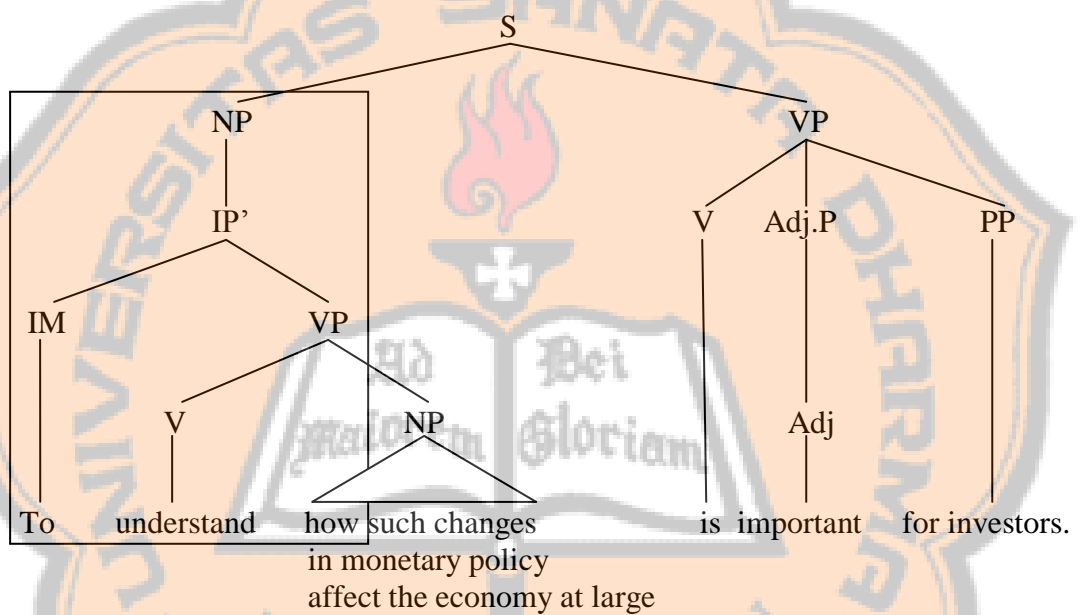
- (3) For investors *it* is important *to understand* how such changes in monetary policy affect the economy at large. (Appendix 7, no. 56, code number: JP5/FRI/4 – 5)

With the same construction, example (3) also uses an anticipatory IT to begin the sentence. The to-infinitive phrase (*to understand*) occurred after an adjective (important) and the subject is an anticipatory IT. If IT is removed, The sentence will be:

(4) *To understand how such changes in monetary policy affect the economy at large* is important for investors.

Therefore, the phrase structure of the to-infinitive phrase as a subject in example (4) is presented as follows:

Diagram 3:

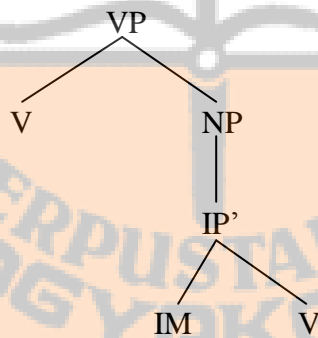


Similarly with the previous example, inside that box, it can be seen that a to-infinitive phrase has a nominal function since it functions as the subject of the sentence. The IP' is constructed of an IM + VP. The IM stood for the infinitive market 'to' and the VP is 'understand how such changes in monetary policy affect the economy at large'. The IP' is located below the NP which indicates that the to-infinitive phrase carries a nominal function. In conclusion, it has been proven again that the to-infinitive has a nominal function as a subject.

B. To-infinitive as an object of verb

As discussed before, this sub-function has the most frequent appearance in the finding. Table 4.1 shows that 30 to-infinitive phrases in nominal function have function as an object of verb. Frank (1972) states that most of to-infinitive phrases have function as an object of verb. It has future reference in relation to the time of the main verb; the perfect form is rarely used for to-infinitive objects (pp. 334 – 337). To-infinitive objects are divided into two groups according to the function of the subject of the to-infinitive. The first one is when the subject of the main verb is the subject of the to-infinitive phrase. The second is when the object of the main verb is the subject of the to-infinitive phrase. Thus, the general phrase structure of this sub-function can be presented as follows:

Diagram 4:

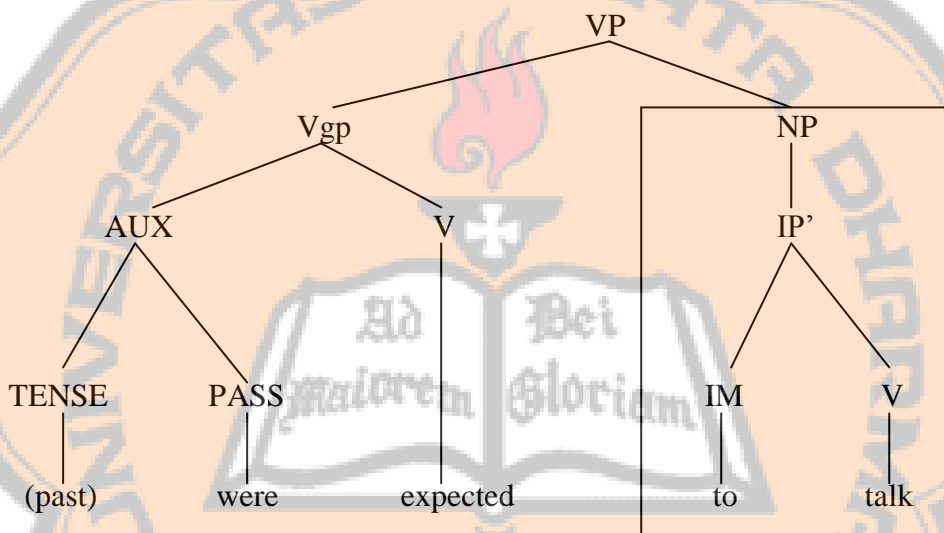


The diagram (4) indicates that the infinitive phrase functions syntactically as the object of verb. It functions to provide the necessary information or specific explanation related to the headword. To understand more how to-infinitive phrases can carry this sub-function, the following examples are presented.

(5) The foreign ministers *were expected to talk* about terrorism, the economy, climate change, security, the impact of Brexit and other issues. (Appendix 7, no. 4, code number: JP1/MON/17)

Therefore, the phrase structure of the verb phrase in sentence (5) is presented in the diagram below:

Diagram 5:



In the sentence above, there is a verb phrase *were expected to talk*. In that verb phrase, the verb phrase (*were expected*) is followed by a to-infinitive phrase (*to talk*). The to-infinitive, in this case, is functioned as the object (noun/noun phrase) of the verb. To explain deeper, inside that box can be seen that a to-infinitive phrase has a nominal function since it functions as the object of the VP. The IP' is constructed of an IM + V (*to talk*). The IM stands to the infinitive marker 'to' and the V is 'talk'. The IP' is located below the NP which indicates that the to-infinitive phrase carries a nominal function. However the NP is in one unit with the Vgp (*were expected*) and the Vgp is the head of the VP. In this case, the NP is

the object of the VP which means the NP is the complement. Automatically, the IP' would have the same function as the NP as the object of verb as well as the complement. In conclusion, it has been proven again that the to-infinitive has a nominal function as an object of verb.

Now, let begin to analyze another example in order to get a better understanding. Look at the example below:

(6) Diplomats in the meeting *were determined to avoid*¹ a replay of the 2012 debacle, when for the first time in its 49-year history the bloc *failed to issue*² a joint statement for a regional foreign ministers meeting. (Appendix 7, no. 10, code number: ¹JP1/MON/42 & ²JP1/MON/43)

The sentence (6) is an example of complex sentence. There are more than one clause appear in that sentence. Looking at that sentence, it can be spotted that there are two VPs occurred. They are *were determined to avoid*¹ and *failed to issue*². To give a detail and clear illustration in the tree diagram, the researcher will divide them into two different diagrams, as follow:

Diagram 6:

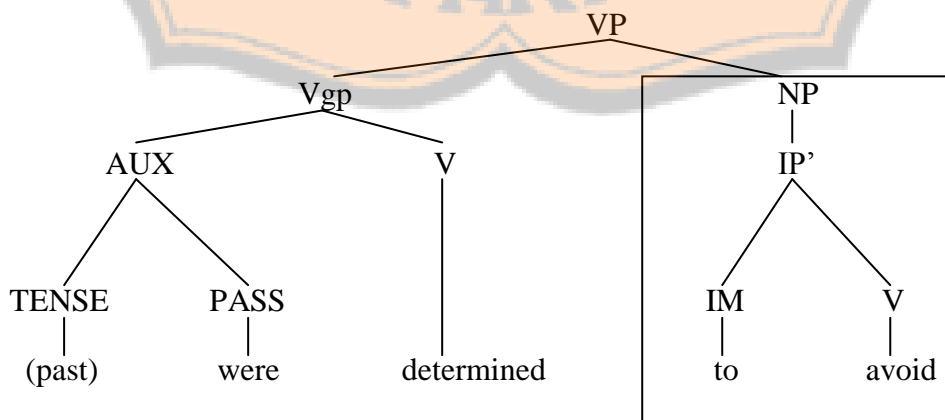
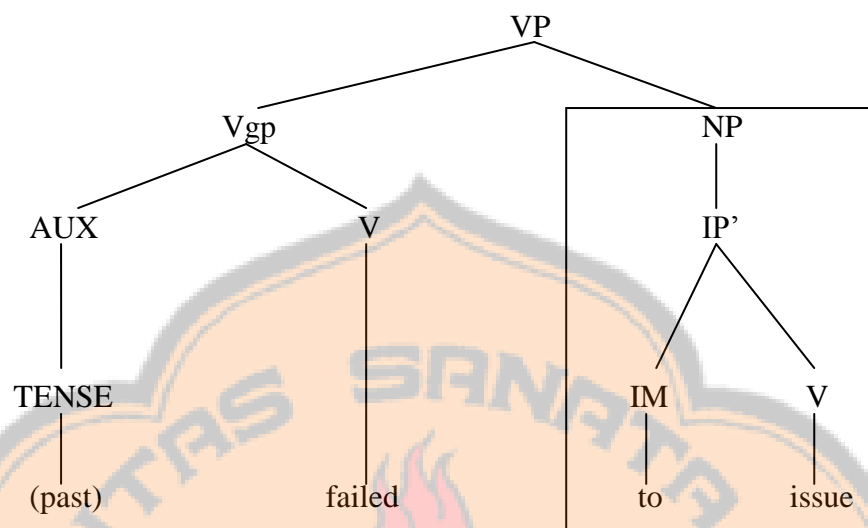


Diagram 7:

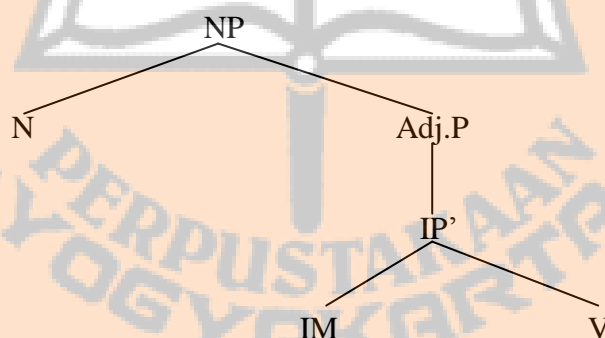


In that first verb phrase (see diagram 6), the verb (*were determined*) is followed by a to-infinitive phrase (*to avoid*). In the second verb phrase (see diagram 7), the verb (*failed*) is followed by a to-infinitive (*to issue*). To get a simple and clear explanation, the researcher combined the explanation of both diagrams since they almost have the same type. Inside that box, it can be seen that a to-infinitive phrase has a nominal function since it functions as the object of the VP. The IP' is constructed of an IM + V (*to avoid* and *to issue*). The IM stands to the infinitive marker 'to' and the V is 'avoid or issue'. The IP' is located below the NP which indicates that the to-infinitive phrase carries a nominal function. However the NP is in one unit with the Vgp (*were determined* and *failed*) and the Vgp is the head of the VP. In this case, the NP is the object of the VP which means the NP is the complement. Automatically, the IP' function the same as the NP which as the object of verb as well as the complement. In conclusion, it has been proven again that the to-infinitive has a nominal function as an object of verb.

2. Adjectival Function of To-infinitive Phrase

As stated before in the general discussion, the adjectival function of to-infinitive had the most frequent occurrence from the total finding. With 50.96% of the total finding, the Table 4.1 shows that there are 53 to-infinitive phrases carry this function. Frank (1972) says to-infinitive phrase as an adjective means the to-infinitive phrase become the complement of nouns or pronouns (p. 340). There are several types of nouns or pronouns that are modified by a to-infinitive. They are the noun forms of verbs or adjectives, the nouns or pronouns functioning as the subject of the to-infinitive phrase, the nouns or pronouns functioning as the object of the to-infinitive phrase. Thus, the general phrase structure of this sub-function can be presented as follows:

Diagram 8:

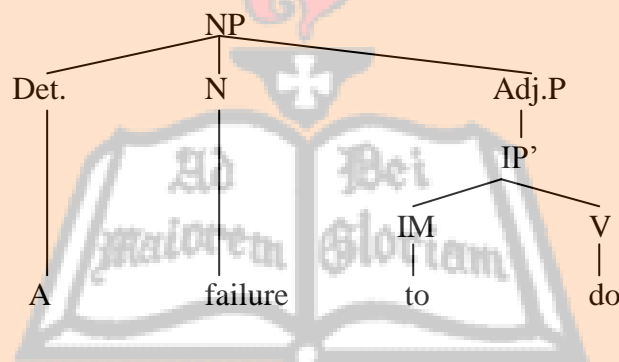


In the diagram above, the IP' is located below the Adj.P. It is to show that the to-infinitive disguised as or part of an adjective phrase. Besides, the Adj.P itself is the complement of a noun as the head. To understand more how a to-infinitive phrases can carry this sub-function, the following examples are presented.

(7) *A failure to do* so will most likely damage the organization's reputation and relevance. (Appendix 7, no. 5, code number: JP1/MON/21)

In example (7), there is a noun phrase followed by a to-infinitive phrase, which is *A failure to do*. *A failure* is a noun phrase which is followed by a to-infinitive, *to do*. In this case, the to-infinitive is functioned as an adjective since it modifies a noun (*A failure*). Therefore, the phrase structure of the adjective phrase as complement of a noun phrase in example (7) is presented as follows:

Diagram 9:



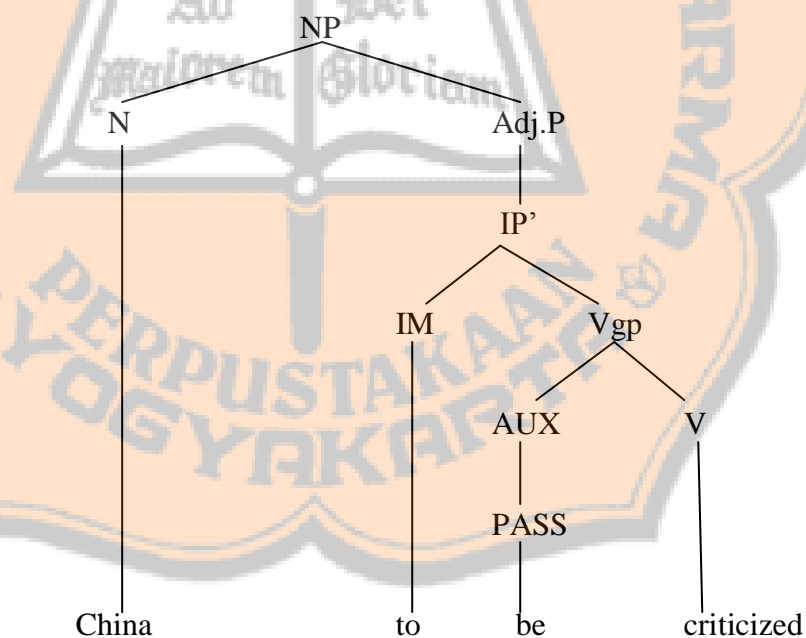
It could be seen from the diagram above that the to-infinitive *to do* was syntactically part of the noun phrase and it became the complement of the noun phrase. Looking at the diagram above, it could be easily spotted the IP' (*to do*) which consists of IM (*to*) and V (*do*). The IP' was constructed under the Adj.P. The Adj.P itself was the part of a NP and it functioned as the complement of the N (*failure*) as the head. In this case, when a to-infinitive phrase becomes the complement of a noun phrase, it was considered as an adjective.

The other example is presented by the researcher, as provided below:

(8) Cambodia did not want *China to be criticized*. (Appendix 7, no. 2, code number: JP2/MON/7)

In example (8), there is a noun phrase followed by a to-infinitive phrase, which is *China to be criticized*. *China* is a noun phrase which is followed by a to-infinitive, *to be criticized*. In this case, the to-infinitive is functioned as an adjective since it modifies the noun (*China*). Slightly different with example (7), in this case, the to-infinitive is in passive form. Therefore, the phrase structure of the noun phrase in example (8) is presented as follows:

Diagram 10:



It can be seen from the diagram above that the to-infinitive to do is syntactically part of the noun phrase and it becomes the complement of the noun phrase. Looking at the diagram above, it can be easily spotted the IP' (*to be criticized*)

which consists of IM (*to*) and passive form of V (*be criticized*). The IP' is constructed under the Adj.P. The Adj.P itself is a part of a NP and functions as the complement of the N (China) as the head. In this case, when a to-infinitive phrase becomes the complement of a noun phrase, it is considered as an adjective.

3. Adverbial Function of To-infinitive Phrase

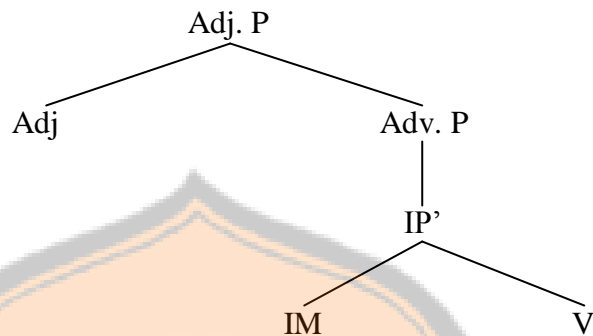
In Table 4.1, the adverbial function of the to-infinitive has the less portion of the total finding. With 9.09% of the total findings, there were only 9 to-infinitive phrases that belong to this function. Egan explains to-infinitive phrases as adverbials mostly appear as purpose or result adverbials (2008, p. 102). Biber (1999, 828) states: "to-infinitives are almost always used to convey purpose and the other notable use of to-infinitive is to show result (as cited in Egan, 2008, p. 102). According to Egan (2008), to-infinitive phrase which function as adverbial may describe a situation, viewed as a whole, is profiled as the most desired, by the main verb subject (p. 104). Slightly the same with Egan, Frank (1972) describes to-infinitive which function as adverbial may modify the entire sentence, the verb, the adjective, or the adverb. However, in this chapter, the researcher will only discuss about to-infinitive as modifier of an adjective because this sub-function has the bigger portion than the other sub-functions of adverbial function.

C. To-infinitive as modifier of an adjective

To-infinitive modifies an adjective when the subjective complement is an adjective or any word or phrase used for an adjective (House & Harman, 1950; p.82). The adjective stresses the predicate function, where the adjective a mere modifier of a noun. However, not all adjectives in the predicate are subjective complement. The objective complement is often an adjective, and it is also in the predicate. House and Harman explain that the word *crazy* in *They go crazy* is an adjective which complete the predicate and modifies the subject (House and Harman, 1950, p. 82). *Go* is an intransitive verb. *Crazy* is predicative adjective. Further, Quirk et al. (1972) defines adjectives which occur in the predicate position may function as a subject complement, such as in *The view is beautiful*, or as an object complement, such as in *She consider me pretty* (p. 232).

There are certain adjectives that may denote whether the subject of the main verb is the subject of to-infinitive phrase or the object of to-infinitive phrase. After a few predicate – mainly easy, hard, and difficult – the subject of the main verb is the object of the to-infinitive phrase. To understand more how a to-infinitive phrases can carry this sub-function, the following examples are presented. Thus, the general phrase structure of this sub-function can be presented as follows:

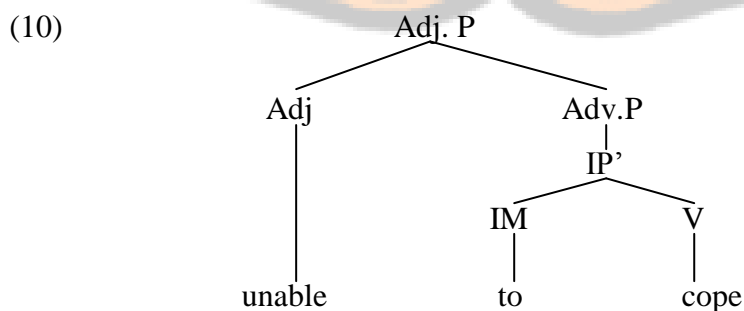
Diagram 11:



In the diagram (11), it can be seen that the IP', which consists of IM + V, is constructed under the Adv.P. In other word, the IP' disguises as the Adv.P. However the Adv.P is the modifier of the Adj as the head word of the phrase. In that way, the IP' automatically carries the same function of the Adv.P which is as the modifier of the Adj. To understand more how a to-infinitive phrases can carry this sub-function, the following examples are presented.

(9) Unfortunately, the current legislative framework *is unable to cope* with this business model effectively and thus needs fundamental changes. (Appendix 7, no. 54, code number: JP1/THU/72)

In sentence above, the to-infinitive (*to cope*) follows an adjective (*unable*). In this case, the to-infinitive modifies the adjective.

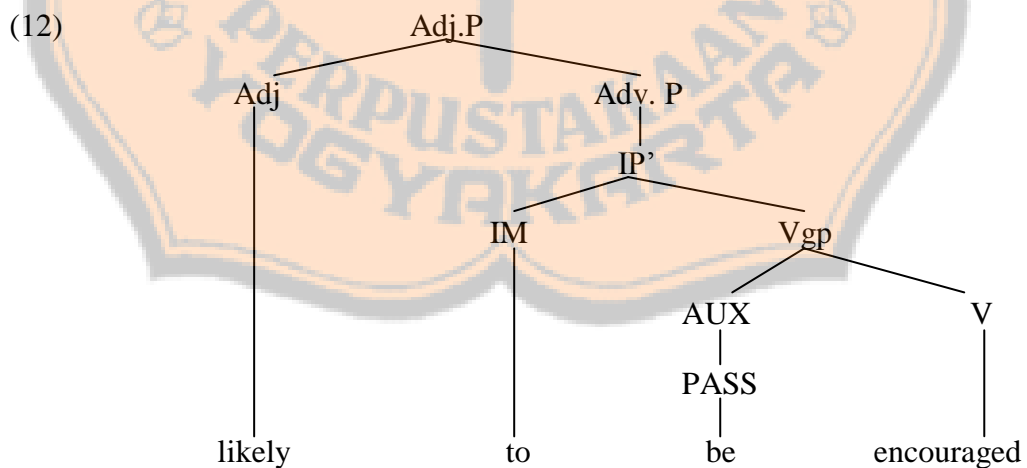


The diagram shows that IM (*to*) and V (*cope*) is part of the IP' and they become '*to cope*'. The IP' is located under the Adv.P which indicates that the IP' disguises as and part of the Adv.P. The Adv.P itself is used in that phrase to be the modifier of the Adj as the head of the phrase. They become one unity as Adj.P.

Now, look at another example below that has been provided by the researcher. In the example (11) below, it can be easily spotted an adjective phrase '*likely to be encouraged*'. The word '*likely*' is an adjective and '*to be encouraged*' is a to-infinitive phrase in passive form.

(11) If there is a lack of confidence then borrowing is not *likely to be encouraged* by falling interest rates. (Appendix 7, no. 60, code number: JP4/FRI/12)

Therefore, the tree diagram of the adjective phrase in example (11) is presented as follows:



In the tree diagram above, it can be seen that IM (*to*) and passive form of V (*be encouraged*) is part of the IP' and they become '*to be encouraged*'. The IP' is

located under the Adv.P which indicates that the IP' is disguised as and part of the Adv.P. The Adv.P itself is used in that phrase to be the modifier of the Adj as the head of the phrase. They become one unity as Adj.P.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter is divided into two parts. The first part is the conclusions which present the essential point of the discussion. The second part is the recommendations which propose to other future researchers who have the same interest in analyzing the to-infinitive phrase.

A. Conclusions

The research question formulated in this research was “what functions of to-infinitive phrases occur in the Jakarta Post articles?” Based on the result of the analysis, there were 99 examples of to-infinitive phrases from 84 sentences occurred in the six articles. Those findings were distributed into three main functions of to-infinitive phrases described by Frank (1972). Of those examples of to-infinitive phrases found, 37 to-infinitive phrases belonged to the first main function, the nominal function of to-infinitive phrase; 53 to-infinitive phrases belonged to the second main function, the adjectival function of to-infinitive phrase; and 9 to-infinitive phrases belonged to the third main function, the adverbial function of to-infinitive phrase.

Through the data findings, it could be concluded that the adjectival function of to-infinitive phrase was the most frequent function of to-infinitive phrase occurred in the six Jakarta Post articles. Then, it was followed by the nominal function of to-infinitive phrase. Then, the adverbial function had the fewer occurrences from the total finding.

When the syntactic analysis was applied to each example given in chapter 4, the researcher discovered that the to-infinitive phrases may function as the head of the phrase, as the complement of the phrase or as the modifier of the phrase. However, in some cases, they mostly function as the complement of the phrase.

B. Recommendations

Since the analysis of grammar is interesting to be conducted, there are some recommendations proposed for conducting the further studies. In this research, the researcher only emphasized the analysis of the functions of to-infinitive phrases. Literally, this research can be beneficial for the practical field as well as in the academic field, typically either educational or linguistic studies.

For the educational study, the researcher expects the object of this research can be used as a proper material for ‘Structure’ and ‘Syntax’ courses in English Language Education Study Program (ELESP) of Sanata Dharma University. In ‘Structure’ course, the students are able to expand their knowledge to analyze the structure of the to-infinitive phrase constructed either in formal speech or text.

Besides, the students enables to observe the process of to-infinitive phrases modifying other phrases by noticing the existence of the X' bar theory in 'Syntax' course.

This analysis can also be beneficial for teachers as reference to consider the syntactic process of language in the classroom. As teachers, they can adopt the subject of this research as the reference to introduce the global issues towards the students. The researcher expects that this subject can be beneficial for students to enhance their skills in creating a communicative sentences by using to-infinitive phrases either in their writing or speaking. Furthermore, the students of English Language Education Study Program (ELESP) of Sanata Dharma University can use the object of the study as the proper material to test the students' comprehension or perception towards grammar occurring in the formal speech or text.

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Appendix 1: The Jakarta Post article which published on Monday, July 25th, 2016 entitled ASEAN Unity at Risk.

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ASEAN unity at risk

Indonesia has insisted that ASEAN will continue to push for the issuance of a statement on the South China Sea acceptable to all of its member states, following the move by Cambodia to block a consensus statement on how to counter China's territorial expansion in the region.

5 The foreign ministers of 10 countries that make up ASEAN deliberated for several hours during three sessions, including over lunch, but remained deadlocked because Cambodia did not want China to be criticized, diplomats said.

“It's really a loyalist of the big country C,” a diplomat who attended closed-door meetings said as quoted by The Associated Press, referring to China.

10 Earlier this month, an international tribunal in The Hague ruled against China's expansive claims in the disputed shipping corridor, prompting the East Asian giant to put pressure on ASEAN and pull favors from countries highly dependent on aid and investment from Beijing.

15 Just two weeks after the ruling by the UN-sanctioned Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA), the region's top diplomats joined the 49th ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meeting (AMM) in Vientiane, Laos.

The foreign ministers were expected to talk about terrorism, the economy, climate change, security, the impact of Brexit and other issues. But all this has been overshadowed by the Hague-based tribunal ruling.

20 ASEAN prides itself on consensus diplomacy, only issuing joint statements if all member states agree to them. A failure to do so will most likely damage the organization's reputation and relevance.

25 Negotiators from ASEAN member countries, who have been working to hammer out a joint communiqué since Wednesday, are still seeking common ground on the few contentious points to be made in the statement, Foreign Minister Retno LP Marsudi said on Sunday.

“We have the time to do our very best [to reach a consensus on the joint communiqué],” she said.

30 Members of the Indonesian delegation had contributed to the efforts to bring unity to all ASEAN member states in a language that was acceptable to all parties, the minister said, signaling the possibility of a watered-down communiqué.

“I don't think any ASEAN member states want this year's AMM to fail to issue a joint communiqué, so Indonesia has continued to build on the positive spirit in order that we can achieve common ground,” Retno said.

35 Diplomats, speaking on condition of anonymity because they were not authorized to discuss the matter with the media, said the draft communique to be issued by the ministers left blank spaces under the heading “South China Sea” until a consensus could be reached.

40 “I think ASEAN and China have a wider picture than the South China Sea, and we will be working for the issuance of the joint communique,” Aung Lynn, the director general of Myanmar’s ASEAN Affairs Department, told reporters.

Diplomats in the meeting were determined to avoid a replay of the 2012 debacle, when for the first time in its 49-year history the bloc failed to issue a joint statement for a regional foreign ministers meeting.

45 Indonesia gathered all of ASEAN’s top delegates on Saturday night for an informal retreat after attending a welcoming dinner hosted by Laos Foreign Minister Saleumxay Kommasith at the Lao Plaza hotel.

The gathering was meant to boost camaraderie among ASEAN members ahead of the AMM plenary the following day. But many also considered the meeting to be an attempt to wean Cambodia off Chinese influence.

50 Cambodia is heavily dependent on Chinese aid and investment. Last week, Cambodia’s Prime Minister Hun Sen announced China would give his government around US\$600 million in soft loans.

55 Even before the ruling on the South China Sea, Hun Sen — a close ally of Beijing — said that he would flatly reject any decision by the tribunal on China’s claims in the South China Sea.

This was further reinforced when the country shot down attempts to insert strong language into the negotiated text, pushing to strike out any reference to the militarization of the South China Sea in this year’s meeting.

60 Laos, which is also a Chinese ally, has been careful not to take sides because of its position as the host, but it supports Cambodia’s veto.

Retno claimed that the informal meeting had managed to cool the situation, allowing for the resumption of negotiations into the third day of meetings, when ASEAN is set to host China in the first of 10 Post Ministerial Conferences (PMCs).

65 Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi, who will attend the meeting on Monday, reiterated his government’s position that it will only accept bilateral negotiations.

70 “Every country has the same position as China, that is that we should fully and effectively implement the regional Code of Conduct [CoC], and in that CoC it clearly states the dispute should be resolved by peaceful, sit-down talks between the parties directly concerned,” he said as quoted by The Associated Press.

Appendix 2: The Jakarta Post article which published on Tuesday, July 26th, 2016 entitled ASEAN caves to China.

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ASEAN caves to China

After hectic negotiations, ASEAN foreign ministers who had gathered in the Laos capital Vientiane for the 49th ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Meeting (AMM) produced a communiqué that amounted to little more than a slap on the wrist for China over its territorial ambitions in the South China Sea.

5 In a joint communiqué released after the three-day talks, the foreign ministers of ASEAN said only that they remained “seriously concerned over recent and ongoing developments” in the South China Sea.

The communiqué, which was finally agreed following stonewalling efforts by Cambodia, an ally of

10 China in the region with the aid of host country Laos, refrained from even mentioning China by name when referring to the developments in question.

In what many described as a diplomatic victory for China, the joint statement failed to mention a recent decision by an international arbitration panel in a dispute between the Philippines and China that ruled Beijing's claims in the South China Sea were illegal and that the Philippines was justifiably the aggrieved party.

15 “We reaffirmed the importance of maintaining and promoting peace, security, stability, safety and freedom of navigation in and over-flight above the South China Sea,” the joint statement said.

“We further reaffirmed the need to enhance mutual trust and confidence, exercise self-restraint in the conduct of activities and avoid actions that may further complicate the situation,” it said.

Such statements have previously been issued, notably after an ASEAN-US summit in California, US, in February.

The communiqué was agreed only an hour before the group met with China's Foreign Minister Wang Yi in the ASEAN-China Post Ministerial Conference (PMC).

25

Indonesia's Foreign Minister Retno LP Marsudi, who had taken the initiative to break the deadlock by holding informal meetings among ASEAN's top diplomats, claimed that the communiqué was an example of the regional grouping's unity.

30 “The consensus to issue a negotiated communiqué acceptable to all member states showcased ASEAN unity and centrality, creating a positive atmosphere in the midst of the AMM and PMC meetings,” Retno told reporters after the ASEAN-China talks.

Behind the scenes, Retno played a crucial role in bringing her counterparts

35 together, leveraging the neighbors' historical and political affinities to work out a consensus.

Many who joined the negotiations said that division was deep within ASEAN at this time.

40 An ASEAN diplomat who spoke on the condition of anonymity claimed that Laos Prime Minister Thongloun Sisoulith personally persuaded Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen on Monday morning to revert to his stance of supporting Beijing.

The joint communiqué was adopted shortly after the early morning gathering of foreign ministers and was published during the meeting with China's Yi.

45 Retno said that talks with China remained "constructive" despite mentions of the South China Sea issue.

Yi declined to comment on the communiqué, and briefly mentioned the issue in a joint statement with ASEAN recognizing that "maintaining peace and stability in the South China Sea region serves the fundamental interests of ASEAN member states and China as well as the international community," Chinese state news agency Xinhua reported.

50 When asked about the intransigence of Laos and Cambodia, which is heavily dependent on Chinese aid and investment, Retno said that differences were not uncommon in ASEAN.

55 "There will always be differences among countries and Yi declined to comment on the communiqué but at least it showcases the earnestness of all member states in safeguarding their unity and ASEAN's centrality," Retno said.

The communiqué is considered a step up from another joint statement adopted in an earlier retreat in February, when ASEAN foreign ministers agreed on respecting "legal and diplomatic processes."

60 Separately, however, Yi commented on the international tribunal's ruling on the South China Sea as "amounting to prescribing a dose of the wrong medicine [...] and it seems that certain countries outside the region have got all worked up, keeping the fever high," he said, in apparent reference to the US.

65 "And if the prescription is wrong it will not help cure any disease. That's why we urge other counties in the region to lower the temperature," he told a news conference after 90 minutes of talks with the ASEAN ministers.

Yi said about 80 percent of that time was spent on ASEAN-China relations and only 20 percent on the South China Sea. He joked that reporters had expended

70 more than 80 percent of the question-and-answer time on the South China Sea. "Both China and ASEAN believe this page should have been turned and the temperature lowered," he said as quoted by The Associated Press.

Appendix 3 The Jakarta Post article which published on Wednesday, July 27th, 2016 entitled Indonesia's tactful diplomacy key to uniting ASEAN.

000 **Indonesia's tactful diplomacy key to uniting ASEAN**

The 49th annual ASEAN Ministerial Meeting (AMM) in Vientiane, Laos, was concluded with the issuance of a joint communiqué by the bloc's top diplomats, a feat their biggest critics wrongly predicted was impossible.

5 One of the most hotly debated points in the communiqué was the inclusion of a subsection on the South China Sea (SCS) debacle.

"This [agreed text] is proof that ASEAN is able to come together as one in times of trouble, in order to safeguard its home and common interests," Foreign Minister Retno LP Marsudi said on Tuesday.

10 The road to an ASEAN consensus was a dynamic process. For three days, Retno ran a diplomatic marathon of sorts, approaching each of the ASEAN foreign ministers separately to consolidate support for a consensus.

It was Indonesia that also took the initiative of convening the ministers in an informal retreat ahead of the AMM plenary as a means to build trust among member states.

15 The joint communiqué is an outcome document of the AMM that reflects the views and agreement of ASEAN foreign ministers on various subjects of regional interest.

20 For Indonesia, this year's notable AMM joint communiqué includes points on the eradication of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, the protection of migrant workers' rights in ASEAN, the continuous improvement of ASEAN's processes and mechanisms, the increase in maritime cooperation, small and medium enterprise (SME) cooperation, trafficking in persons and counterterrorism, the commitment to safeguard the Southeast Asia region from nuclear weapons, the support of Palestinian independence, increased ASEAN
25 connectivity and cooperation on the 2025 ASEAN Vision and the 2030 UN Agenda for sustainable development.

At a time when the world's attention is fixated on security in Southeast Asia, the communique reaffirms the commitment of ASEAN member states to maintain regional peace and stability, including in the SCS.

30 Another notable point in this year's negotiated text was ASEAN's commitment on the full respect of diplomatic and legal processes involving ASEAN and non-ASEAN parties in order to resolve overlapping territorial claims on land and at sea and in accordance with the rule of law, including the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).

35 "ASEAN's commitment in the joint communique showcases ASEAN's consistency in maintaining regional peace and stability by promoting international law," Retno said.

At Indonesia's initiative, the AMM also issued a joint statement of ASEAN foreign ministers on protecting regional security, peace and stability. The

40 statement is seen as reaffirming the strong commitment to protect ASEAN's home and ensure the region remains peaceful and stable.

It also reaffirms ASEAN's commitment to uphold the Charter of the UN, the ASEAN Charter and the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC) in Southeast Asia in country-to-country engagements.

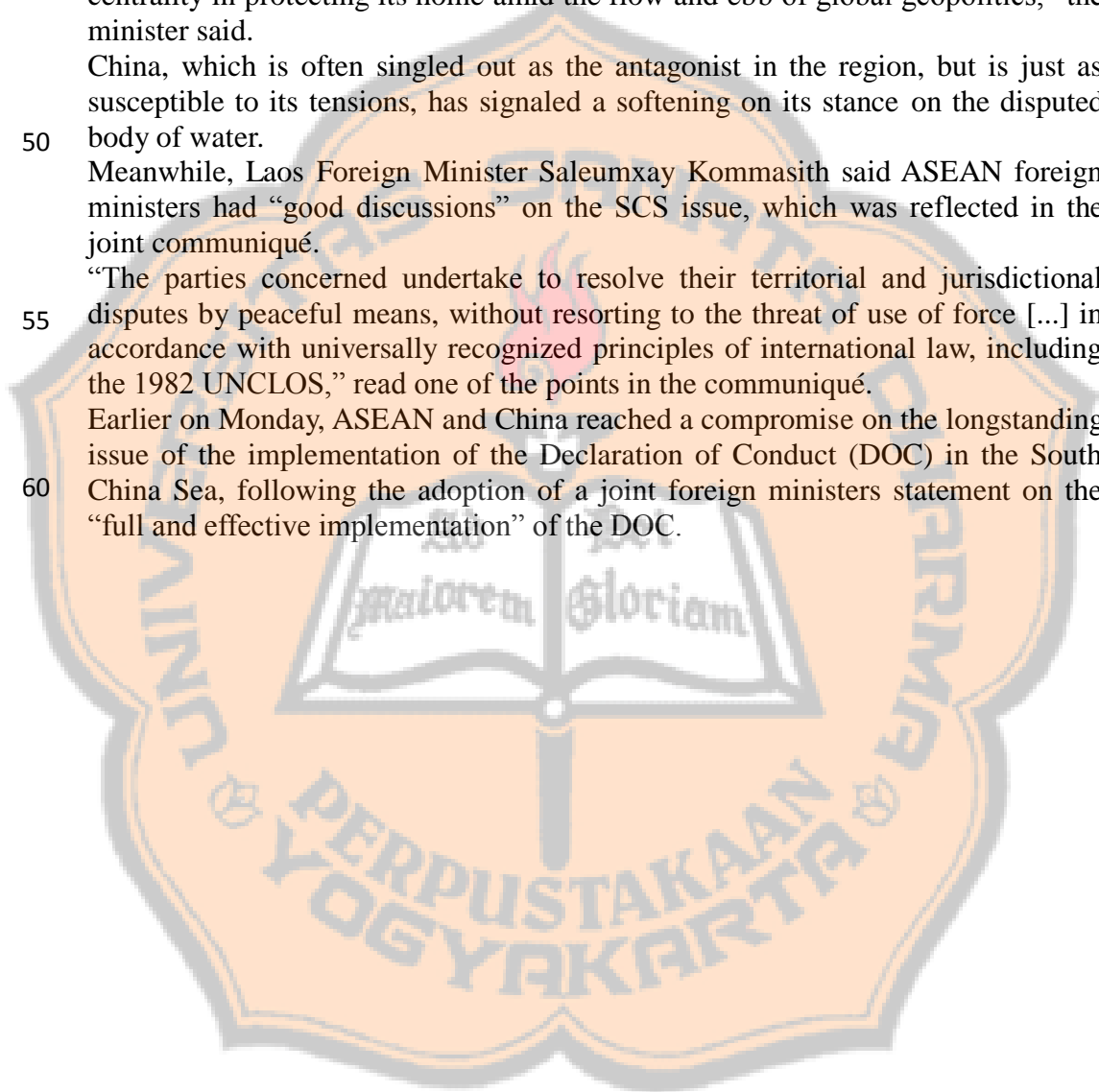
45 "The joint statement of ASEAN foreign ministers showcases ASEAN unity and centrality in protecting its home amid the flow and ebb of global geopolitics," the minister said.

China, which is often singled out as the antagonist in the region, but is just as susceptible to its tensions, has signaled a softening on its stance on the disputed
50 body of water.

Meanwhile, Laos Foreign Minister Saleumxay Kommasith said ASEAN foreign ministers had "good discussions" on the SCS issue, which was reflected in the joint communiqué.

55 "The parties concerned undertake to resolve their territorial and jurisdictional disputes by peaceful means, without resorting to the threat of use of force [...] in accordance with universally recognized principles of international law, including the 1982 UNCLOS," read one of the points in the communiqué.

Earlier on Monday, ASEAN and China reached a compromise on the longstanding issue of the implementation of the Declaration of Conduct (DOC) in the South
60 China Sea, following the adoption of a joint foreign ministers statement on the "full and effective implementation" of the DOC.



Appendix 4 The Jakarta Post article which published on Thursday, July 28th, 2016 entitled Taxing *Pokémon* is possible.

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Taxing *Pokémon* is possible

This July, there are two important things relating to taxation: the tax amnesty and *Pokémon Go*. In this article, I would like to discuss the latter. It is certainly not about how to play the game, but rather about how to tax it. *Pokémon Go* is a game based on the augmented reality concept, enabling digital objects to be placed on top of the real world. Hence reality is augmented or supplemented.

5 In this case, the technology puts Pokémon monsters, and items such as gyms and “PokeStops”, on top of places in the real world.

While playing *Pokémon Go*, players are offered the chance to purchase “PokeCoins” to buy items in the game. Wired reported that Niantic, the game developer, was earning US\$1 million in a day from selling PokeCoins, and it is only the beginning. They have already set up a plan to put their PokeStops and gyms in places near certain business locations for a fee to increase businesses’ foot traffic.

10 MacDonal’s has allegedly entered into such an agreement in Japan. Now, imagine this situation. Some teenagers in Jakarta decide to swipe their dad’s credit card to buy PokeCoins. The mother of one of the players sends a text message asking her son to buy her some groceries. By looking at his screen, the son sees a supermarket next to a PokeStop and shops there.

15 Here, we can see a scenario where a foreign company does business in Indonesia in an amazing way. In the olden days, a foreign company could do business through a few options: selling its products directly to a local company, establishing a subsidiary, setting up a branch or contracting an agent to represent it. Under a typical double tax agreement, in the first two cases, Indonesia has no taxing right over the income the foreign company earns.

20 Hence, although income flows from Indonesia, the Indonesian tax office has no right to tax it. The rationale for this is that the foreign company does not use any public goods in Indonesia. As a result, Indonesia cannot tax its income.

On the contrary, in the last two cases, that company has a permanent establishment and as such, is liable to pay taxes on income it earns. The rationale is that the branch or the agent undoubtedly uses public goods in Indonesia (roads, security, etc.) and is, as such, liable to pay taxes.

25 What about *Pokémon Go*? It is clear that Niantic does business in Indonesia and earns money as a result. The question is, can Indonesia tax it? The answer is complicated. Niantic clearly uses servers, located in an unknown location, to do business and the game players access those servers to play and pay.

35 Legally, Indonesia can only tax Niantic’s income if it has a permanent establishment. Unfortunately, a permanent establishment, as the name suggests, requires a certain degree of permanence to exist. In the olden days, this could be established simply by looking at a company’s office, warehouse or factory.

40 Niantic, however, does not have an office or anything like that and therefore, no
permanent establishment. This means it does not use security or other public
goods. Right? Not that simple. It is true that Niantic has no office in Indonesia,
but it relies on network connection and electricity through which its users access
its servers. It also uses landmarks such as the National Monument (Monas) to
45 place its monsters. So, Niantic in this sense uses public facilities in Indonesia to
do business. As a result, it is right that it should pay taxes here.

Does it, though? Unlikely, because it has no permanent establishment. By
definition, a permanent establishment requires a degree of permanence. In an
online business, the only thing that can indicate this is the location of a server. It is
50 unlikely that Niantic has servers in Indonesia, and therefore, no permanent
establishment. Hence, Indonesia cannot tax Niantic's income although it is clear
that it uses Indonesian infrastructure to do business.

To alleviate this issue, there are two alternatives, both requiring fundamental
legislative changes. Firstly, it is possible to withhold tax on a gross basis on
55 payments made to Niantic. At the moment, the financial industry is ready to see
data exchange on credit card usage with the Directorate General of Taxation, so it
would be simple to separate such payments and withhold the tax. This industry
has been withholding taxes for some time, for instance on income tax levied on its
employees and on interest payments. Thus, technically it is possible.

60 At the end of the financial year, Niantic can elect to be taxed on a net basis, as
opposed to a gross amount in the withholding regime, and lodge tax returns for
that purpose. The benefits of this model are twofold: additional tax revenue and an
increased tax base. This would also enable the Indonesian tax office to efficiently
levy tax on other companies practicing similar business models, such as Google or
65 Apple.

Second, it is possible to extend the definition of permanent establishment to
include the so-called virtual permanent establishment. In essence, this alternative
removes the permanence requirement imposed in the conventional definition for
online businesses. This, however, may be more difficult to implement, as all
70 treaties would have to be renegotiated.

All in all, it is the view of this article that online businesses are a potential source
of tax revenue. Unfortunately, the current legislative framework is unable to cope
with this business model effectively and thus needs fundamental changes. With
tax laws planned to be amended in the near future, *Pokémon Go* may provide an
75 indication that today could be a good time to start thinking about this issue.

Appendix 5 The Jakarta Post article which published on Friday, July 29th, 2016 entitled Rate cuts are better than negative rates.

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Rate cuts are better than negative rates

Monetary policy has become increasingly complicated. We have rising interest rates in some parts of the world. We have falling interest rates in other parts of the world.

5 Some central banks have taken rates negative. For investors it is important to understand how such changes in monetary policy affect the economy at large.

Lower rates can boost economic growth in three ways. Traditionally lower rates may encourage borrowing. This is old fashioned supply and demand. If the price of borrowing goes down, the demand for borrowing goes up. The problem is that borrowing is not just about the price of credit. Borrowing also depends on

10 confidence. Borrowers need to be confident about their future.

Lenders need to be confident about the borrower's future. If there is a lack of confidence then borrowing is not likely to be encouraged by falling interest rates.

Lower rates may reduce saving. This is different from encouraging borrowing, because confidence in the future seems to play less of a role. If savers receive a

15 lower return on their savings, their attitude may be "I might as well spend; there is no point in saving." There is an exception to this rule. If I am "saving up" — saving money to buy a car or for a holiday — then it will take longer to save the required amount if interest rates are reduced (therefore I will delay my spending).

Reducing interest rates will move money between different groups in society.

20 Lower rates take income from people who have savings and give it to people who have debt.

The fact that the Bank of England is likely to cut rates in August makes my father unhappy, because he has savings.

25 The fact that the Bank of England is likely to cut rates in August makes me happy, because I have a variable interest rate mortgage.

The Bank of England is reducing my father's income and increasing my income (clearly I view this as a good thing. My father does not share that view).

If reducing rates can stimulate growth, why not keep going into negative territory?

30 The reason, as the Swiss, Swedes and Danes have discovered and the Japanese may be about to find out, is that negative rates do not necessarily act as an economic stimulus. Negative interest rates are a tax on banks and large savers, and are thus a thinly disguised fiscal policy.

Banks are legally required to hold reserves with the central bank. The central bank charges banks a negative rate of interest on those reserves. This creates a legal

35 obligation to pay the central bank money. A legal obligation to pay a branch of the government money is commonly referred to as a tax.

If negative rates act as a tax, then the economic stimulus of negative rates is the same as the economic stimulus of increasing a tax. Increasing taxes are not generally considered an economic stimulus.

40 Banks can pass on negative rates to large customers, who have no choice but to hold cash in a bank. Small customers can avoid negative rates by holding physical cash. The increase in demand for high denomination bank notes in countries with negative interest rates indicates this demand for cash. Large bank customers may choose to try and reduce their cash holding in the face of negative rates. By
45 spending or lending cash as their deposit rates turn negative, large bank customers may boost economic growth.

So reducing rates should be an economic positive — although how rate cuts impact the economy will vary. Taking rates negative is a less clearly an economic positive. The stimulus of negative rates will depend on whether the disincentive to save can offset the effects of the tax that negative rates represent.

50 Investors should bear all this in mind as interest rates continue to move around.



Appendix 6 The Jakarta Post article which published on Saturday, July 30th, 2016 entitled Women, disasters and climate change.

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Women, disasters and climate change

The floods and landslides that recently struck several parts of Indonesia emphasize the fact that climate change is no longer just a prediction, but is inevitable. From the many natural disasters in the past three years, National Disaster Mitigation Agency (BNPB) data show that 95 percent of 1,053 incidents
5 in 2016 were related to meteorological causes such as floods and landslides, which killed 157 and affected around 1.7 million people.

In his speech in 2009, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said climate change affected people of all ages and gender albeit in different scales and intensity. However, the most vulnerable are the poor, while women are disproportionately
10 affected as compared with men, with a ratio of 4:1. According to the World Bank (2008), 61 percent of victims from the Myanmar hurricane were female, 80 percent from the Aceh tsunami and 67 percent from Hurricane Gorky in Bangladesh.

Women also endure greater ongoing suffering from the impacts of climate change. For example, failed crops causing food scarcity may further result in a sharp
15 increase in malnutrition among women and girls — as many traditions prioritize food for men and boys as the breadwinners of the family. During long droughts, women must walk as far as 10 kilometers just to fetch a bucket of water for their
20 families.

These circumstances may lead to the misperception that women are more vulnerable to the impacts of disasters because of their weak physical characteristics; in reality, it is gender inequality that contributes to the high
proportion of women's suffering amid disasters.

A study conducted by the London School of Economics on natural disasters in 141 countries in 1981-2002 concluded that in situations where women had no
25 social or economic rights, the number of women victims tended to be higher than men. The study further found that once these rights were balanced between the two genders, the proportion of fatalities between men and women tended to be
30 equal.

Another factor is that women are seldom involved in decision making processes to access and utilize land and livelihood resources, which furthers their vulnerability
35 to the impacts of natural disasters.

Ironically, although women are the most vulnerable, they are not equipped with sufficient knowledge or skills to prepare themselves to face the impacts of climate

- 40 change. Various policies on climate change still embed a gender bias.
Policies on information access related to climate change should apply different strategies for women in adapting to climate change.
- Women lack access to information on the impacts of climate change and related policies. If the information is provided in the form of brochures, leaflets or other
45 print media, the government apparently does not take into consideration the fact that the literacy rate of women remains low. The illiteracy rate of women aged above 10 is double that of men. The higher the illiteracy rate and the greater the difficulties in accessing information, the greater women's vulnerability.
- On the other hand, the successful initiatives of women in applying their
50 knowledge and skills in adapting to climate change are not necessarily acknowledged.
- There is only minimal involvement from women in discussions and policy development on climate issues, from the community level up to the international level.
- 55 Meanwhile, women themselves often lack confidence, given limits on freedom of expression.
- With high risk of natural disasters and climate change, Indonesia should empower women to play a more significant role in adapting to climate change. This could start with collecting gender-segregated data that includes data on the people's
60 level of understanding of climate change, their various concerns, the initiatives taken and other relevant issues.
- With this data pool, issues related to disaster mitigation and adaptation for both men and women could be addressed. It would be naive to develop policies and strategies without valid data.
- 65 Second, women should be involved in developing policies and decision making on climate issues. Information on climate issues should be accessible particularly to those in rural areas that depend on agriculture and forest products as their source of livelihood, in which the climate is an important factor in determining successful harvest or crop failure.
- 70 Third, through cultural reconstruction in the community, women should have equal rights to education and healthcare and be provided with the skills to survive independently. This would encourage women not only to help themselves but also to contribute to their society in mitigating the impacts of disasters and climate change.
- 75 With this drive, women can become assets rather than a burden in any disaster or climate change mitigation efforts. As Mary Robinson and Wangari Maathai stated in the *Huffington Post* in 2010, "The battle to protect the environment is not solely about technological innovation — it is also about empowering women and their communities to hold their governments accountable for results."

In this part, the functions of to-infinitive phrase will be classified and grouped based on three main function of to-infinitive phrase as mention before in review of literature. There are some codes used to classify and describe the functions of t-infinitive phrase. Those codes will be revealed as follows:

1. Nominal Function:

- A. As subject
- B. As object of verb
- C. As subject complement
- D. As appositive

2. Adjectival Function

3. Adverbial Function:

- A. Modifying the entire sentence
- B. Modifying the verb
- C. Modifying the adjective
- D. Modifying the adverb

To indicate the functions carried by the to-infinitives, the researcher employs some codes. The numbers (1, 2, and 3) stand for the three main functions of to-infinitive phrases which are mainly used to classify the findings. Then, the alphabet (A, B, C, and D) is used to classify the sub-function of those three main functions. For examples, 1B shows that a to-infinitive phrase carries the function number 1 which is nominal function and belongs to the sub-function B which is as the object of verb. Next, the data are classified into one table. The researcher also employs code number in order to ease the readers in finding the to-infinitive

phrases in the articles. One example of the existing code number is JP1/MON/2. In that code number, JP denotes the articles from the Jakarta Post that was used by the researcher. Then, it is followed by the number 1 to 6 which occurs next to JP referring to the sequence series of the articles. MON stands for Monday. It symbolizes the day when the newspaper articles were published. Another symbol of day will be TUE for Tuesday, WED for Wednesday, THU for Thursday, FRI for Friday, and SAT for Saturday. Meanwhile, the last number indicates the position or the exact line of the to-infinitive phrases occurred in each articles.

Appendix 7 The Data Categorization of The Function of To-infinitive Phrases in the six articles of the Jakarta Post.

| No. | Sentences Containing of Infinitive Phrase | Code Number | The Function of To-Infinitive |
|-----|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Indonesia has insisted that ASEAN will continue to <i>push</i> ¹ for the issuance of a statement on the South China Sea acceptable to all of its member states, following the move by Cambodia to <i>block</i> ² a consensus statement on how to counter China's territorial expansion in the region. | ¹ JP1/MON/1 ² JP1/MON/3 | ¹ 1B ² 2 |
| 2 | Cambodia did not want <i>China to be criticized</i> . | JP1/MON/7 | 2 |
| 3 | Earlier this month, an international tribunal in The Hague ruled against China's expansive claims in the disputed shipping corridor, prompting the East Asian giant to <i>put</i> pressure on ASEAN and pull favors from countries highly dependent on aid and investment from Beijing. | JP1/MON/12 | 2 |

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| 4 | The foreign ministers <i>were expected to talk</i> about terrorism, the economy, climate change, security, the impact of Brexit and other issues. | JP1/MON/17 | 1B |
| 5 | A <i>failure to do so</i> will most likely damage the organization's reputation and relevance. | JP1/MON/21 | 2 |
| 6 | Negotiators from ASEAN member countries, who <i>have been working to hammer out</i> ¹ a joint communiqué since Wednesday, are still seeking common ground on <i>the few contentious points to be made</i> ² in the statement, ... | ¹ JP1/MON/23 ² JP1/MON/25 | ¹ 1B ² 2 |
| 7 | We have <i>the time to do</i> ¹ our very best [<i>to reach a consensus</i> ² on the joint communiqué], ... | ¹ JP1/MON/27 ² JP1/MON/27 | ¹ 2 ² 1D |
| 8 | I don't think any ASEAN member states want <i>this year's AMM to fail to issue</i> ¹ a joint communiqué, so Indonesia <i>has continued to build</i> ² on the positive spirit in order that we can achieve common ground, ... | ¹ JP1/MON/32 ² JP1/MON/33 | ¹ 2 ² 1B |
| 9 | Diplomats, speaking on condition of anonymity because they <i>were not authorized to discuss</i> ¹ the matter with the media, said <i>the draft communiqué to be issued</i> ² by the ministers left blank spaces under the heading "South China Sea" until a consensus could be reached. | ¹ JP1/MON/36 ² JP1/MON/36 | ¹ 1B ² 2 |
| 10 | Diplomats in the meeting <i>were determined to avoid</i> ¹ a replay of the 2012 debacle, when for the first time in its 49-year history the bloc <i>failed to issue</i> ² a joint statement for a regional foreign ministers meeting. | ¹ JP1/MON/42 ² JP1/MON/43 | ¹ 1B ² 1B |

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| 11 | The gathering <i>was meant to boost</i> camaraderie among ASEAN members ahead of the AMM plenary the following day. | JP1/MON/43 | 1B |
| 12 | But many also considered <i>the meeting to be¹ an attempt to wean²</i> Cambodia off Chinese influence. | ¹ .JP1/MON/49 ² .JP1/MON/50 | ¹ .2 ² .2 |
| 13 | This was further reinforced when the country shot down <i>attempts to insert¹</i> strong language into the negotiated text, <i>pushing to strike out²</i> any reference to the militarization of the South China Sea in this year's meeting. | ¹ .JP1/MON/52 ² .JP1/MON/53 | ¹ .1B ² .2 |
| 14 | Laos, which is also a Chinese ally, <i>has been careful not to take</i> sides because of its position as the host, ... | JP1/MON/60 | 1B |
| 15 | Retno claimed that the informal meeting <i>had managed to cool¹</i> the situation, allowing for the resumption of negotiations into the third day of meetings, when ASEAN <i>is set to host²</i> China in the first of 10 Post Ministerial Conferences. | ¹ .JP1/MON/62 ² .JP1/MON/64 | ¹ .1B ² .1B |
| 16 | In what many described as a diplomatic victory for China, the joint statement <i>failed to mention</i> a recent decision by an international arbitration panel in a dispute between the Philippines and China ... | JP2/TUE/13 | 1B |
| 17 | We further reaffirmed <i>the need to enhance</i> mutual trust and confidence, ... | JP2/TUE/19 | 2 |
| 18 | Indonesia's Foreign Minister Retno LP Marsudi, who had taken <i>the initiative to break</i> the deadlock by holding informal meetings among ASEAN's top diplomats, claimed that the communiqué was an example of | JP2/TUE/27-28 | 2 |

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| | the regional grouping's unity. | | |
| 19 | <i>The consensus to issue</i> a negotiated communiqué acceptable to all member states showcased ASEAN unity and centrality, creating a positive atmosphere in the midst of the AMM and PMC meetings | JP2/TUE/30 | 2 |
| 20 | Behind the scenes, Retno played a crucial role in bringing her counterparts together, leveraging <i>the neighbors' historical and political affinities to work out</i> a consensus. | JP2/TUE/35 | 2 |
| 21 | An ASEAN diplomat who spoke on the condition of anonymity claimed that Laos Prime Minister Thongloun Sisoulith personally persuaded <i>Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen on Monday morning to revert</i> to his stance of supporting Beijing. | JP2/TUE/41 | 2 |
| 22 | Yi <i>declined to comment</i> on the communiqué, ... | JP2/TUE/47 | 1B |
| 23 | There will always be differences among countries and Yi <i>declined to comment</i> on the communiqué, ... | JP2/TUE/55 | 1B |
| 24 | That's why we urge <i>other counties in the region to lower</i> the temperature, ... | JP2/TUE/66 | 2 |
| 25 | This is proof that ASEAN <i>is able to come</i> ¹ together as one in times of trouble, <i>in order to safeguard</i> ² its home and common interests, ... | JP3/WED/6 JP3/WED/6-7 | ¹ 1B ² 3B |
| 26 | For three days, Retno ran a diplomatic marathon of sorts, approaching <i>each of the ASEAN foreign ministers separately to consolidate</i> support for a consensus. | JP3/WED/11 | 2 |
| 27 | It was Indonesia that also took the initiative of convening the ministers in an informal retreat ahead of the AMM plenary as <i>a means to build</i> trust | JP3/WED/13 | 2 |

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| | among member states. | | |
| 28 | For Indonesia, this year's notable AMM joint communiqué includes points on the eradication of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, the protection of migrant workers' rights in ASEAN, the continuous improvement of ASEAN's processes and mechanisms, the increase in maritime cooperation, small and medium enterprise (SME) cooperation, trafficking in persons and counterterrorism, <i>the commitment to safeguard</i> the Southeast Asia region from nuclear weapons, ... | JP3/WED/23 | 2 |
| 29 | At a time when the world's attention is fixated on security in Southeast Asia, the communiqué reaffirms <i>the commitment of ASEAN member states to maintain</i> regional peace and stability, ... | JP3/WED/28 | 2 |
| 30 | Another notable point in this year's negotiated text was ASEAN's commitment on the full respect of diplomatic and legal processes involving ASEAN and non-ASEAN parties <i>in order to resolve</i> overlapping territorial claims, ... | JP3/WED/32 | 3B |
| 31 | The statement is seen as reaffirming <i>the strong commitment to protect</i> ASEAN's home and ensure the region remains peaceful and stable. | JP3/WED/40 | 2 |
| 32 | It also reaffirms <i>ASEAN's commitment to uphold</i> the Charter of the UN, ... | JP3/WED/42 | 2 |
| 33 | The parties concerned <i>undertake to resolve</i> their territorial and jurisdictional disputes by peaceful means, ... | JP3/WED/49 | 1B |

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| 34 | <i>Pokémon Go</i> is a game based on the augmented reality concept, enabling <i>digital objects to be placed</i> on top of the real world. | JP4/THU/4-5 | 2 |
| 35 | While playing <i>Pokémon Go</i> , players are offered <i>the chance to purchase¹ “PokeCoins” to buy²</i> items in the game. | JP4/THU/8 | ¹ .2 ² .2 |
| 36 | They have already set up <i>a plan to put¹</i> their PokeStops and gyms in places near certain business locations for <i>a fee to increase²</i> businesses’ foot traffic. | ¹ .JP4/THU/11 ² .JP4/THU/12 | ¹ .2 ² .2 |
| 37 | Some teenagers in Jakarta <i>decide to swipe¹ their dad’s credit card to buy²</i> PokeCoins. | ¹ .JP4/THU/15 ² .JP4/THU/16 | ¹ .1B ² .2 |
| 38 | The mother of one of the players sends a text message asking <i>her son to buy</i> her some groceries. | JP4/THU/17 | 2 |
| 39 | In the olden days, a foreign company could do business through a few options: selling its products directly to a local company, establishing a subsidiary, setting up a branch or contracting <i>an agent to represent</i> it. | JP4/THU/22 | 2 |
| 40 | Hence, although income flows from Indonesia, the Indonesian tax office has <i>no right to tax</i> it. | JP4/THU/26 | 2 |
| 41 | On the contrary, in the last two cases, that company has a permanent establishment and as such, <i>is liable to pay</i> taxes on income it earns. | JP4/THU/29 | 3C |
| 42 | Niantic clearly uses <i>servers to do¹</i> business and the game players access <i>those servers to play and pay²</i> . | ¹ .JP4/THU/34 ² .JP4/THU/35 | ¹ .2 ² .2 |
| 43 | A permanent establishment requires <i>a certain degree of permanence to exist</i> . | JP4/THU/38 | 2 |
| 44 | It also uses <i>landmarks such as the National Monument (Monas) to place</i> its monsters. | JP4/THU/44-45 | 2 |

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| 45 | Niantic in this sense uses <i>public facilities in Indonesia to do</i> business. | JP4/THU/45-46 | 2 |
| 46 | Hence, Indonesia cannot tax Niantic's income although it is clear that it uses <i>Indonesian infrastructure to do</i> business. | JP4/THU/52 | 2 |
| 47 | <i>To alleviate this issue, there are two alternatives..</i> | JP4/THU/53 | 1D |
| 48 | Firstly, <i>it is possible to withhold tax</i> on a gross basis on payments made to Niantic | JP4/THU/54 | 1A |
| 49 | At the moment, the financial industry is <i>ready to see¹</i> data exchange on credit card usage with the Directorate General of Taxation, so <i>it would be simple to separate such payments and withhold²</i> the tax. | ¹ JP4/THU/55 ² JP4/THU/57 | ¹ 3C ² 1A |
| 50 | At the end of the financial year, Niantic <i>can elect to be taxed</i> on a net basis, as opposed to a gross amount in the withholding regime, and lodge tax returns for that purpose. | JP4/THU/60 | 1B |
| 51 | This would also enable <i>the Indonesian tax office to efficiently levy</i> tax on other companies practicing similar business models, such as Google or Apple. | JP4/THU/63-64 | 2 |
| 52 | Second, <i>it is possible to extend the definition of permanent establishment¹ to include the so-called virtual permanent establishment².</i> | ¹ JP4/THU/66 ² JP4/THU/66-67 | ¹ 1A ² 2 |
| 53 | This, however, may be more difficult to implement, as all treaties <i>would have to be renegotiated.</i> | JP4/THU/70 | 1B |
| 54 | Unfortunately, the current legislative framework <i>is unable to cope</i> with this business model effectively and thus needs fundamental changes. | JP4/THU/72 | 3C |
| 55 | With tax laws <i>planned to be amended¹</i> in the near future, <i>Pokémon Go</i> may | ¹ JP4/THU/74 ² JP4/THU/75 | ¹ 1B |

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| | provide an indication that today could be <i>a good time to start</i> ² thinking about this issue. | | ² 2 |
| 56 | For investors it is important <i>to understand</i> how such changes in monetary policy affect the economy at large. | JP5/FRI/4-5 | 1A |
| 57 | Borrowers <i>need to be confident</i> about their future. | JP5/FRI/10 | 1B |
| 58 | Lenders <i>need to be confident</i> about the borrower's future. | JP5/FRI/11 | 1B |
| 59 | If there is a lack of confidence then borrowing <i>is not likely to be encouraged</i> by falling interest rates. | JP5/FRI/12 | 3C |
| 60 | This is different from encouraging borrowing, because confidence in the future <i>seems to play</i> less of a role. | JP5/FRI/14 | 1B |
| 61 | If I am "saving up" — <i>saving money to buy</i> ¹ a car or for a holiday — then it will take <i>longer to save</i> ² the required amount if interest rates are reduced (therefore I will delay my spending). | ¹ JP5/FRI/17 ² JP5/FRI/17 | ¹ 1B ² 3C |
| 62 | The fact that the Bank of England <i>is likely to cut</i> rates in August makes my father unhappy, because he has savings. | JP5/FRI/22 | 3C |
| 63 | The fact that the Bank of England <i>is likely to cut</i> rates in August makes me happy, because I have a variable interest rate mortgage. | JP5/FRI/24 | 3C |
| 64 | Banks <i>are legally required to hold</i> reserves with the central bank. | JP5/FRI/33 | 1B |
| 65 | <i>A legal obligation to pay</i> a branch of the government money is commonly referred to as a tax. | JP5/FRI/35 | 2 |
| 66 | Large bank customers <i>may choose to try and reduce</i> their cash holding in the face of negative rates. | JP5/FRI/44 | 1B |
| 67 | The stimulus of negative rates will depend on whether <i>the disincentive to</i> | JP5/FRI/49-50 | 2 |

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| | <i>save</i> can offset the effects of the tax that negative rates represent. | | |
| 68 | Investors should bear all this in mind as interest rates <i>continue to move</i> around. | JP5/FRI/51 | 1B |
| 69 | During long droughts, women <i>must walk as far as 10 kilometers just to fetch</i> a bucket of water for their families. | JP6/SAT/19 | 1B |
| 70 | A study conducted by the London School of Economics on natural disasters in 141 countries in 1981-2002 concluded that in situations where women had no social or economic rights, the number of women victims <i>tended to be higher</i> than men. | JP6/SAT/27 | 1B |
| 71 | The study further found that once these rights were balanced between the two genders, the proportion of fatalities between men and women <i>tended to be equal</i> . | JP6/SAT/30-31 | 1B |
| 72 | Another factor is that women are seldom involved in <i>decision making processes to access and utilize</i> land and livelihood resources, which furthers their vulnerability to the impacts of natural disasters. | JP6/SAT/33-34 | 2 |
| 73 | Ironically, although women are the most vulnerable, they are not equipped with sufficient <i>knowledge or skills to prepare¹ themselves to face²</i> the impacts of climate change. | ¹ JP6/SAT/37 ² JP6/SAT/37 | ¹ 2 ² 2 |
| 74 | With high risk of natural disasters and climate change, Indonesia should empower <i>women to play</i> a more significant role in adapting to climate change. | JP6/SAT/58 | 2 |
| 75 | It would be naive <i>to develop</i> policies and strategies without valid data. | JP6/SAT/63 | 1A |

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| 76 | Third, through cultural reconstruction in the community, women should have equal rights to education and healthcare and be provided with <i>the skills to survive</i> independently. | JP6/SAT/71 | 2 |
| 77 | This would encourage <i>women not only to help¹ themselves but also to contribute²</i> to their society in mitigating the impacts of disasters and climate change. | ¹ JP6/SAT/72 ² JP6/SAT/73 | ¹ 2 ² 2 |
| 78 | <i>The battle to protect¹</i> the environment is not solely about technological innovation — it is also about empowering <i>women and their communities to hold²</i> their governments accountable for results. | ¹ JP6/SAT/77 ² JP6/SAT/79 | ¹ 2 ² 2 |

