

THEMATIC RELATION OF JOKOWI'S NEWS HEADLINE IN *THE JAKARTA POST*

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Abstrak

Media masa telah memberikan pengaruh besar terhadap masyarakat mengenai pemerintahan khususnya di Indonesia akhir-akhir ini. Salah satunya adalah tentang munculan headline yang memuat nama Jokowi yang laporkan dalam sebaris kalimat. Alhasil, terkadang Jokowi diposisikan dalam berbagai bagian headline yang ditunjukkan oleh penggunaan predikat. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis tipe predikat dan argumennya yang ditemukan di The Jakarta Post headline yang memuat nama Jokowi. Untuk menganalisis posisi Jokowi, digunakan *thematic relation* yang mendeskripsikan hubungan antar makna *argument* dalam suatu kalimat yang dipengaruhi oleh makna dari predikat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar headline menggunakan predikat *verb*, yang mana mendeskripsikan mengenai tindakan Jokowi dalam memimpin Indonesia. Kemudian, Jokowi sebagai *argument* diposisikan sebagai *<agent>* yang berarti bahwa Jokowi selalu berperan aktif ketika bertugas sebagai presiden. Dengan demikian, The Jakarta Post terlihat seperti mendukung Jokowi karena Jokowi sering digambarkan sebagai inisiator dalam sebuah aksi yang disampaikan dalam headline berita berdasarkan penggunaan predikat.

Kata Kunci: *headline, predikat, thematic relation.*

Abstract

Mass media has given a wide effect for society concerning to the governmental especially in Indonesia nowadays. One of cases is about the headline which contains the name of Jokowi who is reported in a set of sentence. As a result, sometimes Jokowi is positioned in a various part of headline structure which is showed by the predicate usage. The aim of this study is to examine the type of predicate and its argument found in The Jakarta Post headline which contains the name of Jokowi. In order to analyse Jokowi's position, it is used thematic relation which describes the relationship among the meaning of arguments in a sentence which is impacted by the meaning of predicate. The result shows that headline mostly uses predicate of verb which describes Jokowi's action in leading Indonesia. Moreover, Jokowi as argument is positioned as *<agent>* which means Jokowi always does something when he plays an important role as president. Hence, the Jakarta Post seems to support Jokowi because Jokowi is often depicted as the initiator in an action which is reported in headline news based on the usage of predicate.

Keywords: *headlines, predicate, thematic relation.*

INTRODUCTION

During a year of Jokowi's leadership, the relationship between Jokowi and society sometimes up and down. It is caused by the way Jokowi leads this country or some of his decisions which make people become pro or contra with him. As the president, some issues cannot be separated from Jokowi. Nowadays, people tend to criticize on his governmental because every element tries to make better democracy in Indonesia. This phenomenon can be seen on the news or articles which are made by journalists. They often report some news to represent the action of Jokowi toward the society. It bases on some

policies, issues or achievements which concern to Jokowi as the head of this country. Journalists always expose what Jokowi has done for Indonesia and write it into an article.

In every article, the headline is the first thing which the readers can read with a bigger font which should be attractive especially if it contains the name of influential people or newest topic. Rich (2010, p. 259) argues that in journalistic style, the attractiveness of the article or news often depends on its headline which can be considered as the most important part. The journalists put a set of sentence which consists of not more than ten words above the article because headline should be

informational but brief. Nevertheless, sometimes it just consists of a phrase or phrases because it depends on the topic of the news. The readers are helped by the headline which functions as a guide to read and explore the whole article or skip it into another article. Hence, the language usage especially in headline is considered especially which contains the name of Jokowi.

Headline news which reports about Jokowi can be found in many newspapers in Indonesia especially in the basis of English. One of them is *The Jakarta Post*. It printed the first issue on 25th April 1983. As time goes by, beside daily news printed, *The Jakarta Post* also features both a Sunday and Online Edition. The *Jakarta Post* online version is more sophisticated which makes people move to digital media which is more efficient and up-to-date because the technological has developed. The *Jakarta Post* online version consists of some sections which are Editor's Choice, Business, National, Archipelago, Jakarta, World, Sports. In National news section, it provides national news issues which also contain a lot of Jokowi's news in a form of sentence.

Predicate is the part of sentence which has a role to describe the semantic meaning. It can show Jokowi's position as the person who is reported based on semantic meaning in headline news. It also often has a great influence on the readers' perspective that gets the meaning.

Some types of predicate types are used by journalist to build up the semantic meaning of headline which reports about Jokowi. According to Hurford et Al., (2007) they state that predicate is any words or a group of word which gives a function as the predicator of sentence. Moreover, in another definition, Newson et Al., (2006) claim that predicate is a word which has a function as the verb does and can be used to express a relationship between arguments. Both of them Hurford et Al., (2007) and Newson et al (2006) have the same idea about predicate and the word which function to bring semantic role. However, they called the word which bring semantic role in different terms, Predicator by Hurford et Al., (2007) and predicate by Newson et Al., (2006). The same idea of them is about the type of predicator or predicate. There are verb, adjective, preposition and noun. For making the clearer definition, this study uses terms and theory by Newson et Al., (2006).

Verb

E.g. Sarah sleeps *sleep*

Percy put the vase on the table *put*

Adjective

E.g. Jeremy is handsome *handsome*

Noun

E.g. Peter is a doctor *a doctor*

Preposition

E.g. The cottage is on the hill *on*

Each of predicate brings their natural environment which is argument in order to identify the semantic role which played by the predicate in a sentence. The term that functions to identify the meaning relation or the relationship of every element in a sentence is called as

thematic relation. They are as follow (Newson et Al., 2006):

Agent

The participant or person who intentionally initiates the action and causing something represented by verb or predicate

E.g. *Harold* kisses Marry

Theme

The participant which animate or inanimate moved by the predicate

E.g. *Jeremy* visited the exhibition

Patient

The participant who is affected which could be animate or inanimate undergoing the action

E.g. Marry kissed *Henry*

Experiencer

The participant (animate or inanimate) that experiences some

E.g. *Ferro* is happy

Beneficiary

The participant that gains by the action represented by the verb

E.g. Merry brings a cake here for *her husband*

Goal

The participant towards which the activity or action is directed

E.g. The students awaited *their exam score*

Source

The place from which something is moved as a result of the action

E.g. *Sam* becomes a doctor

Location

The place in which the action or state represented by the verb situated

E.g. The smoke appeared form under *the bridge*

Prepositional

It is clausal arguments which have the propositional theta role.

E.g. Marissa said *that she will meet James*

Hurford et Al., (2007) explain that all the type of predicator are used to identify the elements in language system so it has a degree which is a number indicating the number of arguments. The identification of language system is process of assigning thematic relation is called theta criterion or *theta grid* which refers to grammatical activity of spreading information from the predicate to its arguments in a sentence (Newson et Al., 2006) and (Fromkin et Al., 20003). It means that every theta role even verb, noun, adjective or preposition has their theta grid to build the environment of sentence and indicate the place of predicate. The place or usually called the degree of a predicate is a number indicating the number of arguments as (Newson et Al., 2007) in thematic relation. So, the predicate can describe the meaning relation which is held in a sentence. It shows the place of predicate which is classified into three types: Degree one, degree two and degree three.

One place of predicate (Degree one)

This condition is showed when the predicate of the sentence only control one argument or thematic relation.

E.g. Maria laugh

Two place of predicate (Degree two)

This term is used if the predicate holding two arguments in a sentence

E.g. Michele hit the mouse

Three place of predicate (Degree three)

When the predicate controls three thematic relations to fulfill the meaning

E.g. Percy place the penguin on the podium

Example of predicate and the theta grid are depicted as follow: (Newson et Al., 2009)

E.g. Romeo is regretful of his statement

regretful θ grid: <experiencer> <theme>

The category of **regretful** is **Adjective**. It has theta grid which is filled up by <experiencer> and <theme>. Those arguments are held by the predicate **regretful** as its environment which relate to their meaning relation. <experiencer> is a person (Romeo) who feels something that is described by **regretful**. The emergence of <theme> which is represented by (his statement) is the argument which moved by the action or predicate.

In relation with the background of the study supported with the review of literature, this study is aimed to investigate the usage of predicate which functions to describe the meaning relation especially Jokowi's position in The Jakarta Post headline which is represented by the journalist in some word choices.

METHOD

Since this study focused on the analysis of predication in headline descriptive qualitative method was suitable to be applied in this study. It was because; this study took a look closely how the predicate could determine its argument and meaning relation of the whole sentence. Thus, descriptive qualitative method was compatible for this study.

The Jakarta Post newspaper especially online version was chosen as the subject of study. It was because the data were taken from the headlines of 1st October 2014 up to 31st October 2015. They were needed to take a look the data during a year ago which was hard to get the printed one. So, online version was chosen for making the easier way to get the data so that it was the suitable subject for this study. The headlines became the primary concern of this study, particularly which contained of the name of Jokowi in a national news section.

The primary data source that was used in this study was from the headline which had four types in Jokowi's news headline. The predicate and arguments were the primary sources of the data taken from the website of The Jakarta Post especially in national news section which contained highest number of articles entitled Jokowi's name. The data were organized in tables and also description to illuminate data provided in tables. The observing process requires long time to obtain the most

detailed and clearest results. Here is specific aspects which were needed for answering the research question: sentence, 'Jokowi', predicate, relation meaning in theta grid.

The researcher acted as an observer that thoughtfully found out the headline precisely. As cited in Creswell (2009), Frankel and Wallen stated that "the researcher is the primary instrument in data collection rather than some inanimate mechanism" (p. 195). Therefore, the researcher was needed to describe and give interpretation on the data. There were seven procedures which were used by the researcher to collect the data. The steps were mentioned as follow: Visiting to the Jakarta Post website, going to the national news section, choosing the page which provided news dated 31st October 2015 and went to previous date till 1st October 2014, observing the page to look closely the proper news headline which contained the name of 'Jokowi', entering to article, taking notes of the headlines in column, grouping them into the type of predicate which has semantic role based on Newson et Al., (2006).

Concerning to theory about data analysis within qualitative method, the data were analysed based on the theory by Miles et al, (2014: 31-33). There are three steps of data analyzing technique. The first is *data condensation*, followed by *data display* as the second flow and *drawing and verifying conclusions* as the last step. In data condensation, it was needed to strengthen the data which included in some criteria. It should contain the name of Jokowi in a sentence and it eliminated the part which did not include in sentence structure.

E.g. Poll: Public still generally support Jokowi, Kalla **became**

Public still generally support Jokowi, Kalla

The next thing had to do is to make an effective data display. In data display, the data were in the form of sentence in tables which grouping based on their predicate (*verb, noun, adjective and preposition*). Lastly, in drawing and verifying conclusions, the way to answer each research question and examine the validity of the data by relating them with the theories was done. In order to answer the fulfill the aim of this study, which was to analysed how the predicate determine the meaning and its place in The Jakarta Post headline, the first thing to do was defining the predicate types which were found by using theory of predicate proposed by Newson et Al., (2006). Then, in order to reveal the arguments which also to get the meaning and its place, it also applied Newson et Al., (2006) theory which talked about thematic relation.

RESULTS

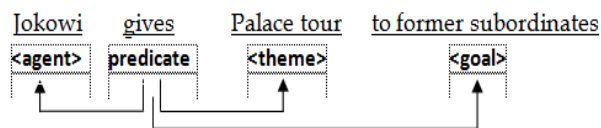
This study found that among four types of predicate, there were only three types of predicate which were used in The Jakarta Post headline: Verb, Adjective and Preposition.

1) Predicate of Verb

No	Headline	Predicate
1	Jokowi gives Palace tour to	Give

	<i>former subordinates</i>	
2	<i>Jokowi reminds Cabinet that media monitors performance</i>	<i>Remind</i>
3	<i>Jokowi is working for people, not popularity'</i>	<i>Work</i>
4	<i>Polls reveal public discontent with Jokowi</i>	<i>Reveal</i>
5	<i>Activist urges Jokowi and Kalla to uphold human rights</i>	<i>Urge</i>
6	<i>Resident and Student welcome Jokowi in Manado</i>	<i>Welcome</i>
7	<i>People take the streets to celebrate Jokowi's inauguration</i>	<i>Take</i>

Datum 1

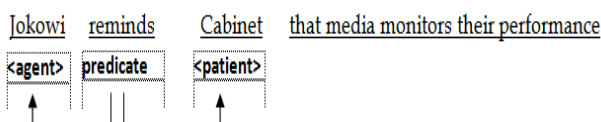


The structure of datum (1) above shows that the predicate of the headline which has theta role is (*give*). It gives a role which carries the most specific meaning to describe the semantic role which involved in this headline. It is able to be used to reveal the meaning relation which are held by the predicate. There are three argument; *<agent>*, *<theme>* and *<goal>*. It indicates that (*give*) is **three place of predicate**.

The first thematic relation is *<agent>* as the referring expression which is described by the predicate (*give*). It is represented by (*Jokowi*) as the subject of this headline. Here, the predicate (*give*) describe who acts of offering something to someone. These two parts need the complement which held by the predicate as its direct object. In this case, what Jokowi offer is (*Palace tour*) or visit the official house of President. It becomes the *<theme>* of this headline which means that it is inanimate participant which moved by verb. Moreover, there is indirect object which represented by (*to former subordinates*) as the *<goal>* or participant that is directed by the verb.

Therefore, the predicate of verb (*give*) has a control toward the other parts of headline. It brings a power relation which can describe the condition or process of arguments which are involved. Hence, the verb (*take*) is **three place of predicate** which controls three thematic relations *<agent>*, *<theme>* and *<goal>*.

Datum 2

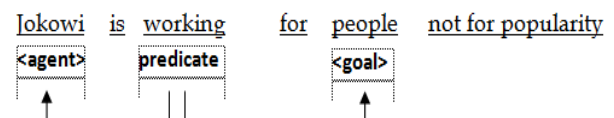


Relating to the predicate of the headline, it shows that it is monotransitive verb (*remind*). It brings the most specific meaning than the other part which has theta role. The meaning relation can be revealed by the predicate (*reminds*) toward the argument which are held. There are two referring expressions that described by (*reminds*); *<agent>* and *<patient>*. It means that (*reminds*) is **two place of predicate**.

Firstly, the thematic relation is *<agent>* as the subject which is described by the predicate. (*Jokowi*) is the *<agent>* of this headline because (*Jokowi*) is the cause of making someone to think something which is forgotten. Here, the predicate (*reminds*) describe the action of Jokowi. Then, it needs another thematic relation to get the full meaning of the sentence. It is fulfilled by the direct object as the *<patient>* which is required because the verb (*reminds*) needs the object which Jokowi reminded. Hence, (*Cabinet*) is the participant who affected undergoing the action so that it brings meaning relation which is reminded by Jokowi. Then adjunct also exists as sub clause which indicates to give more information what Jokowi reminding to the Cabinet. It represented by (*that media monitors their performance*). In short, It indicates that the performance of Cabinet recently getting worse so that Jokowi reminds them something that they forget about because media always monitors them.

The function of the predicate has been explained that it describes the relation of *<agent>* and *<patient>* in sentence. It is also completed by adjunct complement as additional information so that all the information is clear.

Datum 3

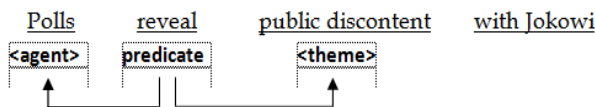


The result of headline above shows that the predicate of the headline is intransitive verb (*work*) because it carries the most specific meaning than the other words which are involved in this headline. The meaning relation of the headline can be identified from the predicate (*work*). It has a role to describe the *<agent>* and *<goal>*. It means that (*work*) is **two place of predicate**.

<agent> is the first which is described by the predicate. Here, it is represented by (*Jokowi*) which literally means the President of Indonesia who is taking an important role for Indonesia. He is described by the verb (*work*), in this case is preceded by the auxiliary (*is*) and suffix (*-ing*). Hence, it means Jokowi is doing something as his obligation to lead Indonesia right now. Then, it completed by the prepositional as the *<goal>* (*for people*) which means Jokowi intended do something for people as the participants which the verb is directed. Moreover, clausal complement is added to give additional information in this headline as adjunct (*not for popularity*). It means that what Jokowi does which related to his obligation only for the good of people in Indonesia, not for getting many admirers. Hence, the adjunct can be the comparison of the first clause, but it is not needed as the essential.

Therefore, the predicate of verb (*work*) gives a control toward the other parts of headline. It can describe the condition of the lexical entries which are involved by describing the meaning relation. Hence, the verb (*work*) is the predicate which controls two thematic relations *<theme>* and *<goal>*.

Datum 4

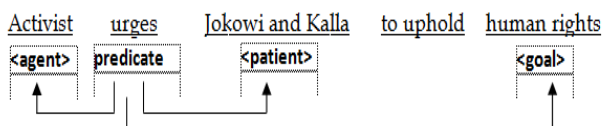


The headline above shows that the word which brings the most specific meaning is transitive adverbial complement (*reveal*) so that it is called as predicate. It has a role to identify the meaning relation which are held by the verb (*reveal*). There are two arguments which can be described by predicate; *<agent>* and *<theme>*. It shows that (*reveal*) is **two place of predicate**.

The first thematic relation is *<agent>* which is described by the predicate. Literally, (*Polls*) is a study in which people are asked for their opinions about a subject or person. In this case, the predicate (*reveals*) should have an argument which shows something that surprising. It has been held by the (*Polls*) because the fact which is surprising is done by (*Polls*) as *<agent>*. (*Polls*) deliberately initiates the action which is denoted by the predicate (*reveal*). It is supported by the *<agent>* which is plural. It means more than one study which reveals the same thing. Then, *<theme>* also exists which is held by the predicate and functions as direct object. The *<theme>* is the participant who is moved by the action is denoted. It is represented by the argument (*people discontent*) which means people hope to have better improvement. The predicate is taking role for the meaning relation into Polls is the cause of the emergence surprising fact about people's hope of better improvement. It is completed by the additional information or adverbial complement (*with Jokowi*). In short, the fact that is revealed to the public is people's wishes for a better situation toward Jokowi.

The role of the predicate has been explained that it brings two theta grids which are *<agent>* and *<theme>*. It can explain the meaning relation of toward each part. Thus, the verb (*reveal*) can describe the process of all relation meaning of arguments which are involved.

Datum 5

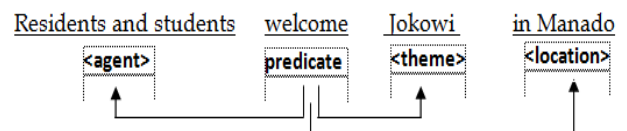


The result headline above shows that the predicate of the headline which has theta role (*urge*). It brings the most specific meaning toward the sentence. It can be used to identify the thematic relations which are held by the verb (*urge*). There are *<agent>*, *<patient>* and *<goal>*. It means that (*urge*) is **three place of predicate**.

The first relation *<agent>* is described by predicate. It is showed by (*Activist*) as the subject which means a person who believes strongly in political or social change and intentionally causing the action denoted by the verb. Here, predicate (*urges*) describes the strong wishes of this

person who has an effect in political and social issue toward someone else or something that should be happened. This meaning is completed by another argument which is held by the predicate. In this case is *<patient>*. It is represented by (*Jokowi and Kalla*) as direct object who are wished to do something. The arguments which is directed by the predicate is concerned to (*human right*) which as the *<goal>*. It means that Jokowi and Kalla must to do something which relate to justice and freedom of all people by activist. It is also supported by 'to infinitive' (*to uphold*) which means Jokowi and Kalla should act for Human rights by keeping the law. Thus, the degree of the predicate has been revealed that it controls three meaning relations or theta grid which are *<agent>* and *<patient>* and *<theme>*. It also describes the process of arguments which are involved.

Datum 6

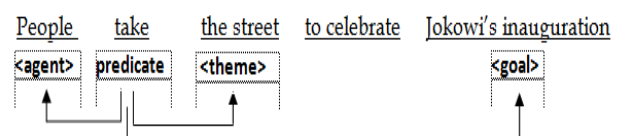


The result of this headline shows that the predicate which has theta role in the headline is (*welcome*). Concerning to the predicate of this headline, it gives specific meaning for the headline. It can be used to identify the meaning relation which are held by the verb as the predicate. There are three arguments which are described; *<agent>*, *<theme>* and *<location>*. It indicates that (*welcome*) is **three place of predicate**.

Relating to the construction, the first relation term which occurs is *<agent>*. It is represented by (*Residents and students*) who deliberately initiates the action which denoted by predicate (*welcome*). Then the predicate functions to bring the direct object which is showed by (*Jokowi*) and also as thematic relation *<theme>*. Jokowi is the participant who moved by the action is denoted which means he is pleased by the people in certain area and they are really greeted Jokowi with their pleasure. Moreover, the predicate also functions to bring *<location>* as the place where the verbs is situated. It is represented by (*in Manado*).

Thus, the thematic relations are connected one another because the role of predicate (*welcome*) so that the meaning can be built perfectly. It means that (*welcome*) gives a power to describe the condition of arguments which are involved. In addition, the predicate in this headline can control *<theme>*, *<agent>*, *<location>*.

Datum 7



The structure of datum (7) above shows that the predicate of the headline which has theta role is (*take*). It brings the most specific meaning to describe the semantic

role which involved in this headline. It is able to be used to reveal the meaning relation which are held by the verb (*take*). There are three argument; *<agent>*, *<location>* and *<goal>* which means that (*take*) is **three place of predicate**.

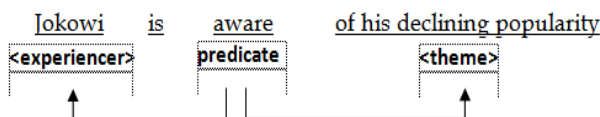
The first thematic relation is *<agent>* as the subject who is described by the verb (*take*). (*People*) means all layers in society who hold something. Here, the predicate (*take*) describe who acts of holding something. These two parts need the complete information what is also held by the verb (*take*). In this case, what the people holds so that the representative is to be (the street) because it follows the verb (*take*) as direct object. Hence, (*the street*) called as *<theme>* of thematic relation as the entity which moved by verb. Moreover, (*Jokowi's inauguration*) is the *<goal>* of the predicate as the argument which directed. It is helped by non-finite clause (*to celebrate*) which means the purpose of people who take the street. From those relations, it indicates that people want to show how happy they are in the day of Jokowi officially becomes the President.

Therefore, from those explanations, the predicate of verb (*take*) gives a control toward the other parts of headline. It brings a power relation which can describe the condition of the arguments which are involved. Hence, the verb (*take*) is the predicate which controls three thematic relations *<agent>*, *<theme>* and *<goal>*.

2) Predicate of Adjective

No.	Headline	Predicate
8	<i>Jokowi is aware of his declining popularity</i>	<i>Aware</i>
9	<i>Public is doubtful over Jokowi's leadership</i>	<i>Doubtful</i>

Datum 8



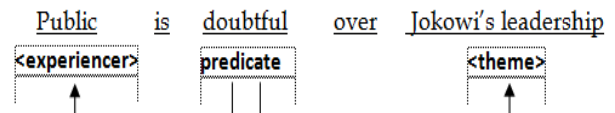
Concerning to the headline above shows that adjective word is the predicate. It brings the most specific meaning toward all words which involved. It can be used to reveal the meaning relation which are held by adjective word (*aware*). There are two arguments which are described; *<experiencer>* and *<theme>*. It means that (*aware*) is **two place of predicate**.

Relating to the construction, the first relation term which occurs is *<experiencer>*. It is represented by (*Jokowi*) which means as the President who feels a certain condition. In this case Jokowi feels knowing something that exists. The meaning of the sentence will be unclear if there is no the other thematic relations which contribute to give perfect meaning. Hence, the complement which follows the predicate is functioned to describe the meaning. It is showed by (*of his declining popularity*) as the *<theme>* of this headline. It can complete the meaning of the headline that refers to Jokowi who is liked by many people is gradually become less. By those connections of thematic relation, it can be

said that there is some factor which make the approval of Jokowi getting lower and Jokowi realize that he has done something wrong for his policy.

Thus, the thematic relations are connected one another because the role of predicate (*aware*) so that the meaning can be built perfectly. It means that (*aware*) gives a power to describe the condition of arguments which are involved. In addition, the predicate in this headline can control *<experiencer>* and *<theme>*.

Datum 9



Relating to the predicate of the headline above, it shows that the predicate is adjective (*doubtful*). It is called as predicate because it brings the most specific meaning toward the other words which are involved. It can be used to identify the meaning relation which are held by the adjective as the predicate. There are two arguments which identified; the thematic relation *<experiencer>* and *<theme>*. It indicates that (*doubtful*) is **two place of predicate**.

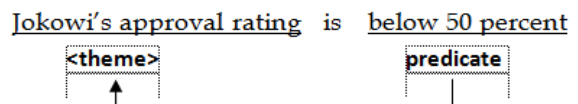
Firstly, *<experiencer>* is the first thematic term as the subject which is described by the preposition. It is represented by (*Public*) which means people in general who feels uncertain about something. It is connected with prepositional phrase as the complement. It is (*over Jokowi's leadership*) which refers to as *<theme>* or participant which moved by the predicate. Those mean that most of people are not sure with the way Jokowi taking role to lead Indonesia in this time.

From those explanation, the predicate gives a power toward another parts of headline which can describe the condition of the arguments which are involved. Therefore, the predicate (*doubtful*) is the predicate which controls two thematic relations *<experiencer>* and *<theme>*.

3) Predicate of Preposition

No.	Headline	Predicate
10	<i>Jokowi's approval rating is below 50 percent</i>	<i>Below</i>
11	<i>'E-blususkan' is in full flow as Jokowi speaks to migrants</i>	<i>In</i>

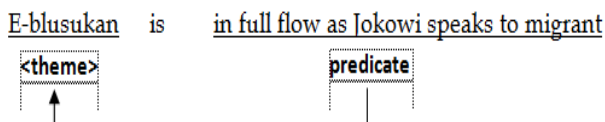
Datum 10



The result of of datum (10) above shows that the predicate of the headline is preposition (*below*). It brings the most specific meaning than the other words. It can be used to identify the meaning relation which are held by the preposition. There are one referring expression *<theme>* which described by predicate of preposition (*below*). Thus, (*below*) is **one place of predicate**.

The thematic relation <theme> is the argument which is described by the preposition. Literally, (*Jokowi's approval rating*) means that the popularity of Jokowi which has a positive point of view in people's mind. Here, the predicate (*below*) describe the condition of Jokowi's popularity. It is modified by adverb phrase (*50 percent*) which means that the positive point of view toward Jokowi is getting a lower position. It indicated that the popularity of Jokowi slumps deeper even under 50 percent. Perhaps, it is caused by some factors of Jokowi's policies or some issues which referring to Jokowi in present time.

From those explanation, the predicate strongly give a power toward another parts of headline which can describe the condition of the referring expression which is involved. Therefore, the preposition (*below*) is the predicate which controls one thematic relation <theme>. Datum 11



Concerning to the predicate of headline above, it is categorised as predicate of preposition. It carries the most specific meaning than another constituent which exists in headline. This predicate can describe the meaning relations which are held by this preposition (*in full flow*). There are one argument which defined, <theme> so it called as **one place of predicate**.

Firstly, the relation <theme> is the subject which is defined by the preposition. In this case, (*E-blusukan*) is electronic impromptu visit via videoconference which held by Jokowi to communicate with many migrant workers in eight different countries. Here, the predicate (*in full flow*) describe the condition of Jokowi's impromptu visit by electronic media. It means that E-blusukan by Jokowi is in happening fast condition. It is modified by conjunction and clause (*as Jokowi speaks to migrant*) which means the cause of E-blusukan is in full flow is caused by Jokowi is having conversation with migrant workers. Contextually, this fast condition is caused by many problems which the immigrant workers wanted to report to Jokowi regarding to the Jokowi's policy that immigrant workers had to have a KTLN (Kartu Tenaga Kerja Luar Negeri).

Therefore, the predicate of preposition powerfully gives a control toward another part of headline. It can describe the condition of the argument which is involved and functioned as the complement of predicate itself or predicative complement. Hence, the preposition (*in full flow*) is the predicate which can control <theme>.

DISCUSSION

Based on the results which had been analyzed in the previous section, this study found that the Jakarta Post headline has three kinds of predicate which had semantic role and brought its theta grid. They were predicate of verb, predicate of adjective and predicate of preposition.

Firstly, *Predicate of verb* occurred as the main verb of headline which brought the most specific meaning toward its semantic relation. Then, *predicate of adjective* was used when there was no main verb which functioned as the predicate and it was replaced by adjective word which carried the most contribution in headline and could function as the verb does. The last type of predicate was *predicate of preposition* which was constructed if there was no verb or adjective word which functioned as the predicate of headline. It also carried the most specific meaning toward the headline.

However, mostly headlines used *predicate of verb*. It has been claimed by Evans (1979:26) that 'headlines must live' and 'most headlines without a verb are only half alive'. It indicates that verbal headlines which have verb as the predicate contain more complex meaning toward the structure of headline. It was showed in section (1) which presented predicate of verb. It held at least two arguments. It could describe the action or process which affected them. Newson et Al., (2006:15) argued that what arguments which are involved in any situation are determined by the meaning of predicate. Thus, the predicate of verb in headlines strongly builds the sense of headline which influences its environment, in this case is their arguments.

The lowest number of predicate in headline was *predicate of preposition*. It was caused by the arguments which were held by the predicate. The preposition only held one argument in a headline (see in result 3). Concerning to the function of headline which summarized the whole story of news, headline should be informational but brief (Tiono, 2003). The predicate of preposition explained news in narrow information form because there was no interaction among arguments so that journalist used it scarcely. They mostly used verbal elements or predicate of verb.

For the *predicate of noun*, this study did not find it. It could be caused by Jokowi as the person who became the object of this study. Concerning to his figure as the President of Indonesia, journalist would be more concern to Jokowi's action which was denoted by the usage of verb when they delivered news in a form of headline. It can be seen from the condition nowadays, in democratic era, all people would be more critical on the government action so that journalist would be more interested to write headline by using predicate verb not noun.

Every types of predicate was followed by the various thematic relations such as <agent> <theme> <patient> <goal>, <location> and etc. The lexical entry of predicate depends on the meaning of the predicate itself. Most of them held two thematic relations to build up the structure of headline. It showed that most of the predicate of verb are monotransitive verb. It needed the object to complete the structure of headline. Because of the role of predicate and its arguments, it gave complex meaning even the omission of some words were omitted because predicate and arguments were the thematic category

which functioned as descriptive meaning (Newson et Al., 2006).

Moreover, concerning to Jokowi as the object of this study, mostly Jokowi was described in thematic relation as <agent> in a various predicate of verb, because the most usage was the predicate of verb. The position of Jokowi which was as <agent> in most headline, was clearly show that Jokowi often intentionally initiated for doing actions which denoted by predicate (see datum 1,2,3). This condition called as transitivity from Critical discourse analysis point of view. As Machin and Mayr (2012) argued that transitivity as a study which explores the way people are depicted in terms of actors as well as their actions. In addition, who does what to whom and how. Jokowi was depicted as the person who plays an important role who did the action toward the other arguments.

From these phenomena, The Jakarta Post was seen like to support Jokowi as long as the journalist report about Jokowi in headline which was represented as the <agent> who had done something to recipients. It showed that Jokowi always did something when play role as the president.

In short, the argument which involved in headline was influenced by the meaning of predicate which could hold thematic relations or theta grid. The different usage of predicate in headline is caused the topic and context of its news so that the construction was also different. It could be said that every predicate brought different construction. Hence, every predicate has its environment.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

Concerning to the results and discussion of this study, there are two points are concluded from the analysis of predicate in headline. There are type of predicate and Jokowi's position.

The first point is about the type of predicate, this study find only three types: verb, adjective and preposition. The highest number of quantity is found in predicate of verb because it can describe the process of action between predicate and its environment. It is also more informational and able to build a sense in meaning. Then there is no predicate of noun because the concern of this study is about Jokowi which makes the journalist is more interested to report what Jokowi has done. It will be more appropriate if the news of Jokowi is reported in a verbal headline.

The last point is about Jokowi's position, The Jakarta Post seems like to support Jokowi as long as the journalist report about Jokowi in headline which is represented as the <agent> who done something to recipients. It shows Jokowi always does something when play an important role as the president.

Suggestion

The results of this study are expected to assist the next researchers who have more interests on predication of headline news. There are still many possible topics in

relation with predication. This field has a great number of interesting topics to be studied and the objects could be found in magazine, or advertisement, speech or another newspaper.

The new researcher can also take a questionnaire to people who habitually of reading English newspaper and not. It can be compared how far they can catch the meaning of headline by the helping of the role of predicate. Further, the topic it could be various news such as crime. It takes closely how journalists place the criminal in headline with considering the predicate.

In the end, it is hoped that this study analysis about predicate and its argument in headline will be helpful to enlighten the readers about the meaning relation of each

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