

**A STUDY OF ELLIPSIS ON ENGLISH TEXTBOOK USED BY
GRADE XII SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL PUBLISHED BY
INDONESIA MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE
REVISED IN 2018**

THESIS



KURNIAWATI

**STATE ISLAMIC INSTITUTE OF PALANGKA RAYA
2019 M / 1441 H**

**A STUDY OF ELLIPSIS ON ENGLISH TEXTBOOK USED BY
GRADE XII SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL PUBLISHED BY
INDONESIA MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE
REVISED IN 2018**

THESIS

Presented to
State Islamic Institute of Palangka Raya
In partial fulfillment of the requirements
For the degree of *Sarjana* in English Language Education



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1. This thesis has never been submitted to any other tertiary education institution for any other academic degree.
2. This thesis is the sole work of author and has not been written in collaboration with any other person, nor does it include, without due acknowledgement, the work of any other person.
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Yours Faithfully



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Thank you for the attention.

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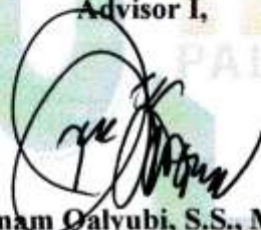
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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“So high (above all) is Allah, the sovereign, the Truth. And , (O Muhammad), do not hasten with (recitation of) the Qur’an before its revelation is completed to you, and say, “My Lord, increase me in knowledge” (Q.S. Thaaha: 114)

This Thesis is dedicated to:

My beloved family mom and dad,
my sister and my brother for their
valuable endless prayer, sacrifice,
and support me all the time.



ABSTRACT

Kurniawati. 2019. *A Study Of Ellipsis on English Textbook Used by Grade Xii Senior High School Published by Indonesia Ministry of Education and Culture Revised In 2018*. Thesis, Departement of Language Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, State Islamic Institute of Palangka Raya, Advisor: (I) Dr. Imam Qalyubi, S.S., M.Hum., (II) Zaitun Qamariah, M.Pd.

Keywords: Ellipsis, Syntax, English Textbook

Currently, the English textbook for the senior high school students grade 12 published by Ministry of Education and Culture revised edition 2018 is now being used as a fundamental book for conducting English class in curriculum 13. One thing which may confuse the students is the occurrence of ellipsis in the texts. Ellipsis is leaving out words to avoid repetition or in other cases when the meaning can be understood without them (Swan, 1996: 172).

This study analysed the elliptical sentences used in reading and speaking passages in English textbook by using a syntactic approach. The purposes of the study are: (1) to describe the types of ellipsis used in the reading and speaking passages in English textbook (2) to explain the elliptical-sentence construction in the reading and speaking passages in English textbook. This study applied descriptive qualitative method. there were some sentences taken as the data. The data were then classified in accordance with 14 types of ellipsis described by Swan (1996).

The result showed that there were seven types of ellipsis appeared in the reading and speaking passages. The types of ellipsis which appeared in the book were: (1) ellipsis with 'and', 'but', and 'or', (2) ellipsis of reducing relative structures, (3) ellipsis with 'that' and relative pronouns, (4) ellipsis at the beginning of a sentence, (5) ellipsis in 'be after' conjunctions, (6) ellipsis in noun phrases, (7) ellipsis after auxiliary verbs. For the construction of ellipsis, it was found out that some constructions were commonly used. It is expected that the result of the study can give additional comprehension about ellipsis analysis which mainly focuses on making simpler sentence form and avoiding redundancy by omitting part.

ABSTRAK

Kurniawati. 2019. *Studi Ellipsis pada Buku Teks Bahasa Inggris yang Digunakan oleh Sekolah Menengah Atas Kelas Xii yang Diterbitkan oleh Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Indonesia direvisi pada Tahun 2018*. Program Studi Tadris Bahasa Inggris IAIN Palangka Raya, Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan, Institut Agama Islam Negeri Palangka Raya. Pembimbing: (I) Dr. Imam Qalyubi, S.S., M.Hum., (II) Zaitun Qamariah, M.Pd.

Kata kunci: Elipsis, Sintaks, Buku Teks Bahasa Inggris

Saat ini, buku bahasa Inggris untuk siswa SMA kelas 12 yang diterbitkan oleh Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan edisi revisi 2018 sekarang digunakan sebagai buku dasar dalam pembelajaran kelas bahasa Inggris kurikulum 2013. Satu hal yang menjadi permasalahan para siswa adalah ketika menemukan elipsis dalam teks. Elipsis menghilangkan kata-kata untuk menghindari pengulangan atau dengan kata lain ketika artinya dapat dipahami tanpa beberapa kata (Swan, 1996: 172).

Penelitian ini menganalisis kalimat elipsis yang digunakan dalam teks bacaan dan teks dialog dalam buku bahasa Inggris dengan menggunakan pendekatan sintaksis. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah: (1) untuk mendeskripsikan jenis-jenis elipsis yang digunakan dalam teks bacaan dan teks dialog dalam buku bahasa Inggris (2) untuk menjelaskan konstruksi kalimat elipsis dalam teks bacaan dan teks dialog dalam bahasa Inggris. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Ada beberapa kalimat yang diambil sebagai data. Data kemudian diklasifikasikan sesuai dengan 14 jenis ellipsis berdasarkan teori Swan (1996).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada tujuh jenis elipsis yang muncul dalam teks bacaan dan teks dialog. Jenis-jenis ellipsis yang muncul dalam buku ini adalah: (1) elipsis dengan 'and', 'but', dan 'or', (2) elipsis untuk mengurangi struktur relatif, (3) elipsis dengan 'it' dan kata ganti relatif, (4) elipsis pada awal kalimat, (5) elipsis di konjungsi 'be after', (6) elipsis dalam frasa kata benda, (7) elipsis setelah kata kerja bantu. Untuk konstruksi elipsis, diketahui bahwa beberapa konstruksi umum digunakan. Diharapkan bahwa hasil penelitian dapat memberikan pemahaman tambahan tentang analisis elipsis yang terutama berfokus dalam membuat bentuk kalimat yang lebih sederhana dan menghindari redundansi dengan menghilangkan bagian tertentu.

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The writer would like to express her sincere gratitude to Allah SWT, for the blessing bestowed in her whole life particularly during the thesis writing without which this thesis would not have come to its final form. Sholawat and salam always be bestowed to the last prophet Muhammad SAW., having shown us the role of life to make our life true.

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10. Last, all of her friends who have helped the accomplishment of the thesis.

The researcher hopes that may Allah always keeps us on the straight path, reward, and blesses us for what we do and this writing can be for all of us.

Palangka Raya, October, 14th 2019

The Researcher,



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER	i
COVER (Second Page)	ii
DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP	iii
OFFICIAL NOTE	iv
ADVISOR APPROVAL	v
THESIS APPROVAL	vi
MOTTO AND DEDICATION	vii
ABSTRACT	viii
ABSTRAK	ix
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	x
TABLE OF CONTENTS	xii
LIST OF TABLES	xiv
LIST OF APPENDICES	xv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xvi
CHAPTER I	INTRODUCTION
A. The Background of The Study	1
B. Research Problem	3
C. Objective of The Study	3
D. Scope and Limitation of The Study	4
E. Significance of the Study	4
F. Definition of the Key Terms	5
CHAPTER II	REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE
A. Related Studies	7
B. Syntax	13
C. Ellipsis	13
D. Types of Ellipsis	15
E. Reading Passages in English Textbook Senior High School Grade XII	23
F. English Textbook Published by Indonesia Ministry of Education and Culture Revised in 2018 for Grade XII Senior High School	24
CHAPTER III	RESEARCH METHOD
A. The Research Design	25
B. Subject of the Study	26
C. The Source of Data	26
D. Research Instrument	26
E. Data Collection Procedure	27
F. Data Analysis Procedure	27
G. Data Endorsement	30

CHAPTER IV	RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	
	A. Data Presentation	34
	B. Research Findings	43
	C. Discussion	47
CHAPTER V	CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	
	A. Conclusion	59
	B. Suggestion	61
REFERENCES		
APPENDICES		



LIST OF TABLES

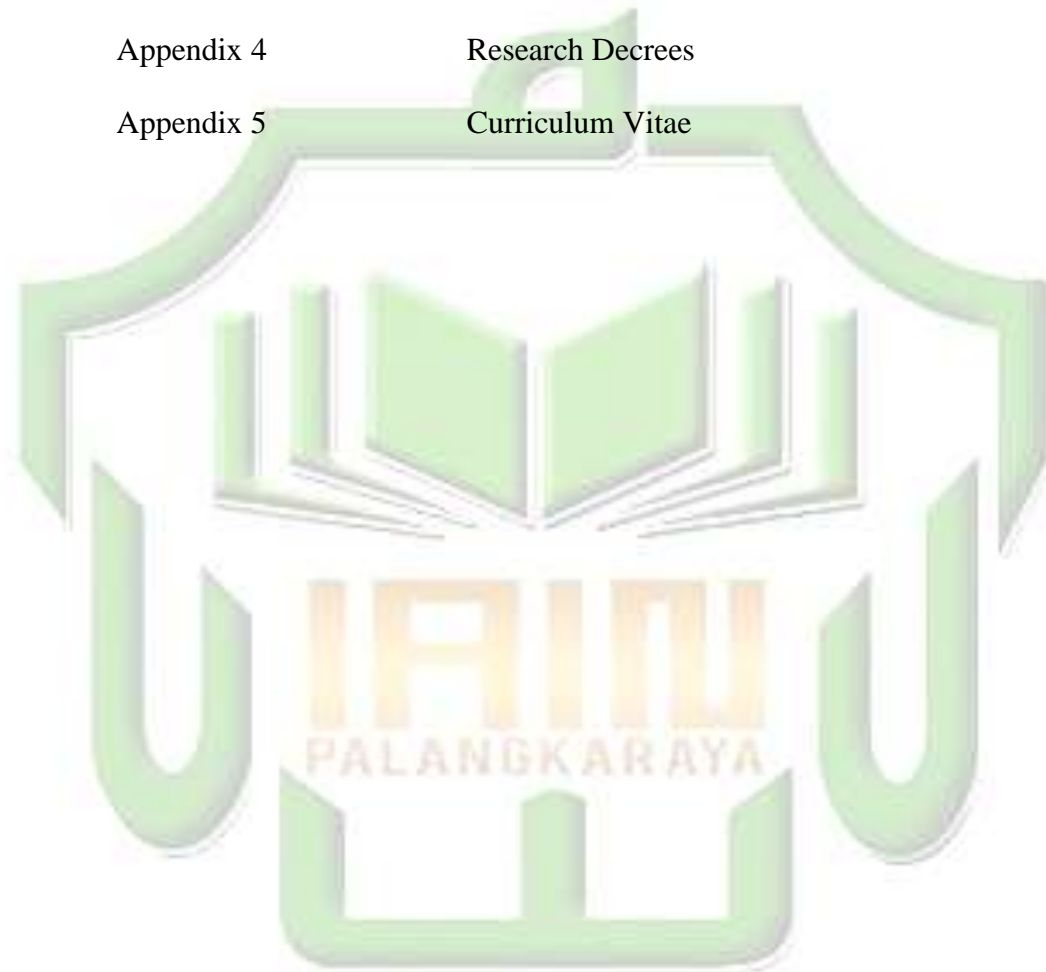
Table	Page
3.1 The Source of The Data	28
3.2 Data Analysis Procedure	30
4.1 Data Precentation	34




LIST OF APPENDIXES

Appendix

Appendix 1	Research Schedule
Appendix 2	Analyses
Appendix 3	English Textbook
Appendix 4	Research Decrees
Appendix 5	Curriculum Vitae



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS



<i>S</i>	: Subject
<i>V</i>	: Verb
<i>O</i>	: Object
<i>Adv</i>	: Adverb
<i>Adj</i>	: Adjective
<i>Comp</i>	: Complement
<i>Conj</i>	: Conjunction
<i>Det</i>	: Determiner
<i>Mod</i>	: Modifier
<i>N</i>	: Noun
<i>NP</i>	: Noun Phrase
<i>VP</i>	: Verb Phrase
<i>AP</i>	: Adjective Phrase
<i>Modal</i>	: Modal Auxiliary
<i>Prep</i>	: Preposition
<i>PresentP</i>	: Present Participle
<i>PastP</i>	: Past Participle
<i>PA</i>	: Possessive Adjective
<i>RP</i>	: Relative Pronoun

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a brief description of the whole content of the research. The chapter comprises background of the study, identification of problem, limitation of the study, problem statements, objectives of the study, benefits of the study, and definition of key terms.

A. The Background of The Study

Commonly, it is sometimes easy to understand the English expressions in oral communication. That is why some people can simply communicate just by getting accustomed to doing conversation in English. But, in form of text, there are numerous rules that have to meet which makes rather difficult to comprehend. Basically, the receptive skill is relatively different from the productive skill.

The receptive skills in English are reading and listening. The opposite of them are productive skills which are speaking and writing. In line with receptive skills, learners receive and understand language instead of producing. Sometimes, it is commonly known as a passive skill. Those 4 skills are required for students to master because it seems a must for students to master English, nowadays.

Currently, the English textbook for the senior high school students grade 12 published by Ministry of Education and Culture revised edition 2018 is now being used as a fundamental book for conducting English class in curriculum 13. The contents of the book cover 4 skills in English which are speaking, listening, reading and writing needed by Indonesian senior high school students grade 12 students to master. This is the updated textbook and it is approved nationally. The

reason why researcher chose this textbook as an object of research; First, this textbook is a teaching material that covers in curriculum 2013 and is recommended by the current government. Second, this textbook is used in the teaching and learning process at the senior high school level. Third, this textbook is used by researcher to examine the ellipsis contained in senior high school level grade XII.

Some students find that *reading* and *speaking* part sometimes becomes the hardest part. It is proven as quoted from English Succes Academy that “*Jaime,*” *my student said to me. “I didn’t have time to answer the last reading passage. I only had 10 minutes, so I just guessed.” “Another student wrote to me after her exam and said: “The reading section was something. Everyone said that it was terrible! All 3 passages contained huge amount of long and specific words meaning of which is still unknown to me. I’ve never seen that difficult passages”.*

While in *speaking* or *dialog* such as:

Zahra: Have you heard the latest news about our school?

Raisa: No, what about it?

Zahra: It got Grade A from the National Accreditation Body.

Raisa: Wow, that’s ... We should be very proud.

Zahra: We are. It means that our school is of...

Raisa: We should celebrate it, don’t you think?

Zahra: Yes you are right. What ...

Raisa: That would be good.

Thanks for having the initiatives.

That is due to having to notice few words from the whole passage provided. Also, students should be aware of the questions in the passage which both are stated or implied information. Something that may be confusing for the students in their own textbook, mainly in reading and speaking passage is an ellipsis, and ellipsis itself is syntax field. As stated in (Oxford dictionary defines syntax as the words pattern and phrases for creating good formed in a language sentences (was cited in Misir, 2017:28). It commands words from different parts of speech placed together in order to convey a complete thought.

Ellipsis might arise in order to avoid repetition in the sentences. Swan (1996:172) stated that “we often leave out words to avoid repetition or in other cases when the meaning can be understood without them”. This is called 'ellipsis'. There are several types of ellipsis in English. They have different structures and uses.

B. Research Problem

This was intended to analyze the structures and types of ellipsis used in the reading and speaking passages. The problems that will be solved are:

1. What types of ellipsis are commonly found in the reading and speaking passages in English textbook?
2. How are the elliptical sentences constructed?

C. Objective of The Study

The purposes of the study:

1. To describe the types of ellipsis used in the reading and speaking passages in English textbook

2. To explain the elliptical-sentence construction in the reading and speaking passages in English textbook

D. Scope and Limitation

The scope of the research was syntactic field where focusing on ellipsis theory by Swan. Ellipsis as a theory of omitting words in text to refuse repetition when the meaning can be understand without them (Swan, 1996:172) which aimed to discuss the reading passages in the textbook grade XII.

This study was limited on the discussion of elliptical sentences used in the reading and speaking passages as the source of data.

E. Significance of The Study

There were theoretical and practical significances that were taken from this study.

1. Theoretically:

The researcher hopefully, from the results of this research would give new comprehension on an analysis of ellipsis towards syntax approach, which mainly focuses on creating simpler sentence form in the text form and avoiding redundancy by omitting several part of words or phrases inside of text sentence in reading and speaking passages.

2. Practically:

The researcher hopefully, from the research results it is able to contribute to guide both students and teachers in understanding ellipsis where commonly found in reading text and speaking passages and learning how the ellipsis is constructed in the reading and speaking

passages in the textbook. Then anxiously, this research could help the students, especially grade XII to copy more especially the reading and speaking passages and raise the score of the test in reading and speaking passage.

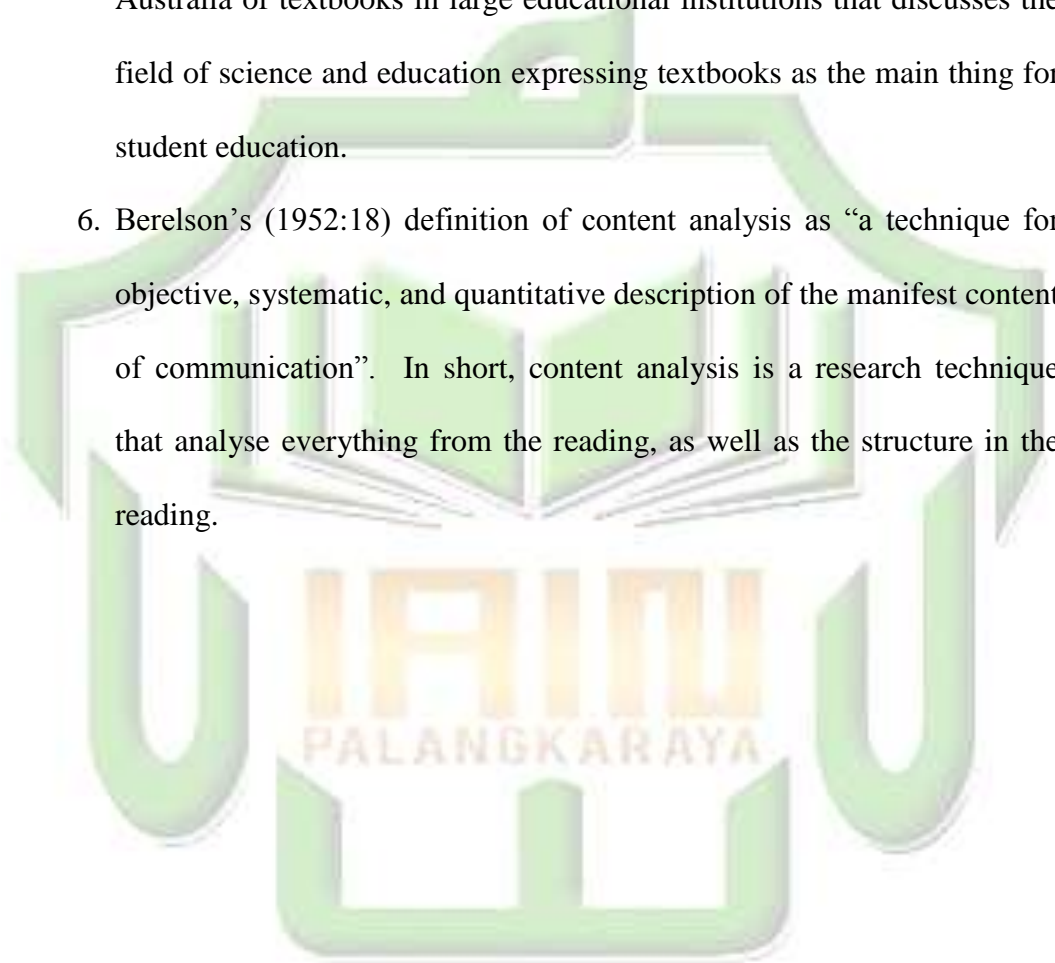
F. Definition of Key Terms

To ease the understanding on this study, definition of key term was provided below:

1. Ellipsis: is a theory of leaving out words to avoid repetition or in other cases when the meaning can be understood without them (Swan, 1996:172). Also And Baker (1992) defined in his book that ellipsisi as an activity to omitted item.
2. Syntax: The grammatical structure of sentences and the format in which words and phrases are arranged to create sentences. Simply by rearranging one word in the sentence different syntax is formed.
3. Reading: Based on Finochiarro (1973:119), reading defined as a transferring process the meaning of the written or printed form to the reader understanding, so that get the meaning from the printed material or written form.
4. Speaking: Laratu (2004:6) said that, "Speaking consists of knowledge and skill. Knowledge is what we know about something. It needs to be used in action in order to understand it. Skill is an ability to perform the knowledge. Both knowledge and skill can be understood and memorized. However, only skill can be imitated and practiced." It concluded that

speaking is a skill about something that is conveyed in the discussion and in the dialogue of the speakers.

5. Textbook: Akbar (2016:109) said that textbooks play an important role in language classrooms in various types of education meeting. As was noted by Horsley, Knight, & Huntly (2010:43) there is a large study in Australia of textbooks in large educational institutions that discusses the field of science and education expressing textbooks as the main thing for student education.
6. Berelson's (1952:18) definition of content analysis as "a technique for objective, systematic, and quantitative description of the manifest content of communication". In short, content analysis is a research technique that analyse everything from the reading, as well as the structure in the reading.



CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter described about syntax and ellipsis in terms the definition, the use and the types which are accompanied with the examples. Because this study analyzed the types of elliptical sentences used in reading passages, it also discussed a little review of reading and speaking passages in English textbook senior high school grade XII because it is the object of this study.

A. Related Studies

Firstly from I Fransiska, Savitri, Sukarini conducted research entitled *Ellipsis in English Coordinated Clauses in The Novel Entitled "Rowan's Mill" by Elizabeth Walker* 2017 investigated types of ellipsis also analysed the occurrence of ellipsis in the coordinated clauses in Novel Entitled "Rowan's Mill" by Elizabeth Walker. Then, it was exposed that types of found in the novel were: ellipsis of subject, ellipsis of auxiliary, ellipsis of subject and auxiliary, ellipsis of lexical verb, ellipsis of verb including auxiliary, ellipsis of verb and subject complement, ellipsis of verb and object, ellipsis of whole predication, ellipsis of subject complement or direct object, ellipsis of adverbial, ellipsis of head of noun phrase, and ellipsis of complement of prepositional phrase. In coordinated clauses, the ellipsis can occur in the first and in the subsequent clauses. Ellipsis may be simple or complex. In the simple ellipsis, either ellipsis occurs in only one of the conjoined clauses or identical items are deleted in two or more conjoined clauses. In the complex ellipsis, the elliptical elements are both anaphorically and cataphorically deleted in the same sentence. Ellipsis can be anaphoric with the

realized items in the first of series of clauses, cataphoric with the realized items in the ninth of a series of clauses or both anaphoric and cataphoric.

Secondly from Widiani, entitled *Substitution and Ellipsis as Cohesive Devices in Novel Sweet Frannie by Susan Sallis 2016*, Widiani examined the types of substitution and ellipsis were found in sentences inside of the novel as an object in research. Finally, found that there were 44 data were found. Those are classified based on their own types of substitution and ellipsis. Besides that, the high occurrence types of substitution and ellipsis used two verbal were verbal substitution and verbal ellipsis, it means that the verb was point in the novel *Sweet Frannie*.

Thirdly, a research conducted by Jumhur entitled *Ellipsis Analysis on Terry Terry's Novel "Slated" (A Syntactic Approach) 2014*, analysed kinds and delivered the function of ellipsis found in the data of a Novel by Terry Terry entitled "Slated". This novel consists of 51 chapters and 281 pages, but the writer just identified 22 chapter. To conclude, it was found that there are 25 ellipsis included three kinds of ellipsis, they are Nominal Ellipsis (NE), Verbal Ellipsis (VE), and Clausal Ellipsis (CE) then, the function of Ellipsis are Speaker's Economy, Removing Readings, Convey non-Expressible Aspects of Meaning, Establishing Discourse Coherence, and Establishing a Positive Relationship with Hearer.

Fourth, research conducted by Priadi in her research entitled *The Analysis of Ellipsis within The Jakarta Post Cartoons: A Case Study 2014*, investigated ellipsis found in the data of The Jakarta Post Cartoons were taken from June to

August in 2005, specified the data from the types of ellipsis, its total of identified elliptical and its percentage. In brief, data from 52 elliptical forms – edited on June to August in 2005 that the highest occurrence of type of ellipsis in the Jakarta Post Cartoons' dialogue is clausal ellipsis with amount (71,15%).

Fifth, research conducted by Masniati analysed ellipsis found in the novel entitled *The Analysis of Ellipsis in the Novel the Short Second Life of Bree Tanner by Stephenie Meyer (A Syntactic Approach)* 2011. In the research, he tried to reveal the types of elliptical sentence used by the author in the novel and the functions of each types of elliptical sentence found in the novel. Finally, it was revealed that in the novel, it consisted three types of elliptical sentence occurred. The types of elliptical sentence are nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis, and clausal ellipsis. The functions of nominal ellipsis were as head of noun group, verbal ellipsis and clausal ellipsis are as a statement, question or answer.

Sixth, research conducted from Nugraheni analysed Ellipsis in beauty advertisement entitled *Ellipsis on Beauty Advertisements in Elle Magazine*. In the research, researcher focused on types of ellipsis contained in the beauty advertisements and analyzed the recoverability types were existed in the beauty advertisements. Finally, it was revealed that mostly happen that ellipsis at the beginning of beauty advertisements.

Seventh, conducted by Sujono analyzed the ellipsis translation in JK Rowling's 'Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire'. Entitled *The Translation of Ellipsis and Event Reference in Jk Rowling's Harry Potter and the Goblet Of Fire*. Finally, the findings and the analysis above stated that translating verb

phrase, ellipsis and event reference especially in the JK Rowling's 'Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire' was not easy to translate. Because before translating them, the translators derived meaning from the antecedents by taking on into account of surface and deep anaphora, new and last information, salience, and the like. The translator here is successful in gathering the message through expression into bahasa Indonesia with good idea and acceptable in readers mind.

Eighth, thesis by Yogasaputro entitled "An analysis of Ellipsis in „Ted“ movie script by Seth Macfarlane". He intended to find out the types and context of situation of ellipsis used in Ted movie script by Seth MacFarlane. He found that there are three types of ellipsis found in the Ted movie script by Seth MacFarlane. They are clausal ellipsis (98), verbal group ellipsis (14), and nominal group ellipsis (27). The most dominant type is clausal ellipsis.

Ninth, research conducted from Usman entitled —The Analysis of Ellipsis in Mrs. Warren Profession by George Bernard Shaw. She is intended to find ellipsis used in that play. From her research she found some ellipsis used which consist of nominal, verbal and clausal Ellipsis in George Bernard's play.

Tenth, research from Muhdar about The Analysis of Ellipsis in Ernest Heming Way's "The Old Man and the Sea". He found that ellipsis which is mainly dominated by clause ellipsis. In addition there is also another type of nominal ellipsis and verbal ellipsis which plays an important role in understanding the content of the novel.

Next, research from Callahan, Love and Walenski entitled The Processing and Interpretation of Verb Phrase Ellipsis Constructions by Children at Normal

and Slowed Speech Rates. They examined the children's comprehension of verb phrase (VP) in ellipsis constructions in light of their automatic, online structural processing abilities and conscious, metalinguistic reflective skill (listening). From their research they found Children show their priming for strict and careless interpretations at normal communication level conversations but only for slower interpretation of inputs. Offline, children display preferences like adults in interpreting normal input levels but divergent patterns with slow speech.

Last, research from Rosyidah, entitled *Ellipsis As Aesthetic Formal Marker of the Short Story Das Brot*. In *Das Brot's* short story (which means the story of bread), the use of ellipsis is so dominant. And is considered a formal aesthetic marker of literary texts. This research is based on the results of the study (1) to describe the ellipsis used by the writer in his short story and (2) to assess the ellipsis aesthetic function used. The complete analysis includes all the incomplete syntax sentences in the short story. In addition, the ellipsis aesthetic function was analyzed qualitatively. And researchers conclude how in short stories, ellipsis is returned to sentences without subject and predicate; subject, predicate and adjective predicate; subject, predicate and object; the object; Description words and also sentences without the main clauses. The results of the study also show that the ellipsis in the short story has an interactive function related to inter-subjectivity and continuity.

From those previous studies, it is found the research gap from the current research. Most research journals almost used a descriptive analysis means that it attempted to analyze data also analyze the types of ellipsis proposed by Halliday,

M. A. K. and Hasan, Ruqaiya. 1976. Most research used textual discourse. What is going to conduct in this study is analyzing the data based on its type of ellipsis, delivering explanation of data taken and forming elliptical-sentence pattern. The source of data used will be English textbook for the senior high school students grade 12 published by Ministry of Education and Culture revised edition 2018 to be analyzed. And the theory of Ellipsis will be what is proposed by Swan (1996). Here is one of the examples taken from the data:

Since 1981, the Humber Bridge in England has been the world's longest-span (1,410 meters) bridge. (Bahasa Inggris kelas XII, 2018:64)

This is one of ellipsis types that is ellipsis of reducing relative structures. There are some parts of the sentence that are omitted. After the phrase “*the Humber Bridge*” then, it should contain another clause. But there, it is only leaving out the present participle. The complete structure of its sentence is:

Since 1981, the Humber Bridge which is in England has been the world's longest-span (1,410 meters) bridge.

Such as an example taken for *reading* passage ellipsis will be often found in the reading passages in the book. Considering such phenomena, this study will describe ellipsis used in the reading passages in order to comprehend types of ellipsis used and its sentence pattern within the English textbook for the senior high school students grade 12 published by Ministry of Education and Culture revised edition 2018.

B. Syntax

Stated from Noam Chomsky (1971) in his book said syntax as: Syntactic Structure, stated that "Syntax is the study of the principles and processes by which sentences are constructed in particular languages. Syntactic investigation of a given language has as its goal the construction of a grammar that can be viewed as a device of some sort for producing the sentences of the language under analysis". From his arguments, it could be be sum up that syntax is the structure of grammatical in creating sentences good in words and phrases are settled to create sentences become systematically correct in understanding and patterns. Thus, ellipsis as one of procedure from sentences are created, yet, some parts of them are should be omitted.

However, literature concept, syntax is the arrangement of two things are words and phrases to make sentences and as the way for authors or writers to show their creativity and create interest inside of the text form. An author or a writer are used to doing various syntax sentence to creat writing more interesting or to highlight a specific point. Words and phrases must follow English rules for correcting the arrangement and coherent of sentences in the text form as reading passages in the textbook.

C. Ellipsis

In writing, ellipsis can be found easily in literary works, such as articles, textbooks, novel, short story, menus, and etc. also stated that "As said by Cook (1982:20), Ellipsis is "omitting part of sentence on the assumption that an earlier sentence or the context will make the meaning clear" (was cited from Masniati

(2011:7). This meant that ellipsis omitting part of words or phrases or sentences to make simpler sentence form.

According to Halliday, Ellipsis is something left unsaid (1976:142). It's related to the grammatical relation between words. Ellipsis is rather similar with Substitution but according to Halliday, it must be treated separately because ellipsis stands as something unsaid but have been understood. Similar to Halliday, Hendriks and Spender (2005) from Stockholm University argued that ellipsis is non-expression of sentence elements whose meaning can be retrieved by the hearer. Beaugrande (1981:49) states that ellipsis is repeating a structure and its content but omitting some of the surface expressions. In connected discourse, sentences can be influenced by the structure of neighboring sentences. Crystal (1985: s.v. ellipsis) states that this term is used in grammatical analysis to refer to a sentence where for reasons of economy , emphasis or style , apart of the structure has been omitted , which is recoverable from a scrutiny of the context. Linguistic analyses tend to constrain the notion more, emphasizing the need for the elided (or 'ellipted') parts of the sentence to be unambiguously specifiable, for example in the sentences :

A :Where are you going ?

B :To town .

The full form of sentence B is predictable from sentence

A (' I am going to town ').

In the other hand, according to his book by Swan that one of works which is written is the form of passages. It sometimes should be solid, understandable,

clear and simple even though with various kinds of vocabularies that are unknown for some test takers. Thus, the use of ellipsis cannot be avoided due to avoiding redundancy in sentences combined.

There are lots of types of ellipsis in English. They have different structures and uses. In his book, Swan (1996:172) writes some types of ellipsis, such as:

- 1) Ellipsis in replies
- 2) Ellipsis with 'and', 'but', and 'or'
- 3) Ellipsis at the beginning of a sentence
- 4) Ellipsis in noun phrases
- 5) Ellipsis after auxiliary verb
- 6) Ellipsis with infinitives
- 7) Ellipsis and comparative structures with 'as' and 'than'
- 8) Ellipsis with question-word clauses
- 9) Ellipsis with 'that' and relative pronouns
- 10) Ellipsis of reducing relative structures
- 11) Ellipsis in 'be after' conjunctions
- 12) Ellipsis with prepositions
- 13) Ellipsis with pronouns after prepositions
- 14) *Ellipsis with abbreviated styles*

D. Types of Ellipsis

There are 14 types of ellipsis proposed by Swan (1996). Ellipsis is leaving out words to avoid repetition or in other cases when the meaning can be understood without them (Swan, 1996:172). Ellipsis is necessary to know and

cannot be avoided because in constructing lots of sentences into paragraphs, redundancies are caused when writers repeat what it should not. Practically, this is usually used where the words omitted would be redundant. Here below are the types of ellipsis described by Swan.

After considering the previous studies and the data in the textbook, it is finally concluded to sum up the 14 types of ellipsis into 7 types which are commonly used. The complete theory may be found the book entitled Practical English Usage by Swan 1996.

1. Structures with 'and', 'but' and 'or'

This is usually caused in a compound sentence which is composed from two *simple* sentences joined together by a comma and a joining word (coordinating conjunction). In coordinate structures with coordinate conjunction, repeated words are often dropped. It is due to making simpler sentence form. Here are some sub-types of this type:

a) Various kinds of word left out

As it has been noticed above, when clauses or expressions are joined by 'and', 'but', or 'or', we often leave out repeated words or phrases of various kinds. Let us consider the examples below:

By dropping the normative weights and (by) replacing them with personally assigned weightings of the impact of relevant events.

b) Word order

Word order is the arrangement of words in a phrase, clause, or sentence. Ellipsis can sometimes cause in this form when two subjects

are the same then leaving out the first one to produce a simpler sentence structure.

Birds (must counteract) and mammals must counteract the constant heat loss.

c) Singular and plural

When one verb follows two singular subjects connected by 'and', a plural verb form is of course used if necessary.

My mother and father smoke. (Not *My mother and father smokes.*)

When two singular subjects are connected by 'or', the verb is singular.

Either Jake or Steve was here this morning.

d) Other conjunctions

Ellipsis is not normally possible after other conjunctions besides *and*, *but* and *or*. Because the sentence will have no structure and no meaning. Consider the example below:

She didn't know where she was when she woke up.

(NOT ... *whew-woke-up.*)

e) (and) then

In an informal style, ellipsis is sometimes possible after *then* even if *and* is dropped.

Peter started first, (and) then Colin (started).

2. *At the beginning of a sentence*

In informal speech, unstressed words are often dropped at the beginning of a sentence, if the meaning is clear. Still, it is due to avoiding a redundant. Here are the sub-types as follow:

a) Words that can be left out

Words that can be left out include articles (*the, a/ an*), possessives (*my, your, etc*), personal pronouns (*I, you etc*), auxiliary verbs (*am, have etc*) and the preparatory subject '*there*'.

Perhaps (it is) less romantic than the mining booms, the exploitation of forest and water resources was just as vital to national development.

b) Unstressed forms of *be, will, would, have*

We do not usually ellipt words '*so*' as to begin sentences with unstressed forms of *be, will, would* or auxiliary *have* (though this sometimes happens in postcards, diary entries and other kinds of very informal writing).

I'm coming tomorrow. OR Coming tomorrow.

But not *Am coming tomorrow* (*Am* is not stressed).

c) *I* and *it*

Auxiliary verbs can be left out before personal pronouns except *I* and *it*.

You ready? (= Are you ready?)

d) Tags

Ellipsis is very common in sentences that have some sort of tag.

Can't swim. *Myself*

Dutch, *aren't you?*

3. At the end of a noun phrase

Ellipsis can also cause in the form of noun phrases. It is sometimes possible to drop nouns after adjectives, noun modifiers and/ or determiners. The shown sub-types here with its explanation.

a) Ellipsis after adjectives

A repeated noun can sometimes be dropped after an adjective, if the meaning is clear, especially when one is talking about common kinds of choice.

'What kind of potatoes would you like?' 'Boiled (potatoes), please.'

We haven't got any large eggs. Only small (eggs).

b) Ellipsis after determiners

Nouns can also be dropped after most determiners and similar words, including numbers, nouns with possessive 's, own and (an)other.

Some (animals) have even hypothesized that rituals or dances were performed in front of the images and that these rites served to improve

the hunters' luck

Those are Helen's gloves, and these (gloves) are mine.

c) Well-known names

The last words of well-known names are often dropped.

She's playing the Beethoven with the London Philharmonic tomorrow night. (= . the Beethoven violin concerto with the London Philharmonic Orchestra . . .)

He's staying at the Hilton. (= . . . the Hilton Hotel.)

4. After auxiliary verb

Auxiliary verbs are often used alone instead of full verbs. These below are shown are sub-types of this type:

a) Auxiliary instead of complete verb phrase

We can avoid repetition by using an auxiliary verb instead of a complete verb phrase, if the meaning is clear. The auxiliary verb usually has a 'strong' pronunciation and contractions are not normally used except in negatives.

I'll come and see you when I can. (= . can come and see you.)

b) Ellipsis of verb + object, complement etc.

Other words, as well as the rest of the verb phrase, can be left out after the auxiliary — for example an object, a complement, an adverbial, or even a whole clause.

I can't see you today, but I can tomorrow. (= . . . I can see you . . .)

I've forgotten the address. 'I have too.'

c) More than one auxiliary

When there is more than one auxiliary verb, ellipsis most often happens after the first.

'You wouldn't have enjoyed the film.' 'Yes, I would.' (= . . . I would have enjoyed the film.)

d) Short answers etc.

Ellipsis is used regularly in short answers reply questions and tags.

'Have you finished?' 'Yes, I have.'

e) so am I etc.

Ellipsis also happens after *so*, *neither* and *nor*.

'I've forgotten the address.' 'So have I'

f) Ellipted form before complete form

Ellipsis normally happens when an expression is used for a second time, after the complete form has already been used once (see above examples). However, it can sometimes happen the other way rounds.

This is common in sentences beginning

If/When ... can/could ... or If you like/ wish/ want/prefer.

If you can, send me a postcard when you arrive.

g) Substitution with 'do'

In British *English*, a main verb that is left out after an auxiliary can be replaced by 'do'.

Two parents have access; 15 percent of female, single-parent households do

5. 'that' and relative pronouns

In an informal style, the conjunction that is often dropped.

She fits her behavior into the information (that) she already has
(assimilation)

6. *Reduced relative structures*

Some notes that we have to notice here.

a) The first: we may delete the relative pronoun and the be verb when:

- they are followed by a prepositional phrase.

The man who is in the house is my father.

- the main verb in the relative clause is progressive.

The man who is swimming in the lake is my father.

b) The second: we may NOT delete the relative pronoun and the be verb
when:

- they are followed by an adjective:

The man who is angry is my father

Please let me have all the tickets available.

(= . . . *that are available.*)

(However, you may switch the positions of the adjective and noun.)

The angry man is my father.

- they are followed by a noun:

The man who is a doctor is my father.

The man a doctor is my father.

c) The third: The relative pronoun can be deleted if there is a new subject
and verb following it:

This is the house that Jack built. ; This is the house Jack built.

- d) The fourth: Do not delete a relative pronoun that is followed by a verb other than be:

The man who likes lasagna is my father.

The man likes lasagna is my father.

- e) The fifth: Never delete the relative pronoun whose:

The woman whose bag broke down went to the party.

The woman bag broke down went to the party.

7. 'be after' conjunctions

Subject pronouns *with* forms of 'be' can be left out after certain conjunctions, especially in a formal style.

Hair loses most of its insulating power when wet (... when it is wet.)

Phone me if (it is) necessary.

E. Reading and Speaking Passages in English Textbook Senior High School Grade XII

In the textbook, divided into four skills each skills are differentiated from productive skills and non-productive skills. Productive skills are speaking and writing, while for non-productive skills are reading and listening. The reading passages consist of 10 kinds of text in English.

Those are 10 kinds such as: *Explanation Text* that tells processes relating to forming of natural, social, scientific and cultural phenomena; *Narrative text* that tell stories or past events and entertain the readers; *Report text* that presents information about something, as it is; *News item* that informs readers about events of the day; *Recount Text* that retells events or experiences in the past; *Anecdote*

Text that retells funny and unusual incidents in fact or imagination; *Discussion Text* that present a problematic discourse; *Procedure Text* that show a process in order.

Whereas the speaking passages in dialogue consist of 3 kinds of dialogue in English such as *Structural Conversation* is a type accordance with grammar (such as *Do you like an apple? Then answer: Yes, I do*); *Functional Conversation* to shape one's ability to function in a language in accordance with the situation or situation (like *May I borrow your pen? Then aswer: ohh my pleasure*) it does not think the grammar as in *structural conversation*; and *Situational Conversation* uses a language according to the situation (*the example of using language, when you are in a hospital is definitely different from the language we use when you are on the market*).

F. English Textbook Published by Indonesia Ministry of Education and Culture Revised in 2018 for Grade XII Senior High School

The type of book have been used is the English Textbook Published by Indonesia Ministry of Education and Culture Revised in 2018 for Grade XII Senior High School.

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

The description of methods and steps in arranging this study have been provided in this chapter. This chapter is divided into four parts. They are research design, source of data, techniques of collecting data and technique of analyzing data.

A. The Research Design

In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method. As stated from Seixas, Smith, Mitton, (2018:778) a qualitative descriptive approach as a procedural tool to gain data on how rules are structured. It means that descriptive method is a method that intends to describe everything related to the topics of the research. It aims to analyze the types of elliptical sentences are occurred in the textbook and the construction of ellipsis. The data analysis were fundamentally interpretative by the researcher.

The research used descriptive method in order to describe types of ellipsis that occurred in the reading and speaking passages in the English textbook. To do this research some activities were applied: Finding out the reading passages in each chapter, classifying sentences which contained the ellipsis' types, and explaining how the types of ellipsis were constructed in reading and speaking passages.

B. Subject of the Study

The subject of this a research was on “Textbook Used By Grade XII Senior High School’s Published By Indonesia Ministry Of Education And Culture Revised In 2018. The book has 11 chapters and each chapters have own topic materials and skills. Then, the object of this study was the existed of type of ellipsis and explain the elliptical-sentence construction in the reading and speaking passages in the textbook. dealed with curriculum in 2013 for the XII grade of Senior High School. Since this research dealed with content analysis focus trough the content in reading and speaking passages point with the ellipsis type and explain the elliptical-sentence construction, the data is analysed qualitative approach.

C. The Source of Data

The study used the reading and speaking passages which were taken from the English textbook for the senior high school students grade XII published by Ministry of Education and Culture revised edition 2018 to be analyzed as the source of the data. The data were in the form of sentences which contain ellipsis.

Table 3.1 The Source of Data

NO	CHAPTER	TEXT	TOPIC	PAGE
1.	I	Dialog	Offering Help/ Service	4-10
2.	II	Reading	Why Don’t You Visit Seattle	17-20
3.	II	Dialog	Why Don’t You Visit Seattle	20-21
4.	II	Dialog	“IF” Clause	24-25
5.	III	Reading	Video Wacthing	34
6.	III	Dialog	Task 5	37

7.	IV	Reading	Aplication Letter	50
8.	IV	Reading	Aplication Letter	57
9.	V	Reading	The Humber Bridge	64
10.	V	Reading	The Construction of The Jakarta	65
11.	V	Reading	Jakarta	68
12.	VI	Reading	The Jakarta Education Agency	84-85
13.	VII	Reading	Indonesia Opens Regional Recycling Conference	99-100
14.	VIII	Reading	How to Make Chocolate Dipped Strawberries	111
15.	IX	Reading	Task 1	120
16.	IX	Reading	Task 2	121
17.	IX	Reading	How to Breed Leopard Geckos	122-124
18.	IX	Reading	Task 5	125
19.	IX	Reading	Task 6	125-128
20.	X	Reading	Description Tools	139
21.	X	Reading	How to Opeate Photoshop	140-143
22.	XI	Reading	Decriptive Text	157

D. Research Instrument

Arikunto (2010:201) explains that "Documentation, from the origin words document, which means that the goods in writing". To proof the research, researcher did documentation to show her findings discussion of ellipsis type and elliptical-sentence construction in reading passages.

E. Data Collection Procedure

The aims of Data collection Procedure to find data needed in the research, as follow several ways are: 1. First, the researcher found the textbook for analyzing.

2. Second, the researcher read and observed the reading and speaking passage materials of the textbook. 3. Third, the researcher did check for reading and speaking passage contain problem in the research problem. 4. Last, the researcher collected the data in reading and speaking passages then analysed.

F. Data Analysis Procedure

Data analysis has systematically procedure in a research. The researcher shall use some data analysis techniques which appropriate with the problems of the study. These were as follow:

1. Data Reduction

The first step is reduction the data. According to Sugiyono (2009:247) data reduction is resumming, choosing on basic things, focus on the important things, and search the theme and pattern. In short, data reduction is done by summarizing field notes by separating main things relating to research problems, and then it is arranged systematically to describe and to make easy the data searching if sometime it is needed anymore. Not all the obtained data of the research are important. It means that the important information must be taken and unimportant information must be ignored.

2. Data Display

The next step such as the data is the collection of information which arranged and gives possibility to get the data conclusion and take the action According to Sugiyono (2009:247) in the display of qualitative research, data may present a brief description, chart, and relation between

categories narration. The researcher is able to draw conclusion and verify it to be meaningful data it means describing data in the form of descriptive or narration. This technique is used arranging the information, description, or narration to draw conclusion. By presenting data, the researcher considered what the researcher should do. The researcher can analyze the other action based on her understanding.

3. Conclusion Drawing/ Verification

The last step after is conclusion drawing/ verification. “verification refers to the processes which are able to answer research questions and research objectives with lecturer or others. Beginning conclusion is still temporary, and will be changed if there is not strong proof that support on the next step in collecting data. But, if the beginning conclusion is supported by consistent, when the researcher backs to the field. (Adib 2012:40).”

In brief that verification as the final datum that can be shown by the research itself. In this research the process of analysing data used these steps were:

To do this research, the researcher does some activities as:

1. The researcher first reads the textbook carefully. Through this way, the researcher finds and decides elliptical sentence in the textbook.
2. The researcher states the information, which donates about the ellipsis.
3. The researcher lists the collected data to describe the types of ellipsis used
4. The researcher classify the data based on the theory of ellipsis

5. The researcher reads some related literatures to analyzed construction of ellipsis.

The data were analyzed through the following techniques:

1. Classifying the collected data based on types of ellipsis described by Swan.

- The classification used the table as follows:

Table 3.2 Data Analysis Procedure

DATA/CHAPTER/PAGE	SENTENCE	TYPES OF ELLIPSIS	CATEGORY

There are 4 columns in the table with the “*DATA/CHAPTER/PAGE*” will describe which data and passage that sentences are collected. “*SENTENCE*” column contained the collected sentences in the reading passages and the “*TYPES OF ELLIPSIS*” will derive in which types will be the collected sentences while there are 14 types in total and in which sub-type and category will derive in the “*CATEGORY*” column.

2. Discussing the ellipsis structure used in reading and speaking passages.

It describes the quantity of how many types of ellipsis mostly used then discusses the sentence pattern used in the reading passages in accordance with its types and sub-types with the following steps below:

- a) Explaining the types of ellipsis commonly used in reading passages
- b) Explaining how the ellipsis occurs

c) Then deriving conclusion

G. Data Endorsement

In research technique the validity instrument is vital one. It has goals to find the validity of research and reliability in a research. To cooperation the data, this research will used some validity instrument techniques in a qualitative field research as follow:

1. Credibility (Internal Validity)

As stated from Ary et al. n.d. (2010:638) say that credibility in qualitative research concerns with the right of inquiry's findings of the research. In qualitative study is called internal validity or validity, meant that the criteria how to recheck the data endorsement, and has purposes to prove the degree credibility by the result of this research towards varieties of data credibility test. A lot of variety of qualitative data credibility test, the study would contained a number of credibility test as following from (Elmi, 2016:59):

a. Extension of Observation

Observation is an activity to see the activity going to be research. As defined "observation is used as a technical term in research with its specific meaning. In other languages, observation used to refers to the use of visual sense in recording and making sense of information. In this research, observation refers to the data gathering would involves not only visual sense, but also all the senses needed to find the valid and the reliable data (Latief, 2013:77)." According to this research

would use the particular data as reading session to avoid biases happening in this research.

b. Triangulation

This research will use triangulation theory. Triangulation is a theory as a keyword used to code the grouping different study groups, local, methods and temporal settings, and theoretical perspectives in differences dealing with a phenomenon (actual situation in the research field) or triangulation is a power to facilitate the validation in data by several research methods in the research by the same phenomenon.

2. Transferability

As already known that transferability as validity in external qualitative research. Stated from Sugiyono that external validity refers to an amount accuracy data, so that will be applied to the population research which sample is taken (Elmi, 2016:61).” It tells that in this research would arrange sistematically and believable correct data process towards study result get more information.

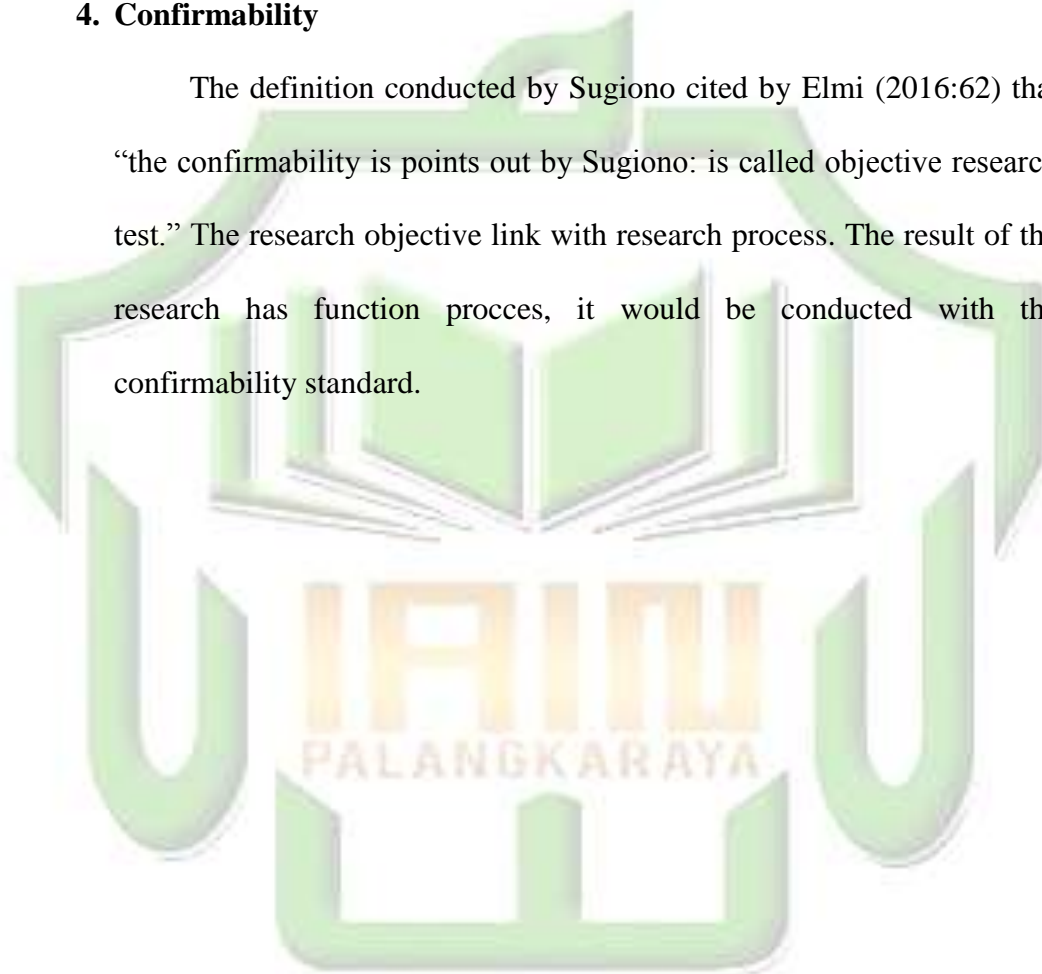
3. Dependability

Reliability as known as dependability both are same just different term. Stated from Allen and Yen that reliability or dependability “as reliability of a test increases, the error score variance becomes relatively smaller. When error variance is relatively slight, an examinee’s observed score is very close to his or her true score. However, when error

estimates of true scores (Latief, 2013:213).” It stated that the data would collect by other theory resources and literary appropriate the textbooks or article or journal. The data technique has aims and it strategy to find which the ellipsis type, the reading text construction and the function on ellipsis.

4. Confirmability

The definition conducted by Sugiono cited by Elmi (2016:62) that “the confirmability is points out by Sugiono: is called objective research test.” The research objective link with research process. The result of the research has function proces, it would be conducted with the confirmability standard.



**CHAPTER IV
RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

A. Data Presentation

The following are the results of analysis of sentences in English textbook for the senior high school students grade 12 published by Ministry of Education and Culture revised edition 2018. The table below summarizes the types of ellipsis found.

Table 4.1 Data Presentation

DATA/ CHAPTER/ PAGE	SENTENCE	TYPES OF ELLIPSIS	CATEGORY
01/001/17	A visit to this site is an opportunity to take full advantage of the location at the Seattle Center, a premier destination for arts, (for) entertainment and (for) leisure activities.	Ellipsis with <i>'and'</i> , <i>'but'</i> , and <i>'or'</i>	Various kinds of word left out (omitting repeated preposition)
02/004/57	I also have experience in learning and (in) excelling at new technologies as needed.	Ellipsis with <i>'and'</i> , <i>'but'</i> , and <i>'or'</i>	Various kinds of word left out (omitting repeated preposition)
03/006/85	where students who did not get accepted during first and (during) second admission resubmit their applications.	Ellipsis with <i>'and'</i> , <i>'but'</i> , and <i>'or'</i>	Various kinds of word left out (omitting repeated preposition)
04/009/121	wet combing needs to be regular and (to be) thorough.	Ellipsis with <i>'and'</i> , <i>'but'</i> , and <i>'or'</i>	Various kinds of word left out (omitting repeated preposition)
05/009/121	before using a wide-toothed comb to	Ellipsis with <i>'and'</i> , <i>'but'</i> ,	Various kinds of word left

	straighten and (to) untangle the hair.	and 'or'	out (omitting repeated preposition)
06/009/121	Next, remove lice by wiping or (by) rinsing the comb.	Ellipsis with 'and', 'but', and 'or'	Various kinds of word left out (omitting repeated preposition)
07/009/125	If you watch people bathing dogs in movies and (in) TV shows, most of the time it seems like a joyous, fun-filled time for all involved.	Ellipsis with 'and', 'but', and 'or'	Various kinds of word left out (omitting repeated preposition)
08/010/141	A layer can be used for an image, (for) text, (for) brush strokes, (for) background colors, (for) patterns, and (for) filters.	Ellipsis with 'and', 'but', and 'or'	Various kinds of word left out (omitting repeated preposition)
10/002/21	It is a premier destination for arts, (for) entertainment and (for) favorite sights.	Ellipsis with 'and', 'but', and 'or'	Various kinds of word left out (omitting repeated preposition)
11/002/21	Is it at Chihuly Garden and (at) Glass?	Ellipsis with 'and', 'but', and 'or'	Various kinds of word left out (omitting repeated preposition)

12/001/17	Its entire district is full of shopping, (full of) attractions and (full of) favorite sights.	Ellipsis with 'and', 'but', and 'or'	Various kinds of word left out (omitting repeated phrase)
13/001/17	The area is festival of sounds, (festival of) tastes and (festival of) smells and it is part of the reason.	Ellipsis with 'and', 'but', and 'or'	Various kinds of word left out (omitting repeated)

			phrase)
14/005/65	“The Antasari-Depok toll road is an important project as it is part of the ring and (of the) radial road system in Jakarta.”	Ellipsis with ‘and’, ‘but’, and ‘or’	Various kinds of word left out (omitting repeated phrase)
15/006/85	that anyone who did not re-register in the public admission phase and (anyone who) was unable to register during local admission or third admission, could register their children at private schools.	Ellipsis with ‘and’, ‘but’, and ‘or’	Various kinds of word left out (omitting repeated phrase)
16/007/100	"So you can see the reduction, which goes to composting centers, also in the community, and (in the) waste management centers."	Ellipsis with ‘and’, ‘but’, and ‘or’	Various kinds of word left out (omitting repeated phrase)
17/009/121	Repeat the procedure on days 5, (on days) 9, and (on days) 13, so that you clear young lice as they hatch, before they have time to reach maturity.	Ellipsis with ‘and’, ‘but’, and ‘or’	Various kinds of word left out (omitting repeated phrase)
18/009/124	Rotating or jiggling this egg could cause the embryo to come loose and (to come) drown inside, killing it.	Ellipsis with ‘and’, ‘but’, and ‘or’	Various kinds of word left out (omitting repeated phrase)
19/009/127	You can accomplish this by using a bucket or (by using) cup to wet your dog or using a sprayer.	Ellipsis with ‘and’, ‘but’, and ‘or’	Various kinds of word left out (omitting repeated phrase)
20/001/17	that you should do if you visit Seattle where city and (where) nature come together.	Ellipsis with ‘and’, ‘but’, and ‘or’	Various kinds of word left out (omitting repeated phrase)

			word)
21/001/17	Cozy bed and (Cozy) breakfasts are the perfect way to enjoy the friendly island culture.	Ellipsis with 'and', 'but', and 'or'	Various kinds of word left out (omitting repeated word)
22/001/17	See exciting (works) and experimental works at Chihuly Garden and Glass.	Ellipsis with 'and', 'but', and 'or'	Various kinds of word left out (omitting repeated word)
23/009/126	many (dogs) are not afraid to put up a fight if they think that it will help them get out of bath time.	Ellipsis with 'and', 'but', and 'or'	Various kinds of word left out (omitting repeated word)
24/002/21	Explore the dynamics of flights and experience new aviation (new) innovation.	Ellipsis with 'and', 'but', and 'or'	Various kinds of word left out (omitting repeated word)
25/007/100	the eco school program where they bring their own plates and (their own) cups to reduce plastic waste.	Ellipsis with 'and', 'but', and 'or'	Various kinds of word left out (omitting repeated possessive adjective)
26/004/57	As requested, I am enclosing a completed job application, my certification, my resume and (my) three references.	Ellipsis with 'and', 'but', and 'or'	Various kinds of word left out (omitting repeated possessive adjective)
27/004/57	and I believe that my strong technical experience and (my) education will make me a very competitive candidate	Ellipsis with 'and', 'but', and 'or'	Various kinds of word left out (omitting repeated

	for this position.		possessive adjective)
28/004/57	Thank you for your time and (your) consideration.	Ellipsis with <i>'and'</i> , <i>'but'</i> , and <i>'or'</i>	Various kinds of word left out (omitting repeated possessive adjective)

29/009/126	or your dog is wrestling and (is) clawing to get as far away as possible from you.	Ellipsis with <i>'and'</i> , <i>'but'</i> , and <i>'or'</i>	Various kinds of word left out (omitting repeated verb)
30/009/126	In other words, offer treats, (offer) toys, and (offer) affection to get your dog to come to the bath.	Ellipsis with <i>'and'</i> , <i>'but'</i> , and <i>'or'</i>	Various kinds of word left out (omitting repeated verb)
31/010/142	These settings let you change the font, (change) font size, and (change) spacing between characters, height, width, color, and style.	Ellipsis with <i>'and'</i> , <i>'but'</i> , and <i>'or'</i>	Various kinds of word left out (omitting repeated verb)

32/001/17	in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) where it has 300,000 square miles of farmable land but (it) only 2% is being farmed due to conflict there.	Ellipsis with <i>'and'</i> , <i>'but'</i> , and <i>'or'</i>	Various kinds of word left out (omitting repeated subject pronoun)
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33/004/57	I have successfully designed, (successfully) developed, and (successfully) supported live use applications.	Ellipsis with <i>'and'</i> , <i>'but'</i> , and <i>'or'</i>	Various kinds of word left out (omitting repeated adverb)
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34/009/121	Then, work methodically through the hair, (work methodically through) section by section, so that the whole head is combed through.	Ellipsis with 'and', 'but', and 'or'	Word order
35/009/126	Start by getting them used to hopping into an empty tub and (used to) just spending time there.	Ellipsis with 'and', 'but', and 'or'	Word order

36/001/17	you'll be off to a foolproof start for exploring the Emerald City's (which are) most unforgettable sights and sounds.	Ellipsis of reducing relative structures	Deleting relative pronoun & be verb
37/001/17	Book a night at one of the many cozy B & Bs or resorts (that is) available throughout the Sun Juan Islands.	Ellipsis of reducing relative structures	Deleting relative pronoun & be verb
38/001/17	Experience Music Project and a variety of cultural activities (that is) offered throughout the year.	Ellipsis of reducing relative structures	Deleting relative pronoun & be verb
39/001/17	Go behind the scenes at Boeing to watch the very same jets you may one day be a passenger (that is) on being assembled.	Ellipsis of reducing relative structures	Deleting relative pronoun & be verb
40/004/50	My current position, (which is) managing the local branch of a national shoe retailer, has provided the opportunity to work under a high-pressure,	Ellipsis of reducing relative structures	Deleting relative pronoun & be verb
41/004/50	I also developed time management tools for staff (which are) using Access and Excel from Microsoft's Office Suite.	Ellipsis of reducing relative structures	Deleting relative pronoun & be verb
42/004/57	I am writing to apply for the programmer position (which is) advertised in the Times Union.	Ellipsis of reducing relative	Deleting relative pronoun & be

		structures	verb
43/004/57	The opportunity (which is) presented in this listing is very interesting.	Ellipsis of reducing relative structures	Deleting relative pronoun & be verb
44/005/64	Since 1981, the Humber Bridge (which is) in England has been the world's longest-span (1,410 meters) bridge.	Ellipsis of reducing relative structures	Deleting relative pronoun & be verb
45/005/64	They are made of tens of thousands of kilometers of thin steel wires (which is) bound together.	Ellipsis of reducing relative structures	Deleting relative pronoun & be verb
46/005/65	The construction of the Jakarta metropolitan area's (which is) new 21-kilometer-long Antasari–Depok–Bogor toll road.	Ellipsis of reducing relative structures	Deleting relative pronoun & be verb
47/005/65	Antasari–Depok–Bogor toll road (which is) kicked off on Thursday as the government boosted efforts to support the capital city's expansion.	Ellipsis of reducing relative structures	Deleting relative pronoun & be verb
48/005/68	A building architect has advised families planning to live in an apartment to study all the relevant regulations (which is) prior to moving in to help prevent unexpected security-related occurrences.	Ellipsis of reducing relative structures	Deleting relative pronoun & be verb
49/005/68	“Tenants of an apartment should abide by regulations (which is) set by the owner of the high-rise building,” he added.	Ellipsis of reducing relative structures	Deleting relative pronoun & be verb
50/006/84	Jakarta, but she then got rejected due to the minimum height policy (which is) applied by the state-run school.	Ellipsis of reducing relative structures	Deleting relative pronoun & be verb
51/007/99	Indonesia has opened a regional recycling conference (which is) aimed	Ellipsis of reducing	Deleting relative

	at increasing awareness	relative structures	pronoun & be verb
52/009/121	Next, we divided ourselves into groups (which is) based on our personal interests.	Ellipsis of reducing relative structures	Deleting relative pronoun & be verb

53/001/17	Why don't you tour the Pike Place Market's produce stands to buy something (that) you've never tasted.	Ellipsis with 'that' and relative pronouns	Dropping 'that' conjunction
54/009/123	You'll want to confirm (that) they are not both males.	Ellipsis with 'that' and relative pronouns	Dropping 'that' conjunction
55/009/124	It will be easy to tell (that) she has laid the eggs, particularly since she will be much thinner.	Ellipsis with 'that' and relative pronouns	Dropping 'that' conjunction

56/009/123	You may also choose to house one male with 4-5 females; (You may also) add 10 gallons of space for each additional gecko.	Ellipsis at the beginning of a sentence	Words that can be left out (dropping subject pronoun)
57/010/141	With layers, you can select, (you can) add, (you can) delete, and (you can) duplicate them.	Ellipsis at the beginning of a sentence	Words that can be left out (dropping subject pronoun)
58/001/04	Here? (is it here)	Ellipsis at the beginning of a sentence	Words that can be left out (dropping subject pronoun)

59/009/122	Leopard geckos could be easy to breed for some, but (it is) difficult for others.	Ellipsis in 'be after' conjunctions	Leaving out subject pronoun + be verb
60/009/123	It is sometimes normal when (it is) first introducing a male and female for there to be a little squabbling.	Ellipsis in 'be after' conjunctions	Leaving out subject pronoun + be verb
61/009/124	After (they are) 24 hours of being laid, the embryo inside attaches itself to the side wall of the egg.	Ellipsis in 'be after' conjunctions	Leaving out subject pronoun + be verb

62/005/68	many (of Jakarta's residents) are not ready for apartment-living habits and regulations.	Ellipsis in Noun phrases	Ellipsis after determiner (dropping determiner)
63/010/142	Fourth, to achieve a number of different visual effects, change the size, (the) shape and (the) transparency of your brush strokes using custom brushes and the brush tool.	Ellipsis in Noun phrases	Ellipsis after determiner (dropping determiner)
64/010/142	These settings let you change the brush size, (the) opacity, (the) flow, and so on.	Ellipsis in Noun phrases	Ellipsis after determiner (dropping determiner)

65/009/123	The males have hemi penal bulges below the vent whereas females do not (have hemi penal bulges below the vent) .	Ellipsis after auxiliary verbs	Substitution with 'do'
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B. Research Findings

Table 4.2 Findings

NO	TYPES OF ELLIPSIS	PERCENTAGE
1	Ellipsis with 'and', 'but', and 'or'	54%
2	Ellipsis of reducing relative structures	25%
3	Ellipsis with 'that' and relative pronouns	5%
4	Ellipsis at the beginning of a sentence	5%
5	Ellipsis in 'be after' conjunctions	5%
6	Ellipsis in noun phrases	5%
7	Ellipsis after auxiliary verbs	1%

1. Ellipsis with 'and', 'but', and 'or'

There are 35 data (54%) applying the ellipsis with 'and', 'but', and 'or'. The ellipsis comes into two categories: 'various kinds of word left out' (33 sentences) and 'word order' (2 sentences).

a. Various kinds of word left out

In the category of 'various kinds of word left out', there are 7 sub categories identified. They are:

- 1) 10 data are grouped into 'omitting repeated preposition' (i.e. *It is a premier destination **for** arts, (for) entertainment and (for) favorite sights*) (B.I. 2018 K.XII, 10/002/21), in the sentence, omitted part is 'for' because it denotes the first bold preposition 'for'.
- 2) The following one is 'omitting repeated phrase' which covers 8 data like the example in, *The area is **festival of** sounds, (festival of) tastes and (festival of) smells and it is part of the reason.* (B.I. 2018 K.XII, 13/001/17) the omitted part is 'festival of' because it comes back to the same phrase linked by 'and'.

- 3) Then following of the same category is ‘omitting of repeated word’ with 5 sentences. Here is the example, *See exciting (works) and experimental **works** at Chihuly Garden and Glass.* (B.I. 2018 K.XII, 22/001/17) the omitted part is ‘works’ because it means jumping to the same word linked by ‘and’.
- 4) Another type of ellipsis presented in the data that is categorized as ‘various kinds of word left out’ was ‘omitting repeated possessive adjective’ which includes 3 data. For instance, in *As requested, I am enclosing a completed job application, **my** certification, **my** resume and (my) three references.* (B.I. 2018 K.XII, 26/004/57), which omits the same possessive adjective ‘my’.
- 5) The seventh category of ‘various kinds of word left out’ is omitting repeated verb with 3 data. For example, in *In other words, **offer** treats, (offer) toys, and (offer) affection to get your dog to come to the bath.* (B.I. 2018 K.XII, 30/009/126). The omitted part is ‘offer’ due to being back to the same verb.
- 6) Omitting repeated subject pronouns. This type of ellipsis covers 1 datum. Here the elliptical part is the repeated subject pronoun. For example, in *in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) where **it** has 300,000 square miles of farmable land but (it) only 2% is being farmed due to conflict there.* (B.I. 2018 K.XII, 32/001/17) the omitted part is ‘it’ and that pronoun refers back to it after ‘where’ at the first clause.

7) In the data collected, it is also identified that 1 datum is ‘omitting repeated adverb’ (i.e. *I have **successfully** designed, (successfully) developed, and (successfully) supported live use applications*) (B.I. 2018 K.XII, 33/004/57), There, omitted part is ‘*successfully*’ because it goes back to the first ‘*successfully*’.

b. Word Order

For the category of word order, there are 2 data. One of the examples is in *Then, **work methodically** through the hair, (work methodically through) section by section, so that the whole head is combed through.* (B.I. 2018 K.XII, 34/009/121). What is omitted in the sentence is the first verb ‘*work methodically through*’. It happens because in one sentence, one verb can represent more than one subject which is linked by conjunction.

2. Ellipsis of reducing relative structures

The second type appeared in the data is ellipsis of reducing relative structures with 17 data (25%). This ellipsis goes with 1 category, which is: deleting relative pronoun & be verb. One of the examples is in *Jakarta, but she then got rejected due to the minimum height policy (which is) applied by the state-run school.* (B.I. 2018 K.XII, 50/006/84). The ellipsis occurs in the sentence is omitting its relative pronoun & be verb. We can see that in the form of complex sentences, omission of relative conjunction and be verb is possible then it can simply be replaced by past participle.

3. Ellipsis with ‘that’ and relative pronouns

The following is ellipsis with ‘that’ and relative pronouns which has 3 data (5%) and 1 note which is dropping ‘that’ conjunction. Let’s see the following example: *It will be easy to tell (that) she has laid the eggs, particularly since she will be much thinner.* (B.I. 2018 K.XII, 55/009/124). The ‘that’ conjunction is possibly omitted in this form. However, the meaning is still clear because it does not mean to reduce the meaning.

4. Ellipsis at the beginning of a sentence

The next is an ellipsis at the beginning of a sentence having 3 data (5%) and 1 note which is words that can be left out (dropping subject pronoun). See this example: *Here? (is it here?)* (B.I. 2018 K.XII, 58/001/04). In an informal situation, this occurrence usually comes by leaving out the subject and be.

5. Ellipsis in ‘be after’ conjunctions

The following is ellipsis in ‘be after’ conjunctions with 3 data (3%). However, there is only 1 note for this which is ‘leaving out subject pronoun + be verb’. This is one of example of the note (*Leopard geckos could be easy to breed for some, but (it is) difficult for others*) (B.I. 2018 K.XII, 2/009/122). This construction is almost similar to the form of reducing of relative structure but this omission occurs in its subject and be verb. The actual form is “*conj+S+be verb+comp*” then simplified to be “*conj+comp*”.

6. Ellipsis in Noun Phrase

The fourth kind is ellipsis in noun phrases. It has 3 data (5%) and 1 note which is ellipsis after determiner (dropping determiner), here is one of examples of this type, *Fourth, to achieve a number of different visual effects, change **the** size, (the) shape and (the) transparency of your brush strokes using custom brushes and the brush tool.* (B.I. 2018 K.XII, 63/010/142). This construction is a kind of omitting its noun followed by determiner. The complete form is actually “*det+ N/NP*” but the ‘*noun*’ itself is omitted so there is only *determiner*.

7. Ellipsis after auxiliary verbs

The seventh is ellipsis after auxiliary verbs which has 1 datum (1%) and 1 category which covers ‘substitution with do’. Here is the example of substitution with ‘do’: *The males have hemi penal bulges below the vent whereas females do not (have hemi penal bulges below the vent).* (B.I. 2018 K.XII, 65/009/123). We can conclude that in form of more than one clause, the following clause which has the same verb is possibly omitted or replaced by using ‘do’.

C. Discussion

1. Ellipsis with ‘and’, ‘but’, and ‘or’

a. Various kinds of word left out

1) Omitting repeated prepositions

Based on the collected data, it is seen that various preposition undergoing ellipsis is in the position after conjunction ‘*and*’ & ‘*or*’. It

happens because it is used to join two words, phrases, parts of sentences or related statements together. In this case, the same preposition is omitted. It takes place in the 12 data in total of this type. Commonly, omitting preposition occurring in this sentence is possible with any types of preposition, like: *by, in, for, of, on, with, on to, as, from, etc.* The patterns of ellipsis occurring in this type are

“Prep+N/NP, (Prep) N/NP and (Prep) N/NP”.

Consider the example below:

Example.

A layer can be used for an image, text, brush strokes, background colors, patterns, and filters. (B.I. 2018 K.XII, 09/010/141)

In this case, the preposition ‘*for*’ follows any nouns, like ‘*image*’ and noun phrase, like ‘*brush strokes*’. The pattern of the sentence above is:

“S+V+Comp+for NP, (for) NP, (for) NP (for) NP and (for) NP”.

For the example above, the complete one will be:

A layer can be used for an image, (for) text, (for) brush strokes, (for) background colors, (for) patterns, and (for) filters.

2) Omitting repeated phrase

Based on the collected data, ellipsis also occurs in the repeated phrase, more specifically after conjunction ‘*and*’ & ‘*or*’. Here, it omits the “*noun + prep*”. In sum, the pattern of ellipsis occurring in this type is

“S+V+N.P and (N.P)”.

The occurrence of omission can be possible in both the main clause and sub clause. The example below shows further the omission of repeated noun phrase:

Example.

“The Antasari-Depok toll road is an important project as it is part of the ring and radial road system in Jakarta,” (B.I. 2018 K.XII, 14/005/65)

In the sentence above, there are some words omitted after the conjunction ‘and’. In this case, the construction “*As S+V+Comp*” (as it is part of the ring). The omission of such construction is to make the sentence simpler because after the word ‘and’, the omitted word ‘of the’ refers back to the first ‘of the’. The pattern therefore looks like this:

“As+S+V+Comp and (comp)”.

Therefore, the complete sentence should be:

“The Antasari-Depok toll road is an important project as it is part of the ring and (of the) radial road system in Jakarta,”

3) *Omitting repeated word*

Based on the data, there are totally 5 data of this type. When there are two noun or noun phrases that are related by a conjunction, the second modifier can possibly be omitted. Therefore, the common ellipsis pattern of this type is

“mod+N and (mod)+N”.

Consider the example below:

Example:

Cozy bed and breakfasts are the perfect way to enjoy the friendly island culture. (B.I. 2018 K.XII, 21/001/17)

Consider the construction of *cozy bed and breakfasts*. Actually, before the noun '*breakfasts*' there should exist a modifier. However, in such construction it is omitted because it is the same modifier as the first one (*cozy*). Thus, in this case the elliptical pattern is: "*mod+N and (mod)+N*". Following the pattern, the complete sentence will be:

Cozy bed and (cozy) breakfasts are the perfect way to enjoy the friendly island culture.

4) Omitting repeated possessive adjective

Based on the collected data, 4 sentences omit repeated possessive adjectives. The two data has similar types of possessive adjective (*'my' and 'your'*) while one sentence uses different one (*'their own'*). The *'own'* means to emphasize that something belongs to them. Commonly, the pattern of ellipsis occurring in this type is in case of parallel form:

"PA+NP and (PA)NP".

Consider the examples below:

Example.

And I believe that my strong technical experience and education will make me a very competitive candidate for this position. (B.I. 2018 K.XII, 27/004/57)

In the example above, after the conjunction '*that*', there exists a possessive adjective '*my*'. However, after the conjunction '*and*' it is

written barely with the nouns (education). In the construction, the possessive adjective ‘my’ is omitted. The ellipsis in this sentence therefore applies the pattern of: “*PA+NP and (PA)NP*”. To avoid redundancy, the same elements in a sentence are possibly omitted. So, the complete sentence will be:

And I believe that my strong technical experience and (my) education will make me a very competitive candidate for this position.

5) *Omitting repeated verb*

Based on the data collected, it is seen that repeated verb often appears in compound sentence. Generally, the pattern of ellipsis occurring in this type are

“*S+V+O, (V)+O and (V)+O*”.

Example.

These settings let you change the font, font size, and spacing between characters, height, width, color, and style. (B.I. 2018 K.XII, 31/010/142)

The example above shows that the sentence has one verb and many objects. Its pattern is “*S+V+O, (V)+O and (V)+O*”. Therefore, the complete sentence will be:

*These settings let you **change** the font, (change) font size, and (change) spacing between characters, height, width, color, and style.*

6) *Omitting repeated subject pronoun*

Based on the data collected, it is seen that the subject pronouns undergoing ellipsis is after the conjunctions ‘but’. The forms of the main subjects vary. Sometimes, they are in forms of nouns, noun

phrases and subject pronouns. In general, the pattern of ellipsis occurring in this type is

“S+V+Comp and (S)+V+Comp”.

Let's consider the example below:

Example.

In the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) where it has 300,000 square miles of farmable land but only 2% is being farmed due to conflict there. (B.I. 2018 K.XII, 32/001/17)

The conjunction ‘and’ relates 2 clauses (Where it has... but (it) has ...). The pattern of the sentence is: “S+V+Comp and (S)+V+Comp”. In the sentence, the subject ‘it’ in the second clause is apparently omitted because it refers to the same thing as in the first clause (to make a simpler sentence). The complete sentence is:

*In the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) where **it** has 300,000 square miles of farmable land but (it) only 2% is being farmed due to conflict there.*

7) Omitting repeated adverb

The last one is omission of repeated adverb that is based on the data collected and it has only 1 datum. Generally, the pattern of ellipsis occurring in this type are

“S+V+Adv+Adj, (Adv)+Adj and (Adv)+Adj”.

Example.

I have successfully designed, developed, and supported live use applications. (B.I. 2018 K.XII, 33/004/57)

The example above shows that the sentence forms subject verb then adverb adjective and other adjectives. Its pattern is

“S+V+Adv+Adj, (Adv)+Adj and (Adv)+Adj”. Therefore, the complete sentence will be:

*I have **successfully** designed, (successfully) developed, and (successfully) supported live use applications.*

b. Word Order

Based on the collected data, 2 sentences are categorized as ellipsis of word order. However, what is omitted is its verb. Generally, the pattern of ellipsis occurring in this type is

“S+V and (V)”.

The second verb is omitted due to the fact that it refers to the same verb in the first clause. The following example shows how such pattern works:

Example:

Then, work methodically through the hair, section by section, so that the whole head is combed through. (B.I. 2018 K.XII, 34/009/121)

In the example above, it can be seen that it is a kind of imperative sentence which are linked by conjunction ‘and’. In this case the second verb in the second clause is omitted because that refers to the same verb. The ellipsis pattern occurring here is “S+V and (V)”. The complete sentence will be:

*Then, **work methodically through** the hair, (work methodically through) section by section, so that the whole head is combed through.*

2. Ellipsis of reducing relative structures

Deleting relative pronoun & be verb

Based on the collected data, in a complex sentence, omitting the relative conjunction is also possible. There are 17 data in total. In sum, the common ellipsis patterns are:

“NP+(RP+be verb)+PastP/PresP” and “NP+(RP+be verb)+Prep”

Example 1.

Experience Music Project and a variety of cultural activities offered throughout the year. (B.I. 2018 K.XII, 38/001/17)

From the example above, we can see that the construction applies the pattern of “NP+(RP+be verb)+PastP”. Here, the relative pronoun and its be verb which should exist in the middle of the construction is omitted. The complete construction should look:

... cultural activities (that is) offered throughout the year ...

Example 2.

Since 1981, the Humber Bridge in England has been the world's longest-span (1,410 meters) bridge. (B.I. 2018 K.XII, 44/005/64)

The underlined construction (*the Humber Bridge in England*) is an example of those applying “NP+(RP+be verb)+Prep” pattern. It is clearly seen that there is something in middle between the noun phrase ‘*the Humber Bridge*’ and preposition ‘*in*’ is omitted. Here, a relative pronoun and be verb should be put. Therefore, the complete form will be:

... the Humber Bridge (which is) in England ...

3. Ellipsis with *'that'* and relative pronouns

Dropping 'that' conjunction

Based on the collected data, in the form of complex sentence, the *'that'* conjunction is possibly omitted. Even though being omitted but that does not reduce its meaning. Generally, the pattern of this type is: “*(that)+S+V*”. We can see that only *'that'* conjunction is possible in this type. Consider the example below:

Example:

Why don't you tour the Pike Place Market's produce stands to buy something you've never tasted. (B.I. 2018 K.XII, 53/001/17)

Let's focus on the second clause which is underlined. The ellipsis pattern in this case is: “*(that)+S+V*”. Actually, before going to following clause, it should exist conjunction *'that'* to relate to the following clause. However, it is omitted. The complete one will be:

*Why don't you tour the Pike Place Market's produce stands to buy something **(that) you've never tasted.***

4. Ellipsis at the beginning of a sentence

Words that can be left out

Based on the collected data, this type means the subject pronoun and modal are omitted. Also 1 datum omits the subject and be verb in form of interrogative. Omitting them usually occurs in informal style while making sentences simpler. Also, it does not erase anything, by means that the sentences are still clearly understandable. In sum, the

ellipsis occurring in this type is in its subject and be verb. The common pattern is:

“S+Mod+V, (S+Mod)+V”.

Consider the following example:

Example:

With layers, you can select, add, delete, and duplicate them. (B.I. 2018 K.XII, 57/010/141)

We can consider that this example does not have any subject and its modal auxiliary. Before the verb “*add*”, “*delete*” and “*duplicate*” should contain “S+Mod” then the verb. The pattern of ellipsis is: “S+Mod+V, (S+Mod)+V”. As stated before, to make simpler in informal way, it is possibly omitted. The complete sentence will be:

With layers, you can select, (you can) add, (you can) delete, and (you can) duplicate them.

5. Ellipsis in ‘*be after*’ conjunctions

Leaving out subject pronoun + be verb

Based on the collected data, the data are in the form of complex sentences which have two clauses. They are independent and dependent clause. To relate both clauses, there should exist conjunctions. Generally, the occurrence of ellipsis here is when the dependent clause forms

“Conj+(S+be verb)+Comp” pattern.

So, the omission of “S+be” is between conjunction and complement. To understand more, consider the examples below:

Example:

It is sometimes normal when first introducing a male and female for there to be a little squabbling. (B.I. 2018 K.XII, 60/009/123)

We can clearly see that after the conjunction ‘when’, it jumps directly to the word ‘first’ which forms the ellipsis pattern of “*Conj+(S+be verb)+Comp*”. Actually, after the conjunction ‘when’, there should be S+be verb construction (*it is*). So, the omitted words were the subject and its be verb. The complete sentence will be:

It is sometimes normal when (it is) first introducing a male and female for there to be a little squabbling.

6. Ellipsis in noun phrases

Ellipsis after determiner (dropping determiner)

Based on the collected data, nouns are dropped after most determiners and similar words, including numbers, nouns with possessive’s, own and an(other). It is possible to place only determiner due to having been referred to the same noun in the previous part. This ellipsis occurs in 3 data. Commonly, the ellipsis pattern of this type is

“(Det)N/NP and (Det)N/NP”.

Consider the examples below:

Example:

Fourth, to achieve a number of different visual effects, change the size, shape and transparency of your brush strokes using custom brushes and the brush tool. (B.I. 2018 K.XII, 63/010/142)

The example above shows the noun ‘*shape*’, ‘*transparency*’ are followed by conjunction ‘*and*’ which is correlated but written without determiners. The ellipsis pattern is: “(Det)N/NP and (Det)N/NP”. The determiners are simply omitted to make the sentence looks simpler. So, the complete sentence should be:

*Fourth, to achieve a number of different visual effects, change the size, (**the**) shape and (**the**) transparency of your brush strokes using custom brushes and the brush tool.*

7. Ellipsis after auxiliary verb

Substitution with 'do'

Instead of omitting the verb, replacing with 'do' may be possible in sentences. The 'do' means completely to the previous verbs. This type replaces with 'do' instead of reducing its verb followed. The pattern will be:

“S+V+Comp, whereas S+do+not+(V)”.

Let's consider the following example:

Example:

The males have hemi penal bulges below the vent whereas females do not. (B.I. 2018 K.XII, 65/009/123)

It is obviously seen that the pattern is: “S+V+Comp, whereas S+do+not+(V)”. The second clause is written 'do not' after subject. It means that the subject has the same verb as previous clause. The complete verb should be:

*The males have hemi penal bulges below the vent whereas females do not (**have hemi penal bulges below the vent**).*

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is divided into two sub-chapters, they are conclusion and suggestion. Conclusion contains the result of this study and suggestion contains any recommendation for everyone who has the same concern with this study.

A. Conclusion

1. Type of Ellipsis in English textbook

The table below summarizes the types of ellipsis found.

- a. Ellipsis with 'and', 'but', and 'or'
- b. Ellipsis of reducing relative structures
- c. Ellipsis with 'that' and relative pronouns
- d. Ellipsis at the beginning of a sentence
- e. Ellipsis in 'be after' conjunctions
- f. Ellipsis in noun phrases
- g. Ellipsis after auxiliary verbs

2. The Elliptical Sentences Constructed

Based on the data analysis, it is concluded that the ellipsis constructions which mostly appeared in reading passages and dialog in Grade 12 Senior High School's English Textbook Published by Indonesia Ministry Of Education And Culture Revised in 2018 are:

- 1) "*Prep+N/NP, (Prep) N/NP and (Prep) N/NP*",
- 2) "*S+V+N.P and (N.P)*",
- 3) "*mod+N and (mod)+N*",

- 4) “*PA+NP and (PA)NP*”,
- 5) “*S+V+O, (V)+O and (V)+O*”,
- 6) “*S+V+Comp and (S)+V+Comp*”,
- 7) “*S+V+Adv+Adj, (Adv)+Adj and (Adv)+Adj*”,
- 8) “*S+V and (V)*”,
- 9) “*NP+(RP+be verb)+PastP/PresP*” and “*NP+(RP+be verb)+Prep*”,
- 10) “*(that)+S+V*”,
- 11) “*S+Mod+V, (S+Mod)+V*”,
- 12) “*Conj+(S+be verb)+Comp*”,
- 13) “*(Det)N/NP and (Det)N/NP*”,
- 14) “*S+V+Comp, whereas S+do+not+(V)*”.

Out of 7 types of ellipsis, the most dominant one is ellipsis with ‘*and*’, ‘*but*’, and ‘*or*’ (34 data in total) which involved two subtypes: various kinds of word left out and word order. On the other hand, the least type that appeared is ellipsis after auxiliary verbs with 1 datum in total.

Those occurrences are mostly due to, in general, making simpler forms of sentences (shorter sentences, hence more effective) and avoiding redundancy. So, the students should guess what are omitted whether it is relative pronoun & verb or subject pronoun or preposition and so on. It is clearly seen that removing them as, frankly, part of it was

a bit tricky. Therefore, students should comprehend and notice the construction well.

Finally, it is obviously seen that between this study and the previous studies are different. This study analyzed the data based on the 14 types of ellipsis, delivered explanation of data taken and formed elliptical sentence pattern in a book of Grade 12 Senior High School's English Textbook Published by Indonesia Ministry of Education and Culture Revised in 2018 as the source of data. While, the current research merely attempted to analyze data and provide the chart of its percentage but not forming the sentence pattern of data analyzed.

B. Suggestion

Hopefully, the results of this study can give additional comprehension about ellipsis analysis which mainly focuses on making simpler sentence form and avoiding redundancy by omitting part of words or phrases in sentence in reading passages and dialog.

1. Students

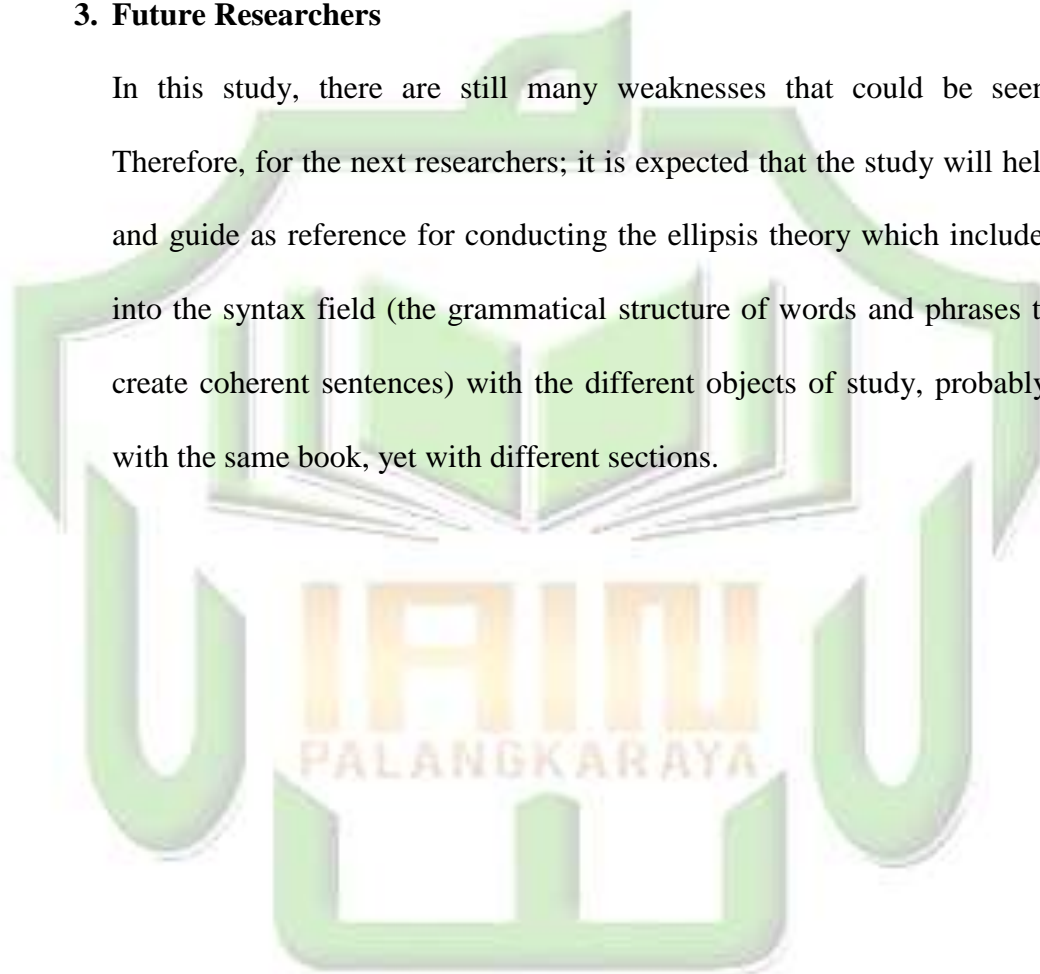
The results of this study will redound as guide for students in understanding ellipsis commonly found in reading passages and dialog and learning how ellipsis is constructed in the reading passages and dialog. Then expectantly, this study will help the students to comprehend more especially the reading passages and dialog also could raise the score.

2. English Teachers

The English teachers in school were recommended to develop and improve their basic ability in teaching English. Therefore this textbook is a teaching material that covers in curriculum 2013 and is recommended by the current government. So, this textbook is used in the teaching and learning process at the senior high school level.

3. Future Researchers

In this study, there are still many weaknesses that could be seen. Therefore, for the next researchers; it is expected that the study will help and guide as reference for conducting the ellipsis theory which includes into the syntax field (the grammatical structure of words and phrases to create coherent sentences) with the different objects of study, probably, with the same book, yet with different sections.



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