

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

In this section, the writer presents the result of research. The data were taken from sport articles in the Jakarta Post. *The Jakarta Post* is one of the daily English newspapers published in Indonesia. The newspaper was launched in 1983 and the first issue of *The Jakarta Post* appeared on April 25th.

The writer makes a list about gerund and infinitives that found on sport articles in *the Jakarta Post*. In describing data completely, the writer tried to tabulate the data. In the sport articles of *the Jakarta Post*, the writer found some kinds of gerund and infinitives, they are:

1. Kinds of gerund that are found in the sport articles of *the Jakarta Post*

There are 42 gerund found in the sport articles of *The Jakarta Post* published on 18 until 24 August, 2015. They include 4 kinds of gerund: gerund as subject, gerund as object, gerund after preposition and gerund after possessive adjectives.

a. Gerund as subject

1) The drifting smoke from forest fires sometimes makes it difficult for marathoner Heather Lieberg to take a deep breath during her afternoon training runs in the hills of Montana.

Drifting is the gerund as subject of the sentence, the subject is a verb + ing. It can be also be a gerund.

- 2) Running in heavily polluted air carries some health risk because of particulates that can clog up passageways and increased ozone that mainly bothers people with asthma.

Running is the gerund as subject of the sentence, the subject is a verb + ing. It can be also be a gerund.

- 3) The defending Cincinnati champion, is using the tournament as a final tuneup for the U.S

Defending is the gerund as subject of the sentence, the subject is a verb + ing. It can be also be a gerund.

- 4) The defending champion is trying for an unprecedented seventh title in Cincinnati.

Defending is the gerund as subject of the sentence, the subject is a verb + ing. It can be also be a gerund.

- 5) Getting through the playoffs is considered little more than an obligation.

Getting is the gerund as subject of the sentence, the subject is a verb + ing. It can be also be a gerund.

- 6) Running in heavily polluted air carries some health risk.

Running is the gerund as subject of the sentence, the subject is a verb + ing. It can be also be a gerund.

- 7) I think testing is also really important.

Testing is the gerund as subject of the sentence, the subject is a verb + ing. It can be also be a gerund

b. Gerund as object.

- 1) He stopped fuming and started playing like the best.

From the statement above *fuming* is a gerund as object after *stopped*.

- 2) Djokovic slammed his racket three times, drawing a warning. And it kept getting worse against Goffin, a 24 years-old Belgian who is 1-20 against top-10 players.

From the statement above *getting* is a gerund as object after *kept*.

- 3) I'm truly excited to be here and physically I feel fit and motivated to keep fighting.

From the statement above *fighting* is a gerund as object after *keep*.

c. Gerund after preposition

According to Marcella Frank in Modern E[nglish a Practical Reference Guide, gerund can also be followed after preposition such as; *in, at, of, for, by, with etc.*

- 1) Bencic, 18, is brimming with confidence after winning in Toronto at the weekend after a tournament which included a stunning semi-final defeat of Grand Slam-chasing world number one Serena Williams.

From the statement above *winning* is a gerund after preposition which is followed by *after*.

- 2) Zhao Yunlei/ Tian Qing took the women's doubles by defeating Christinna Pedersen / KamillaRyterJuhl of Denmark 25-25.

From the statement above *defeating* is a gerund after preposition which is followed by *by*.

- 4) Ahsan admitted to struggling to quash their doubts.

From the statement above *struggling* is a gerund after preposition which is followed by *to*.

- 3) Dede's success in winning the world event is expected to provide leverage for the national federation.

From the statement above *winning* is a gerund after preposition which is followed by *in*.

- 4) Warwick peters made the first century of this season by scoring an unbeaten 115 runs ably supported by carbon loughnan.

From the statement above *scoring* is a gerund after preposition which is followed by *by*.

- 5) He was sent off for denying a goal scoring opportunity.

From the statement above *denying* is a gerund after preposition which is followed by *for*.

- 6) The problems long faced by his team in negotiating international soccer.

From the statement above *negotiating* is a gerund after preposition which is followed by *in*.

- 7) Instead of preparing for the game with Oman we will instead have to go to Turkey or the (United Arab Emirates).

From the statement above *preparing* is a gerund after preposition which is followed by *of*.

- 8) Any visa or logistical matters are being handled by my executive and president Richard Lai and they are capable of dealing with it.

From the statement above *dealing* is a gerund after preposition which is followed by *of*.

- 9) Iran coach Carlos Queiroz says the frustrations faced by the tiny pacific island of Guam in obtaining visas to travel to Tehran.

From the statement above *obtaining* is a gerund after preposition which is followed by *in*.

- 10) Obviously I approached this match very seriously in trying to prepare myself.

From the statement above *trying* is a gerund after preposition which is followed by *in*.

- 11) I said to her we've done a lot of flying this year.

From the statement above *flying* is a gerund after preposition which is followed by *of*.

- 12) If I'm cabin crew you don't have to tell me about flying.

From the statement above *flying* is a gerund after preposition which is followed by *about*.

- 13) Mathew Ryan has waited patiently for the chance to try his hand at stopping the likes of Cristiano Ronaldo and Lionel Messi.

From the statement above *stopping* is a gerund after preposition which is followed by *at*.

- 14) As well as the internal competition Ryan is tasked with stopping an array of the deadliest strikers in world football.

From the statement above *stopping* is a gerund after preposition which is followed by *with*.

- 15) One of the issues that comes up is the practicality of wearing a mask if you're performing.

From the statement above *wearing* is a gerund after preposition which is followed by *of*.

- 16) The WTA number two is nursing a leg injury which also prevented her from playing last week in Toronto.

From the statement above *playing* is a gerund after preposition which is followed by *from*.

- 17) A driver boosted by being told on Wednesday that he will stay with Ferrari next year.

From the statement above *being* is a gerund after preposition which is followed by *by*.

- 18) Some swimmers have fallen ill after competing in the water.

From the statement above *competing* is a gerund after preposition which is followed by *after*.

19) One of the issues that comes up is the practicality of wearing a mask if you're performing.

From the statement above *wearing* is a gerund after preposition which is followed by *of*.

20) Beijing was just selected to hold the 2022 Winter Olympics after hosting the Summer Games in 2008.

From the statement above *hosting* is a gerund after preposition which is followed by *after*.

21) The Asian Games follows the sports program of the Olympic Games, with swimming and athletics as the core sports.

From the statement above *swimming* is a gerund after preposition which is followed by *with*.

22) Novak Djokovic smacked his racket on the court after losing serve.

From the statement above *losing* is a gerund after preposition which is followed by *after*.

23) Embassy Beijing Air Quality Monitor listed it as "good" after ranging between "moderate" and "unhealthy for sensitive groups" in recent days.

From the statement above *ranging* is a gerund after preposition which is followed by *after*.

d. Gerund after possessive adjectives

- 1) He weathered questions about his side's bruising 3-0 defeat at the hands of premier league title rivals Manchester city.

From the statement above *bruising* is a gerund after possessive adjective which is followed by *his*.

- 2) He also explained that his surprising decision to remove John Terry at half-time.

From the statement above *defeating* is a gerund after possessive adjective which is followed by *his*.

- 3) Day trumped his opening round 4 under par 68 with a spleen did 5 under par 67 in round two to get to 9 under par.

From the statement above *opening* is a gerund after possessive adjective which is followed by *his*.

- 4) A torn obliquemusdei nearly May halted his initial progress, but his devastating recent from in tandem.

From the statement above *devastating* is a gerund after possessive adjective which is followed by *his*.

- 5) My paintings take me away from all the pressure.

From the statement above *paintings* is a gerund after possessive adjective which is followed by *my*.

- 6) When asked about his challenging path to win the PGA Championship,

From the statement above *challenging* is a gerund after possessive adjective which is followed by *his*.

- 7) Day trumped his opening round 4 under par 68 with a splendid 5 under par 67 in round two to get to 9 under par.

From the statement above *opening* is a gerund after possessive adjective which is followed by *his*.

- 8) He praised their attacking play without star striker Saido Berahino.

From the statement above *attacking* is a gerund after possessive adjective which is followed by *their*.

2. The infinitives that found in the sport articles of the Jakarta Post

There are 22 infinitives found in the sport articles of *The Jakarta Post* published on 18 until 24 August, 2015. They include 3 kinds of infinitives. The data analysis kinds of infinitives consists infinitive as subject, infinitive as object, and infinitive after possessive adjectives.

a. Infinitives as subject

To play good golf in front of great crowds was one of the highlight of this week.

To play is the infinitive as subject of the sentence, the subject is to + verb.

b. Infinitives as object

- 1) She'll try to complete a calendar Grand Slam sweep.

From the statement above *to complete* is infinitive as object after *try*.

- 2) I wanted to show and give the crowd a little bit of excitement.

From the statement above *to show* is infinitive as object after *wanted*.

- 3) You need to stay calm and aggressive.

From the statement above *to stay* is infinitive as object after *need*.

- 4) He may need to take special note of the form of Finn Kimi Raikkonen who is not only a Spa specialist,

From the statement above *to take* is infinitive as object after *need*.

- 5) I had decided to try to leave any group by the 34km mark.

From the statement above *to try* is infinitive as object after *decided*.

- 6) They attempt to return to the group stage after a two-season absence.

From the statement above *to return* is infinitive as object after *attempt*.

- 7) The world event is expected to provide leverage for the national federation.

From the statement above *to provide* is infinitive as object after *expected*.

8) I wanted to go somewhere.

From the statement above *to go* is infinitive as object after *wanted*.

9) I always wanted to get to the bigger.

From the statement above *to get* is infinitive as object after *wanted*.

10) I was to go somewhere.

From the statement above *to go* is infinitive as object after *was*.

11) They want to win things in the coming years.

From the statement above *to win* is infinitive as object after *want*.

12) We want to get one level where were seen as on a par with those sorts of teams.

From the statement above *to get* is infinitive as object after *want*.

13) You need to stay calm and aggressive.

From the statement above *to stay* is infinitive as object after *need*.

c. Infinitives after adjectives

1) He was startled to see Aguerro granted so much space in the first half.

From the statement above *to reflect* is a infinitive after adjective which followed by *startled*.

2) It was good to start well here.

From the statement above *to start* is a infinitive after adjective which followed by *good*.

- 3) While the second seed was able to make it all look.

From the statement above *to make* is a infinitive after adjective which followed by *able*.

- 4) I'm happy to get through.

From the statement above *to get* is a infinitive after adjective which followed by *happy*.

- 5) I'm ready to go.

From the statement above *to go* is a infinitive after adjective which followed by *ready*.

- 6) We'll be able to come back here.

From the statement above *to come* is a infinitive after adjective which followed by *able*.

- 7) It's always good to make a save like that where you sort of surprise yourself.

From the statement above *to make* is a infinitive after adjective which followed by *good*.

- 8) I am really happy to get the win.

From the statement above *to get* is a infinitive after adjective which followed by *happy*.

B. Discussions

1. Kinds of gerund and infinitive that are found in the sport articles of *the Jakarta Post*.

The study showed a significant difference in terms of frequency use, between the infinitives and gerunds constructions. There are 42 gerund and 22 infinitives found in the sport articles of *The Jakarta Post* published on 18 until 24 august, 2015. They include 4 kinds of gerund and 3 kinds of infinitives.

According to Marylin (2004), in her thesis entitled “The translation of gerund into Bahasa Indonesia in Caroline Plaisted’s novel ‘E-love’ ” find that there are three functions of gerund, they are: gerund as an object of preposition, gerund as an object of verb, and gerund as subject.

According to Damanius (2004), in his thesis “The Ability of the 2007 year Students of English Literature Department, University of Sumatera Utara to distinguish Present Participles from Gerund” , he used descriptive method. In his thesis was found that there are seven kinds of gerund, they are: gerund as subject, gerund after preposition, gerund after possessive adjectives, gerund as object, gerund after certain expression, gerund in short prohibition, and gerund as noun compound.

Therefore, the writer classified about two references in thesis which related about gerund, the first writer found 3 kinds of gerund and second writer found 7 of gerund. From their findings, there are 2 kinds of gerund are

same, they are: gerund as subject and gerund as object. But their findings also there are 6 kinds of gerund are different, they are: gerund as an object of preposition, gerund after preposition, gerund after possessive adjectives, gerund after certain expression, gerund in short prohibition, and gerund as noun compound. Hence, the writer take conclusion that found in the study. The writer found 4 kinds of gerund in the sport articles, they are: gerund as subject, gerund as object, gerund after preposition and gerund after possessive adjective.

According Marcella Frank (1972), the functions of infinitive there are 4 kinds of infinitive, they are: infinitive as subject, infinitive as object, infinitive after pronoun or noun object, and after adjective.

Hence, from the study that did the writer found the kinds of infinitive in the sport articles of *the Jakarta Post* is different because the writer found there are 3 kinds of infinitive, they are: infinitive as subject, infinitive as object and infinitive after adjective.

2. Kinds of gerund and infinitive that most frequently found in the sport articles of *the Jakarta Post*

There are 42 gerund and 22 infinitives found in the sport articles of *The Jakarta Post* published on 18 until 24 august, 2015. They include 4 kinds of gerund and 3 kinds of infinitives. The data are:

No	Kinds of Gerund and Infinitive	Number of Appearance
1	Gerund as Subject	7
2	Gerund as Object	3
3	Gerund after Preposition	24
4	Gerund after Possessive Adjective	8
5	Infinitive as Subject	1
6	Infinitive as Object	13
7	Infinitive after Adjective	8

From the table above the most frequently of gerund and infinitive that founded are gerund after preposition and infinitive as object in the Sport articles of *the Jakarta Post*.