

A STUDY OF ELLIPSIS IN TOEFL READING PASSAGES IN BARON'S *TOEFL iBT 12th EDITION 2008*

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini menganalisis kalimat elipsis yang digunakan dalam bagian *reading* pada TOEFL di buku Baron's *TOEFL iBT edisi ke-12 2008* dengan menggunakan pendekatan sintaksis. Tujuan dari penelitian ini ialah: (1) untuk menggambarkan jenis-jenis elipsis yang digunakan dalam bagian *reading* di TOEFL (2) untuk menjelaskan susunan kalimat elipsis dalam bagian *reading* di TOEFL. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kualitatif deskriptif. Data dalam penelitian ini adalah kalimat-kalimat elipsis yang ada dalam buku tersebut. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa dari 133 kalimat yang diambil sebagai data dan diklasifikasikan sesuai dengan 14 jenis elipsis yang dijelaskan oleh Swan (1996), secara keseluruhan ada 7 jenis elipsis yang muncul.

Kata kunci: *Ellipsis, Sintaksis, TOEFL iBT*

I. INTRODUCTION

Generally, many English expressions are sometimes easily understandable in oral communication. Yet, in form of text, it is rather difficult because there are several rules which should be followed. No wonder, the textual forms are quite different from the contextual forms. One of the textual forms in English is TOEFL. It consists of three types, which are: PBT (Paper-based Test), CBT (Computer-based Test) and IBT (Internet-based Test). It assesses our ability to either speak or understand English by analyzing our English ability in terms of reading, speaking, listening and writing. These skills will be needed to carry out our academic studies and the test is used by institutions to ensure students whether they are able to proceed and succeed on their chosen course in a country where the curriculum is taught in English. In the test, reading comprehension sometimes becomes the hardest section according to some test-takers. One thing which may confuse the test takers is the occurrence of ellipsis in the text which is included into syntax field.

According to Noam Chomsky (1971) in his book, *Syntactic Structure*, stated that "Syntax is the study of the principles and processes by which sentences are constructed in particular languages. Ellipsis is one of processes by which sentences are constructed, yet, some parts of them are omitted. Ellipsis can occur in order to avoid repetition. 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". There are 14 types of ellipsis in total proposed by Swan, which are: ellipsis in replies, ellipsis with 'and', 'but', and 'or', ellipsis at the beginning of a sentence, ellipsis in noun phrases, ellipsis after auxiliary verb, ellipsis with infinitives, ellipsis and comparative structures with 'as' and 'than', ellipsis with question-word clauses, ellipsis with 'that' and relative pronouns, ellipsis of reducing relative structures, ellipsis in 'be after' conjunctions, ellipsis with prepositions, ellipsis with pronouns after prepositions, ellipsis with abbreviated styles. They have different structures and uses.

The relevant theory used in this study is ellipsis. Swan (1996: 172) states that ellipsis is leaving out words to avoid repetition or in other cases when the meaning can be understood without them. 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, which are: (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. The use of this theory is aimed at describing the types of ellipsis used and explaining the elliptical sentence construction in the reading passages in TOEFL.

I. RESEARCH METHOD

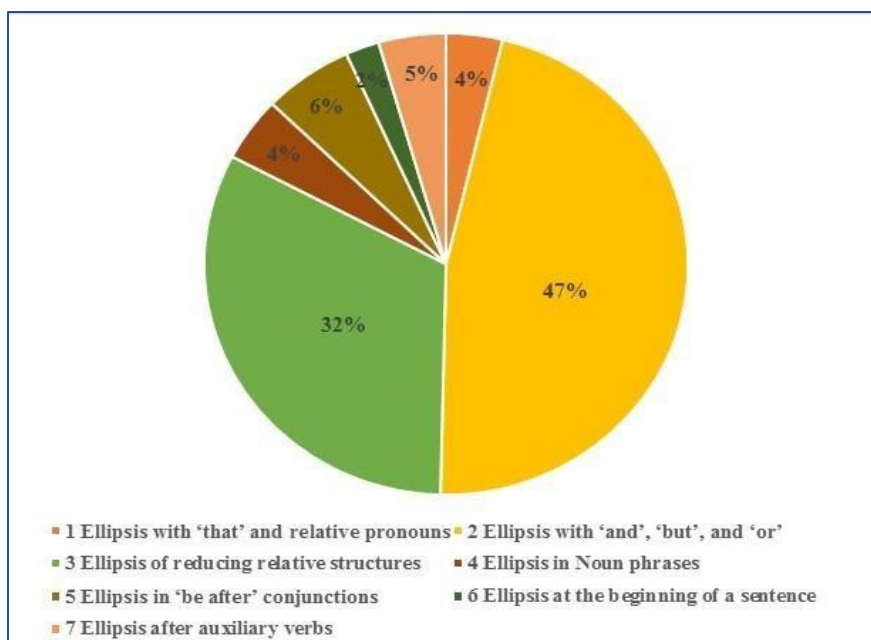
This study applied a descriptive qualitative method. It is aimed at describing types of ellipsis that occurred in the reading passages in the book of Baron's *TOEFL iBT 12th edition* 2008. This study will base on ellipsis theory proposed Swan (1996). The study used the reading passages which were taken from the book of Baron's *TOEFL iBT 12th edition* 2008 as the source of the data whose previous edition was under the title "*How to Prepare for the*

TOEFL Test: Test of English as a Foreign Language” © copyright 2004, 2001, 1999, 1996, 1994, 1989, 1986, 1983, 1979, 1977 by Barron’s Educational Series, Inc. The data themselves were taken from the reading passages in reading sections of the book. The data were in the form of sentences which contain ellipsis.

III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Findings

The following are the results of analysis of 133 sentences in TOEFL reading passages. The figure below summarizes the types of ellipsis found.



The pie chart above shows the number of types of ellipsis. There are seven types of ellipsis found in the reading passages. The types of ellipsis which appear in the book are: (1) ellipsis with ‘and’, ‘but’, and ‘or’ with 62 data (47%), (2) ellipsis of reducing relative structures with 43 data (32%), (3) ellipsis in ‘be after’ conjunctions with 8 data (6%), (4) ellipsis in noun phrases with 6 data (4%), (5) ellipsis after auxiliary verbs with 6 data (5%), (6) ellipsis with ‘that’ and relative pronouns with 5 data (4%) and (7) ellipsis at the beginning of a sentence with 3 data (2%).

4.2 Discussion

4.2.1 Ellipsis with 'and', 'but', and 'or'

4.2.1.1 Various kinds of word left out

1) Omitting repeated subject pronoun

Here, the forms of the main subjects vary. Sometimes, they are in forms of nouns, noun phrases and subject pronouns. Let's consider the example below:

Example 1.

Other critics, however, have seen in these same plays an attempt by male authors to force their male audiences to examine and call into question this segregation and cloistering of Athenian women. (B.T. iBT 12th edition 2008, 34/005/228)

The example above shows that the compound sentence with the conjunction 'and' relates 2 clauses (Other critics have seen ... and (they) call into...). The pattern of the sentence is: "S+V+Comp and (S)+V+Comp". In the sentence, the subject 'they' 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:

Other critics, however, have seen in these same plays an attempt by male authors to force their male audiences to examine and (they) call into question this segregation and cloistering of Athenian women.

Example 2.

*In others, **the species** can exist separately but are more successful when they are involved in a mutualistic relationship.* (B.T. iBT 12th edition 2008, 40/011/396)

The subject pronoun in the second clause, as in the example 1 is also omitted. It means that the subject pronoun in the second clause refers to the same subject of the first clause. The pattern of the sentence is: "S+V+Adv but (S)+V+Comp". Accordingly, to avoid longer sentence, the subject pronoun is omitted because it refers to the same as in the first clause. The complete sentence will be:

*In others, **the species** can exist separately but (they) are more successful when they are involved in a mutualistic relationship.*

2) Omitting repeated preposition

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.*

Consider the example below:

Example 1.

*The artworks produced range from simple shell necklaces to human and animal forms in ivory, clay, and stone **to** monumental paintings, engravings, and relief sculptures covering the huge wall surfaces of caves.*

(B.T. iBT 12th edition 2008, 102/023/566)

In this case, the preposition 'to' follows any nouns, like 'engravings' and noun phrase, like 'relief sculptures'. The pattern of the sentence above is: "S+V+Comp+to NP, (to) NP and (to) NP". For the example above, the complete one will be:

*The artworks produced range from simple shell necklaces to human and animal forms in ivory, clay, and stone **(to)** monumental paintings, **(to)** engravings, and **(to)** relief sculptures covering the huge wall surfaces of caves.*

Example 2.

We use the Internet to look and apply for jobs, shop, conduct research, make airline reservations, and (to) explore areas of interest. (B.T. iBT 12th edition 2008, 21/017/465)

The example above shows the pattern of "S+V+O+Prep+V+(Prep)+V and (Prep)+V". In this case, after the object 'the Internet', it is followed by the preposition 'to' and more than one verb which are linked by comma and conjunction 'and'. However, the prepositions which should follow before verbs is possibly omitted due to being represented by the first one. The elliptical pattern of it is the same as parallel phrase uses in example 1. While what makes different is that the preposition is not followed by verbs instead of noun phrase. The complete sentence of example above will be:

*We use the Internet to look and **(to)** apply for jobs, **(to)** shop, **(to)** conduct research, **(to)** make airline reservations, and **(to)** explore areas of interest.*

3) Omitting repeated determiner

Conjunctions indicate the relationship between one idea to another. Most types commonly occurred is the second pattern which the determiner followed the noun phrase.

Example 1.

Specifically, the LES recognizes that stress involves more than mere change and asks respondents to indicate whether events had a positive or negative impact on them. (B.T. iBT 12th edition 2008, 1/003/69)

The example above is one of elliptical sentences using the pattern of “*Det+adj+(NP) or (Det)+NP*”. In this case, there are two objects which is linked by ‘or’. But after the conjunction ‘or’, it should, once again, contain determiner before the noun phrase. Thus, the determiner is omitted, because it has referred to the first one. The ellipsis occurring here is the kind of omitting repeated determiner. Therefore, the complete sentence should be:

Specifically, the LES recognizes that stress involves more than mere change and asks respondents to indicate whether events had a positive (impact) or (a) negative impact on them.

This also may occur with different conjunction and determiner:

Example 2.

*Even if the economic significance of the Klondike strike was somewhat exaggerated and short-lived, **the** tales of sudden riches, heroic and tragic exploits, and rowdiness and lawlessness of the mining frontier were immortalized through popular fiction and folklore, notably the poetic verses of Robert W. Service. (B.T. iBT 12th edition 2008, 2/004/222)*

The example above shows the ellipsis pattern of “*Det+NP, (Det)+NP & (Det)+NP*”. Let’s see the bold determiner ‘the’ and the underlined conjunction ‘and’ in the second clause. There are omitted determiners occurred in that sentence. The complete sentence will be:

*Even if the economic significance of the Klondike strike was somewhat exaggerated and short-lived, **the** tales of sudden riches, (**the**) heroic and (**the**) tragic exploits, and (**the**) rowdiness and (**the**) lawlessness of the mining frontier were immortalized through popular fiction and folklore, notably the poetic verses of Robert W. Service*

4) Omitting repeated phrase

The occurrence of omission can be possible in both the main clause and sub clause. The examples below shows further the omission of repeated subject+verb:

Example 1.

Both organisms benefit; the ants receive food and a place to live, and the tree is protected from animals that would use it as food. (B.T. iBT 12th edition 2008, 9/011/396)

In the sentence above, there are some words omitted after the conjunction ‘and’. In this case, the construction “*S+V*” (the ants receive). The omission of such construction is to

make the sentence simpler because the subject as well as the verb in the second clause refers to the same construction in the first clause.

The pattern therefore looks like this: “*S+V+O and (S)+(V)+O*” (*the ants receive food and (the ants receive) a place to live*). Therefore, the complete sentence should be:

*Both organisms benefit; **the ants receive food and (the ants receive) a place to live, and the tree is protected from animals that would use it as food.***

Let’s consider the second example:

Example 2.

Information technology is influencing the way many of us live and (the way many of us) work today. (B.T. iBT 12th edition 2008, 10/017/465)

In the example above, some words are omitted after the conjunction ‘*and*’. In this case, the construction of object (*the way many of us*). The omission of such construction is to make the sentence simpler because the object referred to the same construction in the first one. The pattern therefore looks like this: “*S+V+O and S+V+(O)*” (Information technology is influencing the way many of us live and (the way many of us) work today). Therefore, the complete sentence will be:

Information technology is influencing the way many of us live and (the way many of us) work today.

5) Omitting repeated possessive adjective

The two data has similar types of possessive adjective (*‘our’ and ‘their’*) while one sentence uses different one (*‘their own’*). The *‘own’* means to emphasize that something belongs to them. Consider the examples below:

Example.

*The rabbits died quickly and relatively painlessly from blood clots in **their** lungs, hearts, and kidneys.* (B.T. iBT 12th edition 2008, 13/022/562)

In the example above, after the preposition ‘*in*’, there exists a possessive adjective ‘*their*’. However, after the comma and the conjunction ‘*and*’ it is written barely with the nouns (hearts, kidneys). In the construction, the possessive adjective ‘*their*’ is omitted (their lungs, (their) hearts, and (their) kidneys). The ellipsis in this sentence therefore applies the pattern of: “*PA+N+(PA)N and (PA)N*”. To avoid redundancy, the same elements in a sentence are possibly omitted. So, the complete sentence will be:

*The rabbits died quickly and relatively painlessly from blood clots in **their** lungs, (**their**) hearts, and (**their**) kidneys.*

6) Omitting repeated verb

Based on the data collected, it is seen that repeated verb, linking verb and modal auxiliary are omitted. Omitting them often appears in compound sentence. Now consider the examples below:

Example 1.

*Certainly, performances embodied a male perspective, for example, since the plays **were** written, selected, staged, and acted by men. (B.T. iBT 12th edition 2008, 54/005/228)*

The example above shows that it has 2 clauses. The second clause after the conjunction 'since' the ellipsis occurs in a pattern of "S+be+V, (be)V, and (be)V". The pattern specifically relates to the passive voice. The second clause looks incomplete because before the past participle, there should be "to be(s)" that follow. Therefore, the complete sentence will be:

*Certainly, performances embodied a male perspective, for example, since the plays **were** written, (**were**) selected, (**were**) staged, and (**were**) acted by men.*

Consider the following example:

Example 2.

*Although the host is harmed by the interaction, it is generally not killed immediately by the parasite, and some host individuals **may** live a long time and be relatively little affected by their parasites. (B.T. iBT 12th edition 2008, 55/011/395)*

This sentence also has 2 clauses. Please notice the bold modal auxiliary 'may', the ellipsis pattern is: "modal+V and +(modal) V". Before 'be', it should exist modal auxiliary once but it is omitted. The complete one is:

*Although the host is harmed by the interaction, it is generally not killed immediately by the parasite, and some host individuals **may** live a long time and (**may**) be relatively little affected by their parasites.*

7) Omitting repeated subject pronoun & modal auxiliary

This type is mostly similar to the type of omitting repeated verb but what makes it different is the modal auxiliary that follows the subject. Consider the example below:

Example:

*In addition, **people will** better understand and be more committed to a decision in which they have had a say than to a decision made for them.* (B.T. iBT 12th edition 2008, 33/024/570)

In the example above, the second subject and modal auxiliary (people will) after the conjunction ‘and’ is ellipted (omitted). The ellipsis pattern of the example above is: “*S+modal+V and (S+modal)+be+Comp*”. So, the complete sentence will be:

*In addition, **people will** better understand and (**people will**) be more committed to a decision in which they have had a say than to a decision made for them.*

8) Omitting repeated word

When there are two noun phrases that are related by a conjunction, the second modifier can possibly be omitted. Consider the example below:

Example:

*The age of electricity under **public** ownership and control was ushered in by the creation of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission (now Ontario Hydro) in 1906 to distribute and eventually to produce this vital source of energy.* (B.T. iBT 12th edition 2008, 57/004/222)

Consider the construction of *public ownership and control*. Actually, before the noun ‘control’ there should exist a modifier. However, in such construction it is omitted because it is the same modifier as the first one (public).

Thus, in this case the elliptical pattern is: “*mod+N and (mod)+N*”. Following the pattern, the complete sentence will be:

*The age of electricity under **public** ownership and (**public**) control was ushered in by the creation of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission (now Ontario Hydro) in 1906 to distribute and eventually to produce this vital source of energy.*

4.2.1.2 Word Order

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

Example:

*Mammals and birds **generally maintain** body temperature within a narrow range (36-38°C for most mammals and 39-42°C for most birds) that is usually considerably warmer than the environment.* (B.T. iBT 12th edition 2008, 58/002/63)

In the example above, it can be seen that it has 2 subjects (“mammals and birds”) which are linked by conjunction ‘and’. However, the subjects have only one verb (“generally maintain”). In this case the first verb in the first clause is omitted because both first and second subject can refer to the same verb. The ellipsis pattern occurring here is “S+(V) and S+V”. Therefore, the sentence is actually consisting two clauses. The complete sentence will be:

*Mammals (**generally maintain**) and birds **generally maintain** body temperature within a narrow range (36-38°C for most mammals and 3942°C for most birds) that is usually considerably warmer than the environment.*

4.2.2 Ellipsis of reducing relative structures

1) Deleting relative pronoun & be verb

In a complex sentence, omitting the relative conjunction is also possible.

Example 1.

*Wright attended the University of Wisconsin in Madison before moving to Chicago, where he eventually joined **the firm headed** by Louis Sullivan. (B.T. iBT iBT 12th edition 2008, 112/020/512)*

From the example above, we can see that the construction ‘*the firm headed*’ 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:

*... **the firm (which is) headed** by Louis Sullivan.*

Example 2.

*Fifty percent of **the children in urban households** with an income over \$75,000 have Internet access, compared with 2 percent of the children in low-income, rural households. (B.T. iBT 12th edition 2008, 88/017/455)*

The underlined construction (*the children in urban households*) 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 children*’ and preposition ‘*in*’ is omitted. Here, a relative pronoun and be verb should be put. Therefore, the complete form will be:

*.... **the children (who are) in urban households***

2) Leaving out relative pronoun + verb

The relative pronoun and its verb are deleted in the construction. Let's consider the following example.

Example:

***The Germanic tribes, including** the Angles, the Saxons, and the Jutes, invaded England from about A.D. 450 to 600.* (B.T. iBT 12th edition 2008, 93/001/57)

This example above shows the application of the pattern “NP++(RP+V)+PresentP”. The present participle (*including*) modified the noun phrase (*The Germanic tribes*) in the second clause (sub clause). However, because the noun phrase in the first clause and that in the second clause is the same, the noun phrase in the second is deleted and changed into a relative pronoun (*that*). Furthermore, the verb in the second clause is changed into a prepositional phrase (*including*). Therefore, the complete sentence will be:

***The Germanic tribes (that included)** the Angles, the Saxons, and the Jutes, invaded England from about A.D. 450 to 600.*

4.2.3 Ellipsis in ‘be after’ conjunctions

1) Leaving out subject pronoun + be verb

The data are in the form of complex sentences which have two clauses. They are independent and dependent clause. Consider the examples below:

Example:

*Hair loses most of its insulating power **when wet**.* (B.T. iBT 12th edition 2008, 106/002/63)

We can clearly see that after the conjunction ‘*when*’, it jumps directly to the adjective ‘*wet*’ 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:

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

4.2.4 Ellipsis in noun phrases

1) Ellipsis after determiner (dropping determiner)

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.

Consider the examples below:

Example:

*The vast majority **of modern Native Americans** have type O blood and **a few** have type A, but almost **none** have type B.* (B.T. iBT 12th edition 2008, 114/007/238)

The example above shows the noun phrase ‘*of modern Native Americans*’ is followed by conjunction ‘*and*’ and ‘*but*’ which correlated to the same noun but written only its determiners (‘*a few*’ and ‘*none*’). The ellipsis pattern is: “*NP and Det(NP) but Det(NP)*”. The nouns are simply omitted to make the sentence looks simpler. So, the complete sentence should be:

*The vast majority of modern Native Americans have type O blood and **a few (of the modern Native Americans)** have type A, but almost **none (of the modern Native Americans)** have type B.*

4.2.5 Ellipsis after auxiliary verb

1) Auxiliary instead of complete verb phrase

In sentence, single verb can represent other verbs. However, the meaning is still clear by means that the verbs are still stated when translated. The example below derived more:

Example:

*Has the fundamental composition of the substance **changed**? In a chemical change (a reaction), it **has**, but in a physical change, it **has not**.*
(B.T. iBT 12th edition 2008, 120/008/243)

The example shows the verb ‘*changed*’ refers to the following sentences which they leave out its verb. The actual pattern of sentence will be: “*S+VP*” but in the example above, the verb is deleted so the pattern in one sentence there is only “*S+(VP)*”. Ellipsis occurs in here is a type of omission of verb. The complete sentence is:

*Has the fundamental composition of the substance **changed**? In a chemical change (a reaction), it has **(changed)**, but in a physical change, it has not **(changed)**.*

2) Substitution with ‘do’

Instead of omitting the verb, replacing with ‘*do*’ may be possible in sentences. The ‘*do*’ means completely to the previous verbs. Let’s consider the following example:

Example:

*The flippers or tail of a whale or seal lack insulating blubber, but counter current heat exchangers greatly **reduce heat loss** in these extremities, as they **do** in the legs of many birds.* (B.T. iBT 12th edition 2008, 121/002/63)

It is obviously seen that the pattern is: “*S+V+Comp, as S+(do)+Comp*”. The second clause is written ‘do’ after subject. It means that the subject has the same verb as previous clause. If we want to replace the ‘do’ with complete verb should be:

The flippers or tail of a whale or seal lack insulating blubber, but counter current heat exchangers greatly reduce heat loss in these extremities, as they (reduce heat loss) in the legs of many birds.

4.2.6 Ellipsis with ‘that’ and relative pronouns 1)

Dropping ‘that’ conjunction

In the form of complex sentence, the ‘that’ conjunction is possibly omitted. Even though being omitted but that does not reduce its meaning. We can see that only ‘that’ conjunction is possible in this type. Consider the example below:

Example:

Written evidence about ancient Greek theatre is often treated as less reliable than archeological evidence because most written accounts are separated so far in time from the events they describe. (B.T. iBT 12th edition 2008, 126/005/228)

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:

Written evidence about ancient Greek theatre is often treated as less reliable than archeological evidence because most written accounts are separated so far in time from the events (that) they describe.

4.2.7 Ellipsis at the beginning of a sentence

1) Words that can be left out

The subject pronoun and be verb are omitted. 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. Consider the following example:

Example:

Perhaps less romantic than the mining booms, the exploitation of forest and water resources was just as vital to national development. (B.T. iBT 12th edition 2008, 131/004/222)

We can consider that this example does not have any subject and its verb. After the adverb “perhaps” then followed by adjective phrase “less romantic”. There should contain “S+be verb” in the middle of them. The pattern of ellipsis is: “Adv+(S+be verb)+AP”. As

stated before, to make simpler in informal way, it is possibly omitted. The complete sentence will be:

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

II. CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis, it was concluded that the ellipsis constructions which mostly appeared in TOEFL reading passages in Baron's TOEFL iBT 12th edition 2008 were: "S+(V) & S+V", "mod+N and (mod)+N", "S+be+V,(be)V, and (be)V" & "modal+V and +(modal) V", "S+modal+V and (S+modal)+V", "S+V+Comp and (S)+V+Comp" & "S+V+Adv but (S)+V+Comp", "Prep+NP, (Prep) NP and (Prep) NP" & "Prep+V, (Prep) V, and (Prep) V", "PA+N+(PA)N and (PA)N", "S+V+O and (S)+(V)+O" & "S+V+O and S+V+(O)", "Det+adj+(NP) or (Det)+NP" & "Det+NP, (Det)+NP and (Det)+NP", "NP+(RP+V)+PresentP", "NP+(RP+be verb)+PastP" & "NP+(RP+be verb)+Prep", "Conj+(S+be verb)+Comp", "NP and Det(NP) but Det(NP)", "S+V+Comp, as S+(do)+Comp", "S+(VP)", "(that)+S+V", and "Adv+(S+be verb)+AP". Out of 7 types of ellipsis, the most dominant one was ellipsis with 'and', 'but', and 'or' (62 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 was ellipsis at the beginning of a sentence with 3 data in total.

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