

Analysis of The Use of Equivalent Compound Sentences and Multiple Compound Sentences in News Published by Tanjungpinang Pos

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Abstract

This research aims to describe the use of equivalent compound sentences and multilevel compound sentences and describe the semantic relationship between clauses of equivalent compound sentences and multilevel compound sentences in news published by Tanjungpinang Pos. The object of this research is news published by Tanjungpinang Pos. The research method uses a qualitative approach with a qualitative descriptive research type. The data collection technique used is the document technique. The data analysis technique was carried out using content analysis techniques. The results of this research are based on data on the use of equivalent compound sentences and multilevel compound sentences in news published by Tanjungpinang Pos, 16 data were found, namely 8 data of equivalent compound sentences and 8 data of multilevel compound sentences. These 8 data of equivalent compound sentences are divided into 1 data which is included in the semantic relationship between clauses seen from the meaning of the clauses being connected, 7 data which is included in the semantic relationship between clauses of a compound sentence which is equivalent to an addition relationship, while the semantic relationship between clauses of a compound sentence is 8 data levels. These 8 data are divided into 4 data which are included in the semantic relationship between clauses of multi-level compound sentences, causal relationships, 3 data which are included in the semantic relationships between clauses of multi-level compound sentences, which are goal relationships, and 1 data which is included in the semantic relationships between clauses of multi-level compound sentences, which are results relationships.

Keywords: *Equivalent compound sentences; multilevel compound sentences; semantic relationships; clauses.*

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Introduction

Language has an important role in daily community activities. Through language, people can communicate with each other and exchange opinions, not only oral communication, but also written communication. A writer can convey his thoughts to readers through the language he writes. A communication can run well if it has the same meaning or goal. This shows that language skills are the key which shows that language skills are very important in communication.

Suhardi (2021:14) said syntax is a linguistic science that studies all relationships between words, phrases, clauses and relationships between groups of words (phrases) in a basic unit, namely sentences. A sentence is a grammatical unit that is characterized by the use of capital letters and ends with the final intonation. Based on the type, sentences are divided into single sentences and compound sentences. A compound sentence is a sentence that consists of several single sentences, so that the existence forms one or more patterns in a new sentence. Compound sentences are divided into four, namely (1) equivalent compound sentences, (2) multi-level compound sentences, (3) mixed compound sentences, (4) close compound sentences. In this study, the compound sentences in question are equivalent compound sentences and multi-level compound sentences. Researchers are interested in conducting this study to see how the use of these two compound sentences can help understand the complexity of language used by mass media.

In the all-digital era, we can easily find a news, opinion or opinion. News is a report or narrative about current events, facts, or important information presented to the public by mass media such as newspapers, television, radio or online platforms. In this study, the news in question is news published on the online platform Tanjungpinang Pos. Tanjungpinang Pos mass media provides several rubrics that can be enjoyed by readers, one of which is the news rubric. Researchers are interested in choosing news published by Tanjungpinang Pos as the object of study because news is the most widely read form of writing by the public. In addition, the analysis of equivalent compound sentences and multi-level compound sentences in the news also has an important role in providing an understanding of how the information is conveyed to the public.

Based on this description, this study aims to describe the use of equivalent compound sentences and multi-level compound sentences in news published by Tanjungpinang Pos, as well as the semantic relationship between equivalent compound sentences and multi-level compound sentences in news published by Tanjungpinang Pos.

Method

This research method uses a qualitative approach and a qualitative descriptive research type. According to Malik (2016:3), descriptive research is a scientific approach that aims to collect information about the phenomena that exist when the research is carried out without conducting hypothesis tests, and without conducting treatment of the observed variables. Thus, the descriptive research provides an overview and describes in detail the data regarding the use of equivalent compound sentences and multi-level compound sentences in news published by Tanjungpinang Pos as well as the semantic relationship between equivalent compound sentences and multi-level compound sentences in news published by Tanjungpinang Pos. The data is described in the form of words rather than in the form of numbers. The source of data in this study is the news published by Tanjungpinang Pos in the February-March 2024 edition. The data collection

technique in this study uses a document technique. Sugiyono (2016:240) explained that document techniques are a record of past events in various forms, including writing, images, and video recordings. The following are the stages of data collection in this study.

1. The researcher collected data by searching for and reading the news published by Tanjungpinang Pos, February-March 2024 edition.
2. Then, the researcher will record or mark the data that contains the use of equivalent compound sentences and multi-level compound sentences in the news published by Tanjungpinang Pos, February-March 2024 edition.
3. Furthermore, the researcher separated the data that there was a semantic relationship between the clauses of Equivalent Compound Sentences and Tiered Compound Sentences.
4. After all is recorded and marked, the researcher begins to analyze the data to ensure that the data obtained and entered into the table is correct.

The data that has been collected is analyzed by referring to Moleong's theory (2017:248). Data analysis begins by examining all data that has been separated based on data codes. Furthermore, the data is given an explanation, why the data is included in the use of equivalent compound sentences and multi-level compound sentences and the semantic relationship between the clauses. After the data is interpreted, the next conclusion is drawn.

Results and Discussion

Results

Based on the data collection that researchers have carried out in the news published by Tanjungpinang Pos in the February-March 2024 edition, it was found that the data on the use of compound sentences was equivalent to 8 data, the data was given the KMS code and the multi-level compound sentences were found to be 8 data, the data was given the KMB code. The data are as follows.

1. Equivalent Compound Sentence Data

KMS 1 (12/02/24)

Di mana, selama kegiatan KRYD berjalan lancar dan tidak ditemukan tindak pidana.

KMS 4 (16/02/24)

Jefridin memerintahkan OPD yang hadir mendampingi untuk segera menyosialisasikan dan melengkapi pemberkasan, serta berkoordinasi dengan penilai dari Provinsi Kepulauan Riau

2. Tiered Compound Sentence Data

KMB 2 (11/02/24)

Masyarakat dapat mengakses <https://s.id/pemiludamaipdia> untuk memperoleh informasi pemilu 2024 yang valid dan terpercaya, agar masyarakat terhindar dari banyaknya informasi keliru.

KMB 3 (06/02/24)

Ke depan JAPFA diharapkan dapat berkontribusi dan segera melakukan MoU, sebab kegiatan sub JAPFA For Kids dirasa selaras dengan progam dan kegiatan di OPD terkait upaya penurunan stunting.

KMB 7 (03/03/24)
Mari kita manfaatkan berbagai kreativitas sehingga kota ini semakin ramah pesepeda.

Discussion

1. Use of equivalent compound sentences

data code	KMS 1 (12/02/24)
News	<i>Di mana, selama kegiatan KRYD berjalan lancar dan tidak</i>
Quotes	<i>ditemukan tindak pidana.</i>
Clause 1	<i><u>Di mana, selama kegiatan KRYD berjalan lancar</u> = (KKSP)</i> <i>K tempat K waktu S P</i>
Clause 2	<i><u>Tidak ditemukan tindak pidana.</u> = (PPel)</i> <i>P Pel</i>
Conjunction	<i>Dan</i>

The use of equivalent compound sentences in news published by Tanjungpinang Pos on KMS 1 (12/02/24) can be seen that the sentence is an equivalent compound sentence. This is in accordance with Suhardi's theory (2021:74) which says that an equivalent compound sentence is a sentence consisting of two single sentences and the predicate of the two sentences is equivalent, and the equivalence is determined by a coordinating conjunction. Based on the analysis of the data above, KMS 1 (12/02/24) has two clauses. Clause 1 and clause 2 are forms of whole clauses and have at least the same subject (KRYD) and has its own predicate, clause 1 of the predicate (berjalan lancar), Clause 2 of the predicate (tidak ditemukan). The two clauses have an equal position in the sentence and their equivalence is determined by the coordinating conjunction *dan*. Therefore, KMS 1 (12/02/24) includes equivalent compound sentences.

data code	KMS 4 (16/02/24)
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News Quotes	<i>Jefridin memerintahkan OPD yang hadir mendampingi untuk segera menyosialisasikan dan melengkapi pemberkasan, serta berkoordinasi dengan penilai dari Provinsi Kepulauan Riau.</i>			
Clause 1	<i><u>Jefridin memerintahkan OPD yang hadir mendampingi</u></i>			
	<i>S</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>O.Pd</i>	<i>Pel</i>
	<i><u>untuk segera menyosialisasikan dan melengkapi pemberkasan.</u></i>			
	<i>K tujuan</i>			
Clause 2	<i><u>berkoordinasi dengan penilai dari Provinsi Kepulauan Riau.</u></i>			
	<i>P</i>	<i>O.Py</i>	<i>K asal</i>	
Conjunction	<i>Serta</i>			

The use of equivalent compound sentences in the news published by Tanjungpinang Pos on KMS 4 (16/02/24) can be seen that the sentence is an equivalent compound sentence. This is in accordance with Suhardi's theory (2021:74) which says that an equivalent compound sentence is a sentence consisting of two single sentences and the predicate of the two sentences is equal and the equivalence is determined by a coordinating conjunction.

Based on the analysis of the data above, KMS 4 (16/02/24) has two clauses. Clause 1 and clause 2 are forms of whole clauses and have at least the same subject (Jefridin) and have their own predicate. Clause 1 of the predicate (memerintahkan) and clause 2 of the predicate (berkoordinasi). The two clauses have an equal position in the sentence and their equivalence is determined by a coordinating conjunction *serta*. Therefore, KMS 4 (16/02/24) includes equivalent compound sentences.

2. Tiered Compound Sentence Data

data code	KMB 2 (11/02/24)		
News Quotes	Masyarakat dapat mengakses https://s.id/pemiludamaipdia untuk memperoleh informasi pemilu 2024 yang valid dan terpercaya, agar terhindar dari banyaknya informasi keliru.		
Clause 1	<u>Masyarakat dapat mengakses https://s.id/pemiludamaipdia</u>		
	S	P	O.Pd
	<u>untuk memperoleh informasi pemilu 2024</u>		
	K tujuan		
	<u>yang valid dan terpercaya.</u>		

<i>K kualitas</i>	
Clause 2	<i>terhindar dari banyaknya informasi keliru.</i>
<i>P</i>	<i>K kuantitas</i>
Conjunction	<i>Agar</i>

The use of multi-storey compound sentences in the news published by Tanjungpinang Pos on KMB 2 (11/02/24) can be seen that the sentence is a multi-storey compound sentence. This is in accordance with Suhardi's theory (2021:75) which says that a multi-level compound sentence is a sentence that consists of two single sentences and the two sentences have a different position. Usually, multi-layered compound sentences consist of a parent sentence and a child sentence, and are marked with subordinate conjunctions.

Based on the analysis of the data above, it is evident that KMB 2 (11/02/24) has a parent sentence and a subsentence. Where clause 1 is the parent sentence, because it has a complete clause aspect, namely the subject (Masyarakat), predicate (dapat mengakses), object (<https://s.id/pemiludamaipdia>), Purpose Statement (memperoleh informasi pemilu 2024) and quality description (valid dan tepercaya). Therefore, clause 1 can stand alone into a sentence. This is in line with Putrayasa's theory (2016:63) which says that the parent sentence has a free position so that without the absence of other clauses it can still stand alone as a sentence, while clause 2 is a sub-sentence because it consists of quantity (banyak APK), predicate (terhindar), and quantity description (banyaknya informasi keliru) So clause 2 cannot stand alone as a sentence. Based on the theory of Putrayasa (2016:63) which states that the sentence has an unfree position so it is impossible to stand alone as a sentence. The two clauses are associated with subordinative conjunctions agar. Therefore, KMB 2 (11/02/24) includes a multi-level compound sentence.

data code	KMB 3 (06/02/24)
News Quotes	<i>Ke depan JAPFA diharapkan dapat berkontribusi dan segera melakukan MoU, sebab kegiatan sub JAPFA For Kids dirasa selaras dengan progam dan kegiatan di OPD terkait upaya penurunan stunting.</i>
Clause 1	<i>Ke depan JAPFA</i> <i>K waktu S</i> <i>diharapkan dapat berkontribusi dan segera melakukan MoU.</i> <i>P</i> <i>O.Pd</i>
Clause 2	<i>kegiatan sub JAPFA For Kids dirasa selaras</i>

<i>S</i>	<i>P</i>
<i>dengan progam dan kegiatan di OPD</i>	
<i>K cara</i>	
<i>terkait upaya penurunan stunting.</i>	
<i>K tujuan</i>	

Conjunction	<i>Sebab</i>
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The use of multi-level compound sentences in the news published by Tanjungpinang Pos on KMB 3 (06/02/24) can be seen that the sentence is a multi-level compound sentence. This is in accordance with Suhardi's theory (2021:75) which says that a multi-level compound sentence is a sentence that consists of two single sentences and the two sentences have a different position. Usually, multi-layered compound sentences consist of a parent sentence and a child sentence, and are marked with subordinate conjunctions.

Based on the analysis of the data above, it is evident that KMB 3 (06/02/24) has a parent sentence and a subsentence. Where clause 1 is the parent sentence, because it has a complete clause aspect, namely the time information (ke depan) Subject (JAPFA), predicate (diharapkan dapat berkontribusi dan segera melakukan), object (MoU). Therefore, clause 1 can stand alone into a sentence. This is in line with Putrayasa's theory (2016:63) which says that the parent sentence has a free position so that without the absence of other clauses it can still stand alone as a sentence, While clause 2 is a sub-sentence because it consists of a subject (sub JAPFA For Kids), predicate (dirasa selaras) How-to description (dengan program dan kegiatan di OPD), and a description of the purpose (terkait upaya penurunan stunting) So clause 2 cannot stand alone as a sentence. Based on the theory of Putrayasa (2016:63) which states that the sentence has an unfree position so it is impossible to stand alone as a sentence. The two clauses are associated with subordinative conjunctions sebab. Therefore, KMB 3 (06/02/24) includes a multi-level compound sentence.

data code	KMB 7 (03/03/24)
News Quotes	<i>Mari kita manfaatkan berbagai kreativitas sehingga kota ini semakin ramah pesepeda.</i>
Clause 1	<i><u>Mari kita manfaatkan berbagai kreativitas</u></i>
	<i>S P O pd</i>
Clause 2	<i><u>kota ini semakin ramah pesepeda.</u></i>

	<i>S</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Opd</i>
Conjunction	<i>Sehingga</i>		

The use of multi-storey compound sentences in the news published by Tanjungpinang Pos on KMB 7 (03/03/24) can be seen that the sentence is a multi-storey compound sentence. This is in accordance with Suhardi's theory (2021:75) which says that a multi-level compound sentence is a sentence that consists of two single sentences and the two sentences have a different position. Usually, multi-layered compound sentences consist of a parent sentence and a child sentence, and are marked with subordinate conjunctions.

Based on the analysis of the data above, it is evident that KMB 7 (03/03/24) has a parent sentence and a subsentence. Where in clause 1 is the parent sentence, namely the subject (Kita), predicate (manfaatkan) and objects (berbagai kreativitas). Clause 1 can stand alone into a sentence. This is in line with Putrayasa's theory (2016:63) which says that the parent sentence has a free position so that without the absence of other clauses it can still stand alone as a sentence, While clause 2 is a subsentence because it consists of a subject (Kota ini) predicate (semakin ramah), object (pesepeda) So clause 2 cannot stand alone as a sentence. Based on the theory of Putrayasa (2016:63) which states that the sentence has an unfree position so it is impossible to stand alone as a sentence. The two clauses are associated with subordinative conjunctions sehingga. Therefore, KMB 7 (03/03/24) includes a multi-level compound sentence.

3. Semantic Relationship Between Clauses Equal Compound Sentences

KMS 1 (12/02/24) is a sentence whose seminal relationship is determined by the meaning of the clause. The sentence consists of a clause *di mana, selama kegiatan KRYD berjalan lancar* and clauses *tidak ditemukan tindak pidana*. The meaning of these two clauses cannot be combined into an equivalent compound sentence. Putrayasa (2016: 48) said that the semantic relationship between the clauses of equivalent compound sentences is determined by two things, (1) the meaning of the coordinator and (2) the meaning of the clauses that are connected. so that KMS 1 (12/02/24) is grammatically correct, but not semantically accepted.

KMS 4 (16/02/24)

Jefferdin memerintahkan OPD yang hadir mendampingi untuk segera menyosialisasikan dan melengkapi pemberkasan, serta berkoordinasi dengan penilai dari Provinsi Kepulauan Riau

KMS 4 (16/02/24) is a sentence whose semantic relationship is determined from the coordinator used. The sentence consists of a clause *Jefferdin memerintahkan OPD yang hadir mendampingi untuk segera menyosialisasikan dan melengkapi pemberkasan*, and clauses *berkoordinasi dengan penilai dari Provinsi Kepulauan Riau*. Both clauses state that the relationship of addition is marked by a conjunction *serta*. This is in line with Putrayasa (2016:48) who said that the relationship of addition is a

relationship that expresses the sum or combination of events, activities, circumstances or processes. This summation relationship is characterized by a coordinator *dan*, *serta*, *baik*, *maupun*. Conjunction *serta* in KMS 4 (16/02/24) is the link between the first clause and the second clause. The second clause further explains the order of activities ordered by Jefrdin to the OPDs present in the first clause.

4. Semantic Relationship Between Clauses of Layered Compound Sentences

KMB 2 (11/02/24)

Masyarakat dapat mengakses <https://s.id/pemiludamaipdia> untuk memperoleh informasi pemilu 2024 yang valid dan terpercaya, agar masyarakat terhindar dari banyaknya informasi keliru.

KMB 2 (11/02/24) is a sentence whose semantic relationship is determined by the coordinator used. The sentence consists of a clause *Masyarakat dapat mengakses <https://s.id/pemiludamaipdia> untuk memperoleh informasi pemilu 2024 yang valid dan terpercaya*, and clauses *masyarakat terhindar dari banyaknya informasi keliru*. Both clauses state that the relationship of purpose is characterized by a conjunction *agar*. This is in line with Putrayasa (2016: 99) who said that the relationship of purpose is a compound sentence whose subordinate clause expresses a goal or expectation of the so-called main clause. This relationship is usually expressed by using a subordinator *agar*, *supaya*, and *biar*. Conjunction *agar* KMB 2 (11/02/24) is the link between the first clause and the second clause which indicates the relationship between the purpose of accessing <https://s.id/pemiludamaipdia> so that the public avoids misinformation, as stated by the first clause.

KMB 3 (06/02/24)

Ke depan JAPFA diharapkan dapat berkontribusi dan segera melakukan MoU, sebab kegiatan sub JAPFA For Kids dirasa selaras dengan program dan kegiatan di OPD terkait upaya penurunan stunting.

KMB 3 (06/02/24) is a sentence whose semantic relationship is determined from the coordinator used. The sentence consists of a clause *Ke depan JAPFA diharapkan dapat berkontribusi dan segera melakukan MoU*, sebab *kegiatan sub JAPFA For Kids dirasa selaras dengan program dan kegiatan di OPD terkait upaya penurunan stunting*. Both clauses state that causal relationships are characterized by conjunctions *sebab*. This is in line with Putrayasa (2016: 99) who said that causal relations are compound sentences whose subordinate clause states the cause or reason for the occurrence of what is stated in the main clause. This relationship is usually expressed by using a subordinator *sebab*, *karena*, *akibat*, and *oleh karena*. Conjunction *sebab* in KMB 3 (06/02/24) is the link between the first clause and the second clause which indicates the relationship between the cause of JAPFA contributing and immediately conducting an MoU because this activity is in line with the activities in OPD related to efforts to reduce stunting. As stated by the first clause.

KMB 7 (03/03/24)

Mari kita manfaatkan berbagai kreativitas sehingga kota ini semakin ramah pesepeda.

KMB 7 (03/03/24) is a sentence whose semantic relationship is determined from the coordinator used. The sentence consists of a clause *Mari kita manfaatkan berbagai kreativitas sehingga kota ini semakin ramah pesepeda*. Both clauses state that the relationship of results is characterized by a conjunction *sehingga*. This is in line with Putrayasa (2016: 99) who said that the outcome relationship is a compound sentence whose subordinate clause states the result or consequence of what is stated in the main clause. This relationship is usually expressed by using a subordinator *sehingga*, *sampai-sampai*, and *maka*. Conjunction *Sehingga* in KMB 7 (03/03/24) is the link between the first clause and the second clause which indicates the relationship resulting from utilizing various creativity.

Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussions that have been carried out on the use of equivalent compound sentences and multi-level compound sentences as well as the semantic relationship between the calculus of equivalent compound sentences and multi-level compound sentences in the news published by Tanjungpinang Pos. This study can be concluded that from the data obtained, it is found that the use of equivalent compound sentences and multi-level compound sentences, and the semantic relationship between equivalent compound sentence clauses, namely the relationship determined by the meaning of the related clauses, as well as the addition relationship, while the semantic relationship between the clauses of the multi-level compound sentence is found to be a causal relationship, a goal relationship, and a result relationship. Researchers hope that the results of this study can be used as additional knowledge for all of us.

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