



COORDINATE STRUCTURE OF COMPOUND SENTENCES FOUND IN BRITANNICA.COM ABOUT TITANIC

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Abstrak

Dalam penelitian ini, jenis-jenis konjungsi koordinatif yang digunakan dalam kalimat tentang Titanic di Britannica.com dianalisis. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi berbagai jenis konjungsi koordinatif yang digunakan dalam frasa majemuk. Dalam penelitian ini data dianalisis menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif berdasarkan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Quirk dan Greenbaum (1973). Total 52 data dipecah menjadi tiga kategori—koordinasi sindetis, koordinasi asindetis, dan koordinasi sindetis dan asindetis—yang menggambarkan tiga bentuk konjungsi koordinasi yang digunakan dalam kalimat majemuk. Penelitian ini secara khusus menemukan ketiga jenis koordinasi dalam frasa kompleks. 27 data terkoordinasi secara sindetis, 18 data terkoordinasi secara asindetis, dan 7 data terkoordinasi secara sindetis dan asindetis. Dalam koordinasi sindetis, terdapat 21 data yang menggunakan “and”, 5 data yang menggunakan “but”, dan 1 data yang menggunakan “so”. Sedangkan pada koordinasi asindetis terdapat 15 data yang menggunakan “koma” (,), dan 3 data yang menggunakan “titik koma” (;). 7 data terakhir menggunakan koordinasi sindetis dan asindetis.

Kata kunci: Kalimat Majemuk, Struktur Koordinatif, Titanic

Abstract

In this study, the types of coordinating conjunctions used in sentences about the Titanic on Britannica.com are analyzed. This study's objective is to identify the different kinds of coordinating conjunctions used in compound phrases. In this study, the data were analyzed using a descriptive qualitative approach based on the theory put forward by Quirk and Greenbaum (1973). The 52 total data were broken down into three categories—syndetic coordination, asyndetic coordination, and syndetic and asyndetic coordination—that describe the three forms of coordinating conjunctions used in compound sentences. This study specifically discovered all three types of coordination in complex phrases. 27 data are coordinated synthetically, 18 data are coordinated asyndetically, and 7 data are coordinated syndetically and asyndetically. In syndetic coordination, there are 21 data using “and”, 5 data using “but”, and 1 data using “so”. While, in asyndetic coordination there are 15 data using “comma” (,), and 3 data using “semicolon” (;). The last 7 data are using both syndetic and asyndetic coordination.

Keywords: Compound Sentence, Coordinate Structure, Titanic

INTRODUCTION

Linguistics is a scientific study of language, including its structure, reason, and history, it covers a vast range of subjects. The rules guiding construction of sentences and phrases in a language are the subject of a linguistic branch known as syntax. Syntax is the

study of the connections among linguistic forms, how they are put in order, and which sequences are well structured, according to Yule (1996: 4). It is an essential component of language that enables us to communicate intricate concepts and ideas. In addition, Gleason (1961: 128) describes syntax as the rules for organizing the bigger constructs of various types that are created through the process of word derivation and inflection.

Furthermore, according to Chomsky (1966: 1), the study of syntax involves the concepts and methods used in particular languages to build sentences. The ways in which words can be put together to make phrases and sentences are the subject of syntax. Additionally, Wekker and Haegeman (1985: 5) define syntax as identifying the essential phrase components. It is the study of how sentences are constructed in a particular language. Syntax is the study of how words are combined to form phrases, which eventually turn into clauses, and finally become sentences. The arrangement and relationship between words, phrases, and clauses that make up sentences based on grammatical rules constitute syntax, in accordance with the definitions of syntax provided above.

According to Frank (1972:220) a sentence is generally classified in two types. It can be divided by its function and its structure. Furthermore, Quirk (1985:791) states that a sentence can be either simple or contain multiple sentences. A simple sentence is made up of one independent component, whereas a multiple sentence is made up of one or more clauses. Compound and complex sentences are examples of numerous sentences. In contrast to compound sentences, which are made up of two independent clauses and a coordinating conjunction, complex sentences are made up of one independent clause plus one or more dependent clauses. According to Brown (2002), compound sentences are made up of two or more clauses joined together by a conjunction. The clauses are independent clauses, which indicates that each independent sentence expresses a complete idea and may stand alone. The structure is simply composed of two or more independent clauses.

Two or more elements are linked together in a phenomenon known as coordination. To combine two separate clauses into one, coordinating conjunctions are employed. In other words, combining two ideas can make it easier to explain how they relate to one another. Asyndetic and syndetic coordination are the two types of coordination (Quirk and Greenbaum;1973). Syntactic coordination links the sentence that is followed by for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so. Asyndetic coordination typically connects sentences using commas (,) and semicolons (;). Coordinating conjunctions are frequently employed in many kinds of literary genres, including articles.

There is a review of several relevant previous studies to support this research. The first research was done in an article titled "Syntactic Analysis of Sentence Pattern and Types of BBC News Articles" by Andriani & Bram (2021). It concentrated on analyzing the many types and phrase patterns that are essential for assisting authors in making their writings engaging. The sentences were examined using a syntactic analysis by the researchers. Ten BBC news pieces from October 2020 were used to compile the data. This study incorporated concepts from Quirk & Greenbaum (1973), Murcia and Freeman (1999), Morley (2000), Reyner (2016), and Bornstein (1977) in order to analyze the forms of sentences. Purposive sampling was used, and structured observation sheets were used as the medium for gathering data. The results revealed five sentence patterns: S+V, S+LV+SC, S+V+O, S+V+DO+OC, and S+V+IO+DO. The use of simple, compound, complicated, and compound-complex sentences were also shown to be among the four sentence categories. The most frequently used sentence pattern was S+V+O (42%), while

the most frequently used sentence type was complex sentences (52.6%). The similarities between these studies are that they both focus on the same subject, syntax, whereas the variations are in the research questions. However, this study specifically examined compound sentences in terms of the type of coordination used and the syntactical structure of the phrases. Andriani & Bram's study examined sentence patterns and types.

The following research is an analysis of a 2022 article by Sugiantara, Putra, and Maharani titled "The Study of Compound Sentences Found in *It Ends with Us* Novel by Colleen Hoover". This study examines how Colleen Hoover's book "It Ends with Us" uses coordinating conjunctions in compound phrases. This study's objective is to classify the many coordinating conjunctions used in compound phrases. Based on the theory put forth by Quirk and Greenbaum (1973), the different types of coordination in compound phrases were described using a descriptive qualitative methodology. The 160 pieces of data that were discovered were divided into three groups according to how they functioned as coordinating conjunctions in compound sentences: syndetic coordination in compound sentences, asyndetic coordination in compound sentences, and both syndetic and asyndetic coordination in compound sentences. The commonalities between these researches are that both used the same hypothesis, but differ in the use of data source, which is one study used data from a novel and the other from an official website.

The primary goal of this study is to identify the various sorts of Titanic-related sentences on Britannica.com. Built in Britain, the opulent passenger liner Titanic perished on April 14 and 15, 1912. It is one of the most well-known tragedies in recent memory, and as a result, it has served as inspiration for several works of literature, motion pictures, musicals, and scientific theories. Considering the justification provided, it follows that this study should investigate the topic because it is fascinating and the story of the Titanic is well known to people all over the world thanks to awards like the MTV Movie & TV Award for Best Movie and the People's Choice Award for Favorite Movie.

METODE

Sentences from a Britannica.com article about Titanic particularly for their last update in 6th of July 2023, were used in this study to collect data from written sources. Built in Britain, the opulent passenger liner Titanic perished on April 14 and 15, 1912. It is one of the most well-known tragedies in recent history, and as a result, a lot of books, movies, musicals, and scientific theories have been inspired by it. In addition, Encyclopaedia Britannica is the first general encyclopedia published in English. When it started to appear in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1768, the Encyclopaedia Britannica was first printed.

To analyze the data, this study uses the theory of Quirk and Greenbaum (1973) includes the part-of-speech theory as well as clause, phrase, and coordination in compound sentences. In the book entitled "A University Grammar of English", Quirk and Greenbaum (1973) states that both syndetic and asyndetic coordination are used for the term of coordination. Both of that coordination are used to connect two and more independent clauses to make it one sentence.

To address or characterize the issue, particularly the many sorts of compound sentences, this study used descriptive qualitative methods. Three techniques were used to gather the information: reading the Britannica.com article on the Titanic; taking notes on the data that consists of compound words; and listing the data using a table based on the forms of coordination and the Quirk and Greenbaum (1973) hypothesis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Finding and discussion are the two sections in which the data analysis findings are presented. This study presented information on Titanic that was taken from Britannica.com in order to get to this conclusion. This study presented data analysis based on the theories about the different forms of coordinating conjunctions in compound sentences put forth by Quirk and Greenbaum in 1973. There are ninety-two (92) sentences categorized as compound sentences about the Titanic were discovered during the data collection process. According to Quirk and Greenbaum (1973), syndetic and asyndetic coordination are the two types of coordination in compound sentences. To connect sentences, coordinating conjunctions including for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so are used in syntactic coordination. To connect sentences in asyndetic coordination, use a comma (,) or semicolon (;). There are three different forms of compound sentences regarding the Titanic in this article on Britannica.com. The result and analysis of the types of compound sentences can be seen below.

Table 1. Types of Coordinating Conjunction

No	Types of coordination	Data	Percentage
1	Syndetic Coordination	27	51,92 %
2	Asyndetic Coordination	18	34,62%
3	Syndetic and Asyndetic Coordination	7	13,46 %
Total		52	100%

Based on table 1, all of the three kinds of coordination are used in this study with the total data obtained from Britannica.com about Titanic is 52 data. Three categories of information are presented: syndetic coordination, asyndetic coordination, and a combination of both. A total of 27 data, or 51,92%, show the syndetic coordination of the data. In asyndetic coordination, there were 18 data or 34,62%, and there were 7 data or 13,46% in syndetic and asyndetic coordination. For syndetic coordination the data consist of 21 data that use “and”, 5 data using “but”, and 1 data using “so”. The distribution of asyndetic coordination consisted of 15 data using “comma” (,) and 3 data using “semicolon” (;). The remaining 7 data are made up of both syndetic and asyndetic coordinators in compound sentences. The table reveals that the coordinator "and" is most frequently used in the Titanic article on Britannica.com.

1. Syndetic Coordination

Syntactic coordination is used to bridge two or more clausal conjunctions to ensure a sentence can be formed, such as for, and, nor, but, or, and so. There are 28 syndetic coordinated data concerning the Titanic in total, according to Britannica.com. The data is separated into four categories of coordinator: "and" appears 21 times, "but" 5 times, and "so" appears once. Here are some examples of syndetic coordination data.

Table 2. Syndetic Coordination

No.	The Data	Coordination
1	Its second-class accommodations were comparable to first-class features on other ships, and its third-class offerings, although modest, were still noted for their relative comfort.	and

2	The Titanic began to turn, but it was too close to avoid a collision.	but
3	The city's dock was too small to accommodate the Titanic, so passengers had to be ferried and delivered from the ship in tenders.	so

From table 1, it can be seen in the data number 1, the sentence “Its second-class accommodations were comparable to first-class features on other ships, and its third-class offerings, although modest, were still noted for their relative comfort.” shows the use of "and" as a coordinator to connect the two independent clauses in a compound sentence. The conjunction "and" is used to indicate equality between two or more words, phrases, or clauses. The independent clauses in data number 1 can be seen from “Its second-class accommodations were comparable to first-class features on other ships” identified as the first independent clause with the second one is “its third-class offerings, although modest, were still noted for their relative comfort.” The first and second clauses are equivalent because they both speak to the Titanic's excellent accommodations. The data number 2, can be categorized as compound sentences because the sentence “The Titanic began to turn, but it was too close to avoid a collision.” that used “but” to connect two independent clauses. This coordinating conjunction joins clauses that display opposition. The first independent clause is “The Titanic began to turn” and the second independent clause is “it was too close to avoid a collision.”. Those two clauses express opposition because the first clause states that the Titanic began to turn to avoid the collision then the second clause states that it cannot be avoided because it is too close. The third data point, which is the final example, contains a compound sentence because it has two independent clauses. Both independent clauses in that sentence use “so” as a coordination that adduces cause and effect. The first independent clause is “The city’s dock was too small to accommodate the Titanic” and the second independent clause “passengers had to be ferried and delivered from the ship in tenders.” That first clause is the cause of the second clause, which is that the ship’s tender had to ferry the passengers because the city’s dock was too small for the Titanic. There is also a conjunction “and” in the second clause but it cannot identify as a coordinating conjunction, because it is connecting two phrases not two clauses.

2. Asyndetic Coordination

Asyndetic coordination is a type of coordinate conjunction that connects two separate clauses. The coordinator is separated into two parts, which are identified by a comma (,) and semicolon (;). Total asyndetic coordination was employed of the data from Britannica.com regarding the Titanic is 18 data. The data were separated into two categories of coordinator: compound sentences with commas (,) appearing in 15 data and semicolons (;) appearing in 3. The following explanation of the representative data.

Table 3. Asyndetic Coordination

No.	The Data	Coordination
1	On April 10, 1912, the Titanic set sail on its maiden voyage, traveling from Southampton, England, to New York City.	comma (,)
2	The two passenger liners were garnering much attention for their expected speed; both would later set speed records crossing the Atlantic Ocean.	semicolon (;)

As it shows in table 3, there are two kinds of coordination used in asyndetic coordination. The first example is the sentence “On April 10, 1912, the Titanic set sail on its maiden voyage, traveling from Southampton, England, to New York City.” is identifies as compound sentence because there are two independent clauses that connected by comma (,) which functions as a break or separator between one clause and another. The first independent clause is “On April 10, 1912, the Titanic set sail on its maiden voyage” and “traveling from Southampton, England, to New York City.” as the second independent clause, but the noun is omitted. The second example is a compound sentence that uses semicolon (;) to mark the equivalent sentence as a replacement of conjunction. There are “The two passenger liners were garnering much attention for their expected speed” as the first independent clause and “both would later set speed records crossing the Atlantic Ocean.” as the second independent clause.

3. Syndetic and Asyndetic Coordination

This section presents data that utilized a coordinator in combination with both syndetic and asyndetic coordination. There are 7 compound sentences worth of information about the Titanic in Britannica.com. data described below.

Table 4. Syndetic and Asyndetic Coordination

No.	The Data	Coordination
1	In the popular mind, the glamour associated with the ship, its maiden voyage, and its notable passengers magnified the tragedy of its sinking.	comma (,), and

The data in table 4 shows a compound sentence using both syndetic and asyndetic coordination. The example can be identified as a compound sentence because the sentence “In the popular mind, the glamor associated with the ship, its maiden voyage, and its notable passengers magnified the tragedy of its sinking.” used comma (,) as asyndetic coordination to separate the first with the second clause which the first independent clause is “In the popular mind, the glamor associated with the ship”, and the second is “its maiden voyage”. There is also the conjunction “and” as syndetic coordination that shows equality of the second independent clause with the last independent clause “its notable passengers magnified the tragedy of its sinking.”

CONCLUSIONS

According to the theory put forth by Quirk and Greenbaum in 1973, compound sentences can exhibit either syndetic coordination or asyndetic coordination. Three distinct types of coordination are displayed by the study's findings. Syndetic coordination is utilized in the first compound sentence, asyndetic coordination is used in the second compound sentence, and mixed syndetic and asyndetic coordination is used in the third compound sentence. The total data found were 52 data that contains compound sentences from Britannica.com about Titanic. All kinds of coordination in compound sentences are found in the data source. In detail, there are 27 data in syndetic coordination, 18 data in asyndetic coordination and 7 data in syndetic & asyndetic coordination. In the first type shows there are 21 data using "and", 5 data using "but", and 1 data using the conjunction "so". The second type shows there are 15 data using "comma" (,), 3 data using "semicolon" (;). For the last 7 data are using syndetic and asyndetic coordination.

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