



The Study of Compound Sentences Found in It Ends with Us Novel by Colleen Hoover

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Abstract

This study focuses on analyzing the types of coordinating conjunction in compound sentences found in novel entitled “It Ends with Us” by Colleen Hoover. The aims of this study is to find out the types of coordinating conjunction in compound sentences. In this study, it used a descriptive qualitative method in describing the types of coordination in compound sentences based on the theory that proposed by Quirk and Greenbaum (1973). The total data found were 160 data (100%) and divided into three types of coordinating conjunction in compound sentences which are compound sentence used syndetic coordination, compound sentence used asyndetic coordination, and compound sentence used both coordinator between syndetic and asyndetic coordination. In details, the percentage of the data syndetic coordination appears 134 data or 82%. The data consist of 71 data or 44% that used and as coordinator in compound sentence, 35 data or 21% that used but as coordinator in compound sentence, 15 data or 9% that used so as coordinator in compound sentence, and 13 data or 8% that used two coordinator of syndetic coordination in compound sentence. In addition, the percentage of the data asyndetic coordination appears 24 data or 16% in compound sentence. The data consist of 23 data or 15% that used coma (,) as coordinator in compound sentence, and 1 data or 1% that used semicolon (;) as coordinator in compound sentence. The rest is 2 data or 2% consist of both coordinator between syndetic and asyndetic coordination in compound sentence.

Keywords: compound sentence, types

Abstrak

Penelitian ini berfokus pada menganalisis jenis – jenis koordinasi dalam kalimat majemuk yang ditemukan dalam novel yang berjudul It Ends with Us karya Colleen Hoover. Tujuan dari penelitian ini, untuk mengetahui jenis – jenis koordinasi dalam kalimat majemuk. Dalam penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dalam mendeskripsikan jenis – jenis koordinasi dalam kalimat majemuk berdasarkan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Quirk and Greenbaum (1973). Total data yang ditemukan sebanyak 160 data atau (100%) dan dibagi menjadi tiga jenis konjungsi koordinatif dalam kalimat majemuk yaitu kalimat majemuk yang menggunakan koordinasi sindetik, kalimat majemuk yang menggunakan koordinasi asindetik, dan kalimat majemuk yang digunakan keduanya koordinator antara sindetik dan koordinasi asindetik. Secara rinci, data persentase koordinasi sindetik muncul sebanyak 134 data atau 82%. Data tersebut terdiri dari, 71 data atau 44% yang menggunakan dan sebagai koordinator dalam kalimat majemuk, 35 data atau 21% yang menggunakan tetapi sebagai koordinator dalam kalimat majemuk, 15 data atau 9% yang menggunakan jadi sebagai koordinator dalam kalimat majemuk, dan 13 data atau 8% yang menggunakan dua koordinator dari koordinasi sindetik di kalimat majemuk. Selain itu, data persentase koordinasi asindetik muncul 24 data atau 16%. Data tersebut terdiri dari, 23 data atau 15% yang menggunakan tanda koma (,)

sebagai koordinator dalam kalimat majemuk, dan 1 data atau 1% yang menggunakan tanda titik koma (;) sebagai koordinator dalam kalimat majemuk. Sisanya adalah 2 data atau 2% terdiri dari koordinasi antara sindetik dan asindetik dalam kalimat majemuk.

Kata kunci: *kalimat majemuk, jenis*

Introduction

Language is a purely human and non-instinctive way of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires through voluntarily produced symbols (Sapir, 1921). Linguistics is the scientific study of language and concerned with the nature of language and communication. Linguistics has several branches including phonetics, phonology, morphology, semantics, sociolinguistics, pragmatics, and syntax. One of the branches that focuses on how language works and how language structures is syntax. Syntax, according to Chomsky (2002:1), is the study of processes and methods used to create sentences in a specific language. Syntax deals with how words are combined to create phrases, phrases become clauses, and clauses become sentences.

Hornby (2015) states, a sentence is a group of words that conveys a statement, a question or an order. Quirk (1985:791) defines sentences are either simple or multiple sentence. Simple sentence has a single independent clause, whereas a multiple sentence has one or more clauses as its immediate constituents. Complex sentence and compound sentence are examples of multiple sentence. A complex sentence consists of one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses, whereas a compound sentence consists of two independent clauses followed by a coordinating conjunction.

Based on Brown (2002), compound sentences are made up of two or more clauses joined by a conjunction. The clauses are independent clauses, it means the independent clause can stand alone, it expresses a complete thought. The two or more independent clauses are equal constituents of the structure. Coordinating conjunctions are used to connect two independent clauses into one. In other words, merging two ideas and can help articulate the relationship between two ideas.

According to Quirk and Greenbaum (1973) there are two types of coordination, there are syndetic and asyndetic coordination. Syndetic coordination use to bridge the sentence followed by for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so. While asyndetic coordination usually using marks coma (,) and semicolon (;) to connect the sentences. The use of coordinating conjunction is something commonly used in various literatures, one of them is novel.

Novel is defined by Goodyer (2008) as a tool to communicate of art that occurs to find new ways to discover human behaviour and to tell stories, to attract people in and give them the opportunity to enjoy foreign situation and personalities, and take lessons about themselves and someone else. Novels have many genres, one of which is a romance novel, where used in this study. The entitled of this novel is “It Ends with Us” by Colleen Hoover. The novel depicts a woman’s conflict to break the habit of abuse and rise to build a safe life for herself and her child. The data source including compound sentence, which has different pattern in its construction.

Method

The novel "It Ends with Us" by Colleen Hoover serves as the study's data source. Colleen Hoover's novel is a romance novel that was published on August 2, 2016 by Atria Books. This book describes the relation among both Hoover's mother and father. In this novel describe Lily Bloom, a young college grad who moves to Boston and starts her own florist. She fell in love with surgeon Ryle Kincaid, who was initially hesitant to enter into a serious relationship with her. As their relationship progressed, Lily met her first love, Atlas Corrigan. Atlas' reappearance endangers his relationship with Ryle and forces him to confront past and present traumas.

This novel is also used as a data source because the use of words in this novel is easy to understand, besides that there are also many sentences including compound sentences. The data focused on compound sentences consisting of 35 chapters and 629 pages in the novel "It Ends with Us". However, the data collected only from chapter 1 until 15 with a total 333 pages.

This study used descriptive qualitative to solved or described the problem especially the types of compound sentences. In collecting the data, there were three technique used, they are; reading the novel entitled "It Ends with Us" by Colleen Hoover, taking notes of the data that contains a compound sentences, and listing the data using the table based on the types of coordination and used theory from Quirk and Greenbaum (1973). The theory include some discussions which are; clause, phrase, coordination in compound sentence, and part of speech. Below is the explanation;

- a) Clause is a form of words that includes a subject and a verb. A clause is responsible to complete of a sentence (an idea or a statement that can stand alone). A main clause also known as an independent clause, is a complete thought.
- b) Phrase is a set of words that does not include a subject and verb. There are five categories of phrase, they are noun phrase (NP), verb phrase (VP), adjective phrase (AP), adverb phrase (Adv.P) and preposition phrase (PP).
- c) Coordination in compound sentence is a complex syntactic structure that link together two or more elements. The function is to connect two independent clauses into one. In other words, merging two ideas can help articulate the relationship between two ideas. There are two types of coordination which are; syndetic coordination and asyndetic coordination.
- d) Part of speech divided into two part such as closed-system items and open-class items. Closed-system items is groups of items are closed in the context that they cannot commonly be advanced by the new items. Meanwhile, open-class items that are the items belong to a class in that they have the same grammatical properties and structural possibilities as other members of the class but the class is "open" in the sense that it is indefinitely extendable.

Result and Discussion

The data analysis results are presented in two parts: finding and discussion. In order to reach this conclusion, the researcher proposed data gathered from Colleen Hoover's novel "It Ends with Us". Meanwhile, in discussion, the researcher presented the data analysis based on the theories that proposed by Quirk and Greenbaum (1973) about types of coordinating conjunction of compound sentences.

In collecting the data, it is found one hundred sixty (160) sentences that classified into compound sentence found in "It Ends with Us" novel by Colleen Hoover. According to Quirk and Greenbaum (1973), there are two types of coordination which are syndetic and asyndetic coordination. Syndetic coordination use coordinate conjunction to bridge the sentences such as for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so. Asyndetic coordination use marked coma (,) or semicolon (;) to bridge the sentences. In this novel, there are three types of compound sentence found in novel entitled "It Ends with Us" by Colleen Hoover. The result and analysis of the types of compound sentence can be seen below.

Table 1. Types of Coordinating Conjunction

No	Types of coordination	Coordinator	Data	Percentage
1	Syndetic Coordination	a. and	71	44%
		b. but	35	21%
		c. so	15	9%
		d. two coordinators	13	8%
2	Asyndetic Coordination	a. Coma	23	15%
		b. Semicolon	1	1%
3	Syndetic and Asyndetic	a. Combined Coordinator	2	2%
TOTAL			160	100%

Based on table 1, the total data obtained in Colleen Hoover's novel "It Ends with Us" is 160 data. The data divided into three parts which are the data contains of syndetic coordination, asyndetic coordination, and a combination of syndetic and asyndetic coordination. The percentage of the data syndetic coordination appears 134 data or 82%. The data consist of 71 data or 44% that used *and* as coordinator in compound sentence, 35 data or 21% that used *but* as coordinator in compound sentence, 15 data or 9% that used *so* as coordinator in compound sentence, and 13 data or 8% that used *two coordinator* of syndetic coordination in compound sentence. Meanwhile, the percentage of the data asyndetic coordination appears 24 data or 16%. The data consist of 23 data or 15% that used *coma* (,) as coordinator in compound sentence, and 1 data or 1% that used *semicolon* (;) as coordinator in compound sentence. The rest is 2 data or 2% consist of both coordinator between syndetic and asyndetic coordination in compound sentence. The table shows that coordinator and is mostly found in Colleen Hoover's novel entitled "It Ends with Us".

1. Compound Sentence Formed by Syndetic Coordination

Syndetic coordination is use to coordinate conjunction to bridge the sentence such as for, and, nor, but, or, and so. The total data found in Colleen Hoover's novel "It Ends with Us" is 134 data used syndetic coordination. The data divided into four types of coordinator which are *and* appears 71 data, *but* appears 35 data, *so* appears 15 data, and *two coordinator* appears 13 data. Some representative data of syndetic coordination explained below.

Table 2. Compound Sentence Formed by Coordinator *and*

No	The Data	Coordinator	Chapter	Page
1	The door slams again and footsteps move swiftly across the deck.	and	1	9
2	I lie back on the church and I begin reading.	and	2	51
3	I open the door and he's still there on my bed.	and	5	121

It can be seen from data number 1, the sentence *the door slams again and footsteps move swiftly across the deck* shows a compound sentence that used *and* as coordinator to bridge both of independent clauses. The independent clauses in data number 1 can be seen from the words *the door slams again* identified as the first independent clause and the second independent clause is *footsteps move swiftly across the deck*.

The data number 2, can be categorized as compound sentences because from the sentence *I lie back on the church and I begin reading* is compound sentence that used two independent clauses. The first independent clause is *I lie back on the church* and the second independent clause is *I begin reading*. Both of independent clause is connected by the coordinator *and*.

The data number 3, the sentence *I open the door and he's still there on my bed* shows compound sentence made up of two independent clauses. The words *I open the door* is identified as the first independent clause, and the second is identified as *he's still there on my bed*. The first independent clause and the second independent clause is connected by coordinator *and*.

Table 3. Compound Sentence Formed by Coordinator *but*

No	The Data	Coordinator	Chapter	Page
1	She's dressed well, but she's wearing white capris.	but	3	71
2	I ran back down the hallway, but I didn't go back	but	4	108
3	I unlock the door, but I don't pull it open.	but	15	319

The data number 1, it can be classified as compound sentence because the sentence *she's dressed well but she's wearing white capris*. It can be concluded, the

sentence used syndetic coordination especially coordinator *but*. The words *she's dressed well* is classified as the first independent clause, and *she's wearing white capris* is classified as the second independent clause.

The data 2 shows the sentence *I ran back down the hallway, but I didn't go back*. It can be categorized as compound sentence because it consist of two independent clauses. Both independent clauses is connected by coordinator *but*. The first independent clause can be seen from the words *I ran back down the hallway* and the second independent clause is *I didn't go back*.

It has the same pattern with data number 3, the words *I unlock the door, but I don't pull it open* as compound sentence. It consist of two independent clause, first *I unlock the door*, and the second is *I don't pull it open*. The coordinator that use in data number 3 is coordinator *but*.

Table 4. Compound Sentence Formed by Coordinator *so*

No	The Data	Coordinator	Chapter	Page
1	He's nods, so I prepare to let him have it.	so	7	148
2	He heard your door shut, so he went to our bedroom.	so	11	257
3	I bought a couple of lamps so I don't have to turn on the overpowering fluorescent light.	so	13	283

The data number 1, *He's nods, so I prepare to let him have it* can be classified as compound sentence that used coordinator *so* to bridge the independent clause. The first independent clause can be identified in the words *He's nods*, meanwhile to identify second independent clause can be seen from the words *I prepare to let him have it*.

The data number 2, it shows the sentence *he heard your door shut, so he went to our bedroom* as compound sentence. It consist of two independent clauses, the first independent clause is *he heard your door shut* and the second is *he went to our bedroom*. Both of the clauses used coordinator *so* to bridge each clause into one.

The data number 3, the words *I bought a couple of lamps so I don't have to turn on the overpowering fluorescent light* can be classified as compound sentence because it consist of two independent clause. The first is *I bought a couple of lamps*, and the second independent clause is *I don't have to turn on the overpowering fluorescent light*. Both of the clauses is connected by coordinator *so*

Table 5. Compound Sentence Formed by Coordinator *two coordinator*

No	The Data	Coordinator	Chapter	Page
1	I dropped the knife, and my father didn't hear it but my mother did.	and, but	11	225
2	They were on the couch and he had his hand around her throat, but his other hand was pulling up her dress.	and, but	11	254

3	He slowly lowers my panties to my ankles, but he told me not to move, so I don't kick them off.	but, so	12	281
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The data in table 5 is quiet difference between the data in table 2 until 4. The data in table 5 shows three independent clauses, and used *two coordinator* to connect the sentence. In details, the words in data number 1 *I dropped the knife* identified as the first independent clause, *my father didn't hear it* is the second independent clause, and *my mother did* is the third independent clause. The coordinator that bridge the first and the second independent clause is coordinator *and*. Meanwhile, the second and the third independent clause connected by coordinator *but*.

In data number 2, the sentence *they were on the couch and he had his hand around her throat, but his other hand was pulling up her dress* is compound sentence use three independent clause. The first is *they were on the couch*, the second is *he had his hand around her throat*, and the third is *his other hand was pulling up her dress*. Each clauses, especially the first and second connected by coordinator *and*, then the second and the third clause connected by coordinator *but*.

The other example is the data number 3 shows compound sentence and made up of three independent clause. The first independent clause is *he slowly lowers my panties to my ankles*, then the second independent clause is *he told me not to move*, and the third can be seen from the words *I don't kick them off*. The coordinator that links the first and the second independent clause is coordinator *but*. Meanwhile, the second and the third independent clause connected by coordinator *so*.

2. Compound Sentence Formed by Asyndetic Coordination

Asyndetic coordination is coordinate conjunction that use to bridge the independent clauses. The coordinator is divided into two part such as coordinator marked by coma (,) and semicolon (;). In this section, the total data found in Colleen Hoover's novel "It Ends with Us" is 24 data that used asyndetic coordination. The data were divided into two types of coordinator which are compound sentence marked by coma (,) appears 23 data and semicolon (;) appears 1 data. The representative data explained below.

Table 6. Compound Sentence Formed by Coma (,)

No	The Data	Coordinator	Chapter	Page
1	The windows had been washed, the floors had been mopped.	coma	5	111
2	I'm so mad, I can't even think straight.	coma	7	146
3	She's sitting on the couch, mascara streaked down her cheeks.	coma	8	167
4	He was so close to me on the bed, I could feel the warmth of his breath.	coma	11	236

The data number 1, the sentence *the windows had been washed, the floors had been mopped* can be classified as compound sentence. The sentence is used coma (,)

as coordinator to bridge both of independent clauses especially the first independent clause and the second independent clause. The independent clauses can be seen from the words *the windows had been washed* as the first independent clause, and the second independent clause is *the floors had been mopped*.

The data 2, the sentence *I'm so mad, I can't even think straight* can be categorized as compound sentence, because it consist of two independent clauses. The first independent clause can be seen from "*I'm so mad* and the second independent clause is *I can't even think straight*. The first and second independent clause is connected by coordinator *coma* (,)

The data 3, the words *she's sitting on the couch, mascara streaked down her cheeks* categorized as compound sentence with two independent clauses. The first clause is *she's sitting on the couch*, then second independent clause is *mascara streaked down her cheeks*. Both of the independent clauses is connected by coordinator *coma* (,).

The data number 4, the sentence *he was so close to me on the bed, I could feel the warmth of his breath* is compound sentence made up of two independent clause. The first independent clause is identified from the words *he was so close to me on the bed*, and the second independent clause is *I could feel the warmth of his breath*. The first and the second independent clause is connected by coordinator *coma* (,)

Table 7. Compound Sentence Formed by Semicolon (;)

No	The Data	Coordinator	Chapter	Page
1	The tourists treat you like a local; the locals treat you like a tourist.	semicolon	1	21

The data number 1 from Table.7, *the tourists treat you like a local; the locals treat you like a tourist* shows compound sentence that used coordinator marked by semicolon (;) to connect the first and second independent clause. The first independent clause can be seen from the words *the tourists treat you like a local*, and the second independent clause is *the local treat you like a tourist*.

3. Compound Sentence Formed by Syndetic and Asyndetic Coordination

In this section shows the data that used combination of coordinator between syndetic coordination and asyndetic coordination. The total data was found in novel entitled "It Ends with Us" by Colleen Hoover is 2 data in compound sentences. The data explained below.

Table 8. Compound Sentence Formed by Syndetic and Asyndetic Coordination

No	The Data	Coordinator	Chapter	Page
1	I put my hand on his forehead and he was so hot, I almost yelled for my mother.	and, coma	11	230

2	He's looking at me so intently, I stop trying to fight him off and I hold my breath.	coma, and	7	153
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The table 8 can be classified as compound sentence, because it made up of more than two independent clauses especially consist of three independent clauses. It means, if the sentence consist of three independent clause, it must have two coordinator.

It can be seen from data number 1, *the words I put my hand on his forehead and he was so hot, I almost yelled for my mother* found in “It Ends with Us” novel by Colleen Hoover in chapter 11 pages 230. The first independent clause can be identified in the words *I put my hand on his forehead*, the second independent clause identified in the words *he was so hot*, and the third independent clause is *I almost yelled for my mother*. The first and second independent clause connected by coordinator *and*, and the second clause and the third independent clause connected by *coma* (,) as coordinator.

The data number 2, the words *he's looking at me so intently, I stop trying to fight him off and I hold my breath* identified as compound sentence with three independent clause. The first independent clause can be seen from the words *he's looking at me so intently*, the words *I stop trying to fight him off* identified as second independent clause, and the third independent clause is *I hold my breath*. All of the independent clauses is connected asyndetic coordination and syndetic coordination. The coordinator marked by *coma* (,) is used to bridge the first and second independent clause, and the second and the third independent clause is connected by coordinator *and*.

Conclusion

The theory that proposed by Quirk and Greenbaum (1973), there are two types of coordination in compound sentence; those are syndetic coordination and asyndetic coordination. The result of this study shows three different types of coordination. The first is compound sentence used as syndetic coordination, the second is compound sentence that used asyndetic coordination, and the third is compound sentence that used combined coordinator between syndetic and asyndetic coordination. Furthermore, in the first type shows one coordinator and two combined coordinator. The second type shows coordinator that marked by coordinator *coma* (,) and semicolon (;). The third type shows a combination between syndetic and asyndetic coordination. In details, the data of syndetic coordination appears four types of coordinator in compound sentence which are 71 data or 44% consist of syndetic coordination that used *and* as coordinator, 35 data or 21% consist of syndetic coordination that used *but* as coordinator, 15 data or 9% consist of syndetic coordination that used *so* as coordinator, 13 data or 8% consist of syndetic coordination that used two coordinator.

The data of asyndetic coordination appears two types of coordinator in compound sentence, which are 23 data or 15% consist of asyndetic coordination that used marked coma (,) and 1 data or 1% consist of asyndetic coordination that used semicolon (;) as coordinator. The rest is the data that used syndetic and asyndetic coordination appears 2 data or 2% that categorized as compound sentence. Therefore, it can be concluded that the data that has been collected is 160 data (100%).

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