



The Study of the Compound Sentence Structure in the Ephemeral: Breeder

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Abstract

Compound sentence is a combination of two independent clauses which in every clause have their own subject and verb. The aim of this research is to analyze the base structure of compound sentence used in Wattpad story entitled *The Ephemeral: Breeder*, and the compound sentence analyzed through tree diagram analysis. This study uses the observation method in collecting the data from the story. In analyzing the data, the writer uses a qualitative method to describe the base sentences in compound sentences. In this study the theory used to analyze the base sentences is the theory from Moeller (2021) about sentence structure. The other theory used is a theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1991) to classify the small unit through a tree diagram. The writer found 88 data over 13 selected chapters in the Wattpad story. Coordinating conjunction *and* become the most conjunction found in the compound sentences.

Keywords: *compound sentence, base sentence, tree diagram*

Abstrak

Kalimat majemuk adalah sebuah kombinasi dari dua klausa sempurna yang di setiap klausa mempunyai subjek dan kata kerjanya sendiri. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk menganalisis subjek dan kata kerja dari kalimat majemuk yang digunakan di Wattpad story berjudul *The Ephemeral: Breeder*, dan kalimat majemuk dianalisis menggunakan diagram pohon. Artikel ini menggunakan metode observasi dalam mengumpulkan data dari cerita. Dalam menganalisis data, penulis menggunakan metode kualitatif untuk menentukan subjek dan kata kerja pada kalimat majemuk. Dalam kajian ini teori yang digunakan untuk menganalisis subjek dan kata dasar adalah teori dari Moeller (2021) tentang struktur kalimat. Teori lain yang digunakan adalah Brown dan Miller (1991) untuk mengklasifikasi unit terkecil ke dalam diagram pohon. Penulis menemukan 88 dari 13 bab terpilih di cerita Wattpad. Kata sambung koordinat *and* menjadi yang paling banyak ditemukan di kalimat majemuk tersebut.

Kata kunci: *kalimat majemuk, subjek dan kata kerja, diagram pohon*

Introduction

In English linguistics, the study of language grammar and small parts of words is commonly focused in syntax study (Francis, 1958:31). In the system of grammar, syntax combines all sub-section of words to become sentences (O'Grady and Dobrovolsky, 1989:126). Syntax also discusses the study of small sub-sections of sentence as phrase and clause (Ramlan, 1996). There are three definitions about syntax

above, the conclusion is syntax is the study that focused on English language grammar that comes from a union of a small sub-section phrase, clause to become a sentence.

Sentence comes from a phrase or clause that is generally named as the smallest unit of utterance and text in expressing meaningful thought (Moeliono and Dardjowidjojo, 1988: 254). Based on Kridalaksana (2001:92), in a sentence there are some features that sentences have such a final intonation pattern, containing phrases and clauses which stand as independent units and features of sentence such as exclamations, minimal answer, and so on. According to Badudu (1994:3-4) a crucial thing a sentence has when it becomes a unity is the dimensions of content and form that bring the complete understanding of meaning and correct structure of sentence. The foundation of a correct sentence is a correct grammar, pattern or rules, while the content is built by a series of arranged words. As said by Frank (1972:220), the classification of sentences consists of two: there are its structural and its functions. Based on its function, sentence is divided into four categories, imperative sentence, declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, and exclamatory sentence. Based on the structural, Murphy (2014) stated sentences have four types: simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound-complex sentence.

In compound sentences there is an important part name coordinating conjunction that functions as a connector. Based on Joshi (2014:13) coordinating conjunction called as FANBOYS and it stands for *for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so*. Those conjunction connect two clauses of a compound sentence which every clause has a subject and verb or a base sentence.

There are five previous studies related to this topic. First study is from Prasetyo (2019) with the article entitled *An Analysis of Compound Sentences on 10 Twitter Messages of Worldwide Trend*. This article aims to examine the types of conjunction in compound sentences that are found in trending topic twitter messages. The writer elaborates on the conjunction type of compound sentences. From 28 data, 14 sentences use conjunctions, and coordinating conjunctions *and* as the most conjunctions used in the research.

The second study is done by Ma'rufi, et. al. (2023) entitled *Analysis of Sentence Structure in Lewis Carrol's Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*. This study aims to identify the types of sentences in the novel. There are four types of sentences, namely simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound-complex sentence. In compound sentences, the writer identifies the type of coordinating conjunction that connects each independent clause. The compound sentences with the most used coordinating conjunctions are *and* 23, *comma* 37, *semicolon* 6, *but* 11, *dash* 2, *or* 2, and *so* 1. There are two types of coordinating conjunctions from previous studies that are not included in this study, namely *dash* and *comma*.

The third research is written by Das, Majumder, and Phadikar (2017) entitled *A Novel System for Generating Simple Sentences from Complex and Compound Sentence*. The aims of previous study are finding complex and compound sentences to determine the simple sentences. The article was using a novel for the data. The result was going to produce a simple sentence by proposing a novel algorithm based on parsing the text's input. The similarity between the previous study and this study is that they finding compound sentences to analyzed the simple sentence. The differences between the previous study and this study are the data. First, a previous study uses a

novel to find the compound sentences while this study uses a Wattpad story. Second, the analysis of previous study determines simple sentences in complex and compound sentences, while this study focuses on finding out the base sentence in compound sentences.

The fourth previous research is written by Widiadnyana (2019) entitled *Syntactic Analysis of Elliptical Sentence Found in Trip Advisor Review of The Seminyak Beach Resort and Spa*. This research has two purposes. Identifying sentence that has the elliptical features and analyze the sentence that are found through the tree diagram. The theory release by Quirk and Greenbaum (1973) used to identify the types of elliptical features in the sentence. Second theory is proposed by Brown and Miller (1991) for the tree diagram. The similarities are they both discuss the same topic concerning syntactical analysis then classify them through tree diagram, and the theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1991) for the tree diagram.

The last previous research was written by Yamuna (2020) entitled *A Syntactical Analysis of Compound sentence Found in 君の名は。 Your Name Movie*. The aims of this study are to identify the coordinating conjunction, and classify the tree diagram. This research support by two theories, the first one was proposed by Quirk and Greenbaum (1973) in determining the types of coordinating conjunction, and the second theory was proposed by Brown and Miller (1991) to analyze the constituent structure through tree diagram. The similarities is the problem of the study and the analysis of tree diagram, and the theory used in both study is using the theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1991) in making tree diagram.

From the results of the five previous studies above, the writer concludes that there are other types of coordinating conjunctions other than FANBOYS for compound sentences such as *dash* and *comma*. The five studies above do not mention the base sentence in compound sentences, which indicates that it is not common for research. This study focuses on finding compound sentences in Wattpad stories entitled *The Ephemeral: Breeder*. The theory used in identifying base sentences is proposed by Moeller (2021) about the sentence structure. Besides discussing the base sentence in compound sentences found in Wattpad story *The Ephemeral: Breeder*, this study also focuses on analysing the compound sentences through tree diagrams. The purpose in choosing compound sentences to be the topic discussed is because the data source contains writings that are dominated by independent clauses. A compound sentence is a sentence that contains with two or more independent clauses to make it into a meaningful sentence.

Method

The writer's consideration in selecting data from Wattpad is because the story contains various types of writing. Starting from types of words, types of phrases, types of clauses and types of sentences. In particular, there are quite a lot of compound sentences in the data source. The data was carried out in several chapters selected by the writer. The writer chooses sequential chapters by selecting from the beginning until the desired data is collected. There are two objectives discussed in this study, first to

analyze the compound sentence and find the base sentence, and show the tree diagram of compound sentences.

This study uses the observation method in collecting the data from the story. There are several steps the writer has done in collecting the data. First, the writer skimmed Wattpad story *The Ephemeral: Breeder* to find the compound sentences. Second, the writer makes a list for the compound sentences and counts it in a note. Lastly, the writer determines the base sentence and makes the tree diagram of compound sentences that are found in Wattpad story *The Ephemeral: Breeder*. In analyzing the data, a qualitative method used to describe base sentences.

This article presents the data in two methods. The first method is the formal method. It is used to show the tree diagram, and second is the informal method. It is used to explain and describe the result of the base sentence and tree diagram narratively.

Result and Discussion

The writer found 88 data over 13 selected chapters in the Wattpad story. Those all are the compound sentences that are found in the story *The Ephemeral: Breeder*. The sentences that are included in categories have two independent clauses that are connected by coordinating conjunction. The result begins with showing the amount of compound sentences found and determining base sentence in every clause of compound sentence, then show the tree diagram of the compound sentence.

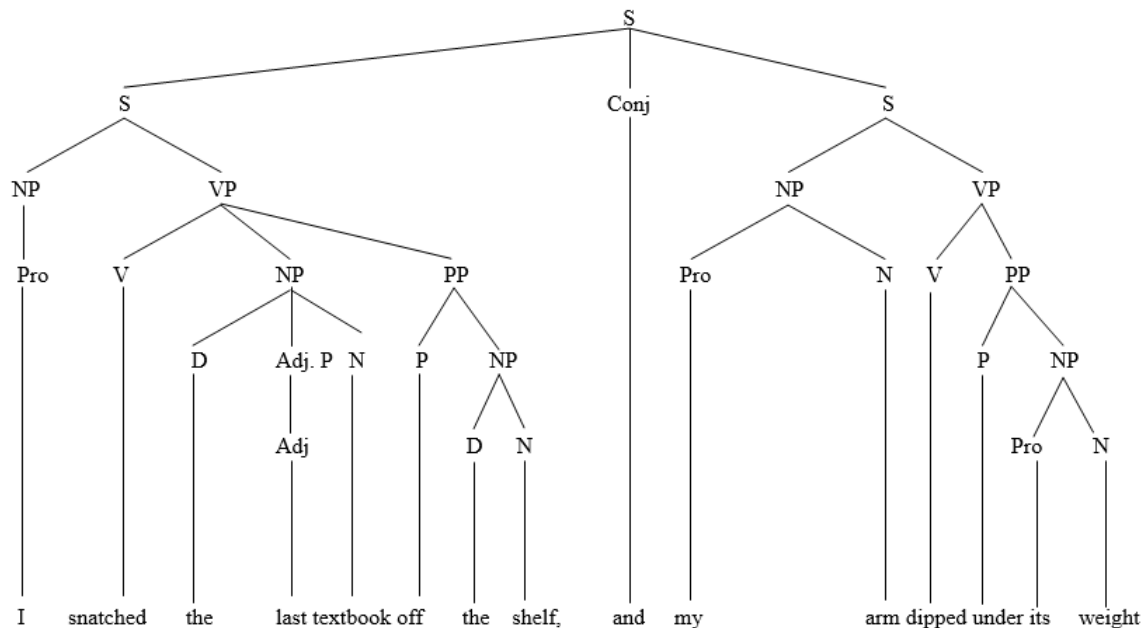
There are 88 total compound sentences with each coordinating conjunction. The compound sentences with coordinating conjunction *for* are 0, *and* are 58, *nor* are 0, *but* are 25, *or* are 0, *yet* are 0, *so* are 5.

Compound Sentence with Coordinating Conjunction *And*

Data 1

“I snatched the last textbook off the shelf, and my arm dipped under its weight.”

The sentence in data 1 is included in the compound sentence because it has two independent clauses, the first one is *I snatched the last textbook off the shelf*, the second one is *my arm dipped under its weight*. Those two independent clauses are combined with coordinating conjunction *and*. The form of base sentence in data 1 is *I snatched*, and *my arm dipped*. The form of tree diagram of data 1 is shown as follows:

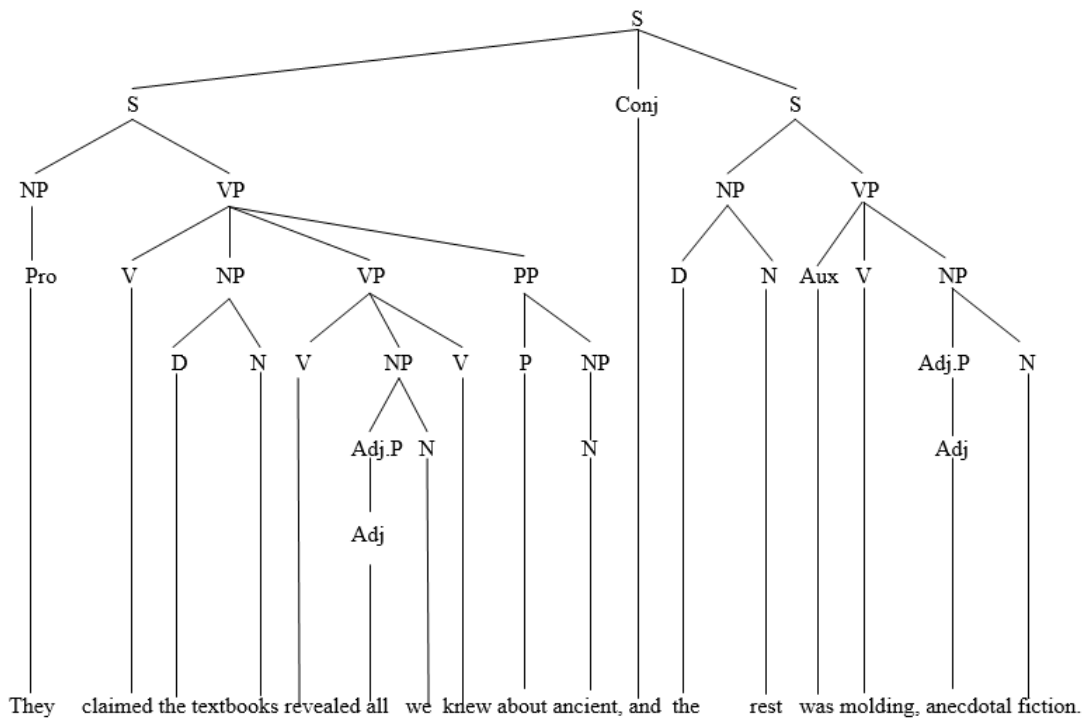


The tree diagram of data 1 shows S as the complete form of a compound sentence. S contains two other S that form as independent clauses in compound sentences and they are connected with Conj (coordinating conjunction) *and*. The left-hand S includes NP (noun phrase) and VP (verb phrase) as well as S on the right-hand. The *I* is NP (noun phrase) positioned as Pro (pronoun), *snatched* is a V (verb), *the last textbook* is noun phrase made of *the* as D (determiner), *last* as Adj.P (adjective phrase) Adj (adjective), and *textbook* is a noun. *Off the shelf* is a PP, made of *off* as preposition, *the shelf* as noun phrase made of *the* as determiner and *shelf* as noun. The second clauses contain of *my arm* as a noun phrase, *dipped* as a verb, *under* as preposition phrase, and *its weight* as a noun phrase made of *its* as pronoun and *weight* as noun.

Data 2

“They claimed the textbooks revealed all we knew about Ancients, and the rest was molding, anecdotal fiction.”

Data 2 shows the compound sentence that has two independent clauses, one connector with a noun phrase. First clause is *They claimed the textbooks revealed all we knew about Ancients*, and the second clause is *the rest was molding, anecdotal fiction*. These clauses combined with the coordinating conjunction *and*. The base sentence in each clause taken from the subject and the predicate. From data 2 the base sentence is *they claimed*, and *the rest was molding*. The tree diagram of data 2 is shown below:

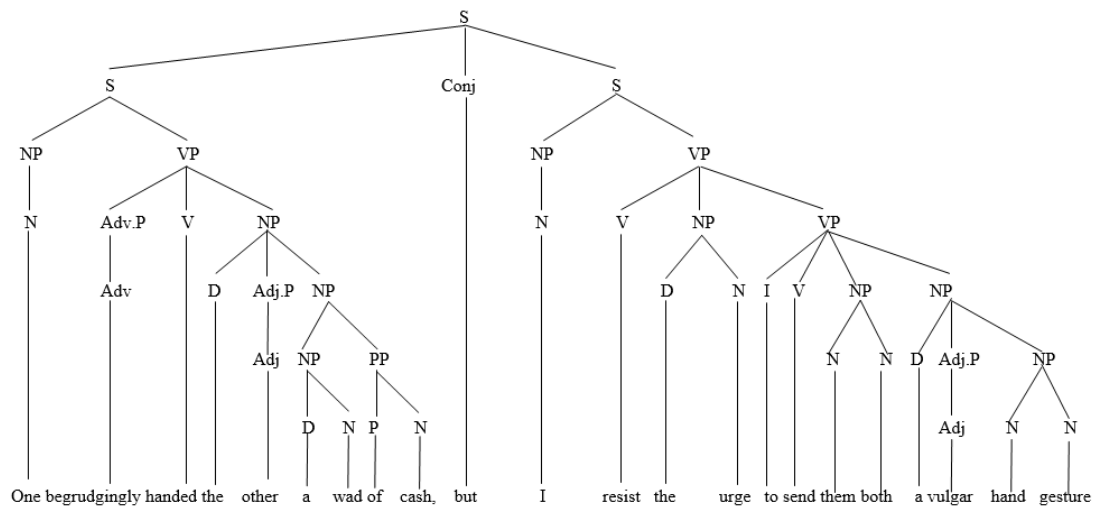


The tree diagram above includes S as a complete sentence and has two daughters of S. Those clauses combined with Conj *and*. First S or independent clause is made of *They* as NP pronoun, the VP made of *claimed* as V, *the textbooks* is NP made of *the* as D and *textbooks* as N and *revealed all we knew* as VP, consist of *revealed* as V, *all* as Adj, *we* as Pro, *knew* as V. *About ancient* is a PP preposition phrase, consist of *about* as preposition and *ancient* NP noun. The second clause consist of *the rest* as NP made of *the* as D and *rest* is N, *was molding* as VP made of *was* as auxiliary verb and *molding* as verb, *anecdotal fiction* as NP made of *anecdotal* as Adj and *fiction* as noun.

Data 3

“One begrudgingly handed the other a wad of cash, and I resist the urge to send them both a vulgar hand gesture.”

The sentence in data 3 is a compound sentence that contains two independent clauses. The first clause is *one begrudgingly handing the other a wad of cash*, and the second clause is *I resist the urge to send them both a vulgar hand gesture*. These clauses combined with a coordinating conjunction *and*. The analysis of the base sentence of data 3 is *one handed, and I resist*. The analysis of tree diagram of data 3 is shown as follows:



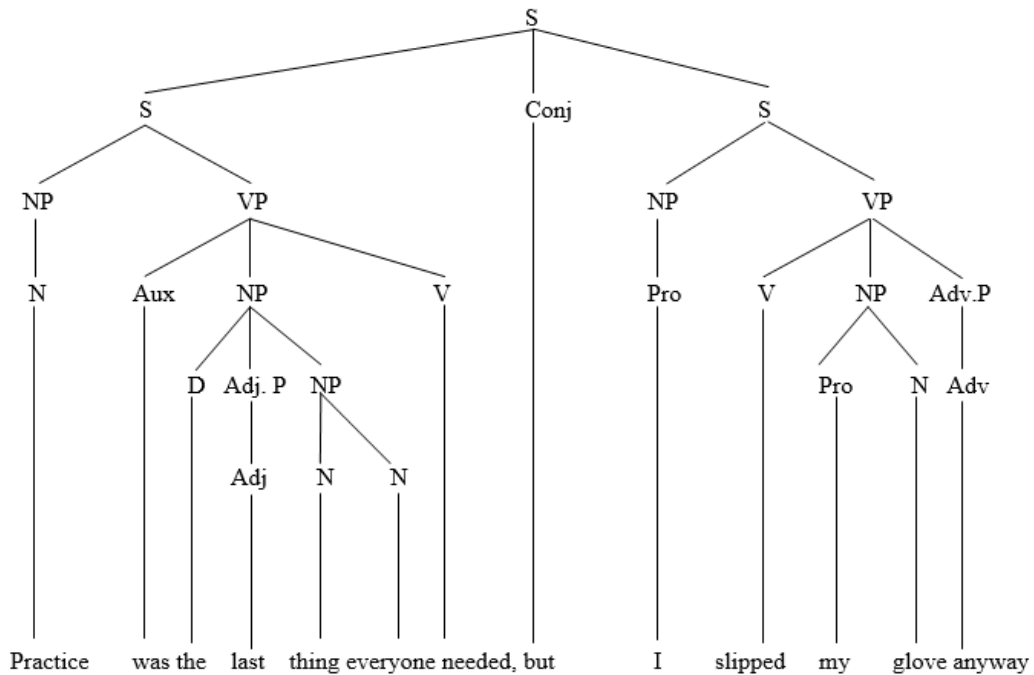
The diagram above shows data 3 formed as a tree diagram. The compound sentence (S) above consists of two independent clauses (S) that are combined with Conj *but*. The first independent clause consists of NP and VP. NP consists of *One* as a noun and *begrudgingly* as an adverb. VP made of *handed* as a verb, NP made D *the*, Adj.P adjective *other*, and NP *a* as D and *wad* as N. Preposition Pronoun consists of *of* as Preposition and *cash* as a noun. The second independent clauses consist of NP and VP. NP is *I* as a pronoun. VP consist of V *resist*, NP made of *the* as D and *urge* as N, VP of *to* as Intransitive, *send* as V. And Noun Phrase *them both*. The last noun phrase consists of *a* as D, *vulgar* as Adj.P Adj, the last clause of second independent clause is NP noun *hand gesture*.

Compound Sentence with Coordinating Conjunction *But*

Data 4

“Practice was the last thing everyone needed, but I slipped my glove anyway.”

From the data 4, can be seen there is a compound sentence that contains two independent clauses and are connected with a coordinating conjunction *but*. The first clause is *Practice was the last thing everyone needed*, and the second clause is *I slipped my glove anyway*. In forming the base sentence from data 4, it will be *practice was needed, but I slipped*. The form of tree diagram of data 4 as follows:



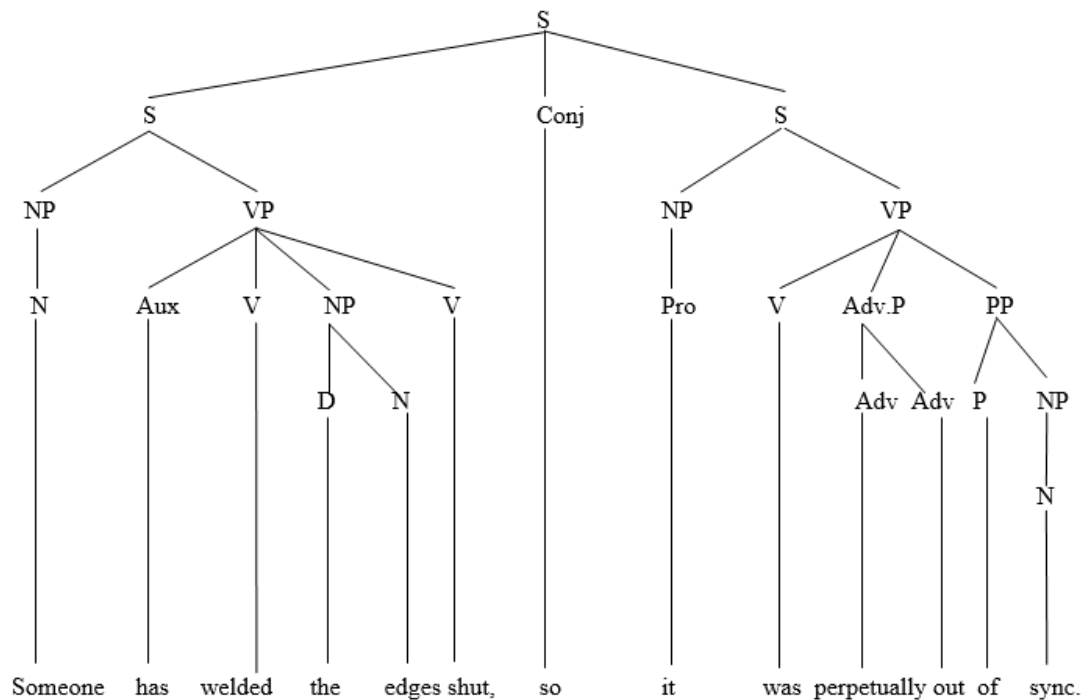
The tree diagram of data 4 shows that there is a compound sentence (S) consisting of two independent clauses (S) with complete meaning. These independent clauses combined with coordinating conjunction *but*. First clauses (S) consist of NP and VP. NP is including the N *practice* and VP is including Aux *was*, NP made of D *the*, Adj.P *last*, NP made of N *thing* and N *everyone*, V *needed*. Second independent clause (S) includes NP and VP. NP made of Pro *I* and VP consist of V *slipped*, NP made of Pro *my*, N *glove*, and Adv.P *anyway*.

Compound Sentence with Coordinating Conjunction *So*

Data 5

“Someone has welded the edges shut, so it was perpetually out of sync.”

In data 5, the compound sentence is contained with two independent clauses which is connected with a coordinating conjunction *so*. The first clause is *Someone has welded the edges shut*, and the second clause is *it was perpetually out of sync*. The analysis of base sentence of data 5 is *someone has welded, so it was out*. The analysis of the tree diagram of data 5 is as follows:



The tree diagram above is the form of data 5 as a tree diagram. That is a compound sentence symbolized as S. The compound sentence consists of two independent clauses that are symbolized by S. The independent clauses are combined by a coordinating conjunction Conj *so*. First independent clause consists of NP and VP. *Someone* is Noun Phrase as Noun. *Has* as Aux, *welded* as a verb, and NP *the* as D and *edges* as N, the last of the first independent clauses is *shut* as V. Second independent clauses include NP and VP. NP is a Pro *it*, VP consist of V *was*, Adv.P *perpetually* and Adv *out*. *Of sinc* as PP consist of *of* as preposition, and the last is NP *sync* as a noun.

Conclusion

Compound sentences are the main part discussed in this study. The writer conclude that the stories published on Wattpad are also composed of compound sentences. The results of compound sentences collected are 88 from chapter 1 to chapter 13. The total of each coordinating conjunction are 0 of *for*, 58 of *and*, 0 of *nor*, 25 of *but*, 0 of *or*, 0 of *yet*, and 5 of *so*. From the total of 88 compound sentences found in the story, coordinating conjunction *and* as the most coordinating conjunction used in the compound sentences. In the result, 5 of 88 compound sentences were analyzed to find the base sentence then form them as a tree diagram. From the theory of base sentence from Moeller (2021), this research determining the base sentence in every selected compound sentence, then the tree diagram shows the phrase classification of each word from compound sentence and finds pronouns, adjectives, nouns, adverbs, verbs, and prepositions.

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