

Compound Sentences In The Tripadvisor Reviews

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Abstract— This study aims to find out the types of coordination in compound sentences and its syntactical structure. The data source was taken from the TripAdvisor reviews of the Padma Legian Resort and Padma Ubud Resort on June until September 2019. The data analyzed by using the descriptive qualitative method and supported with quantitative method. The theory proposed by Quirk and Greenbaum (1973) to find out the types of coordination in compound sentence and the theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1991) to find out the syntactical structure demonstrated by tree diagram. This analyzed was presented in formal and informal method. As the result of this study shown that there were 3 types of coordination found in the TripAdvisor Reviews of the Padma Legian Resort and Padma Ubud Resort, those were compound sentences using syndetic coordination with 67 data (67%), compound sentence that used asyndetic coordination with 24 data (24%) and compound sentence that used both syndetic and asyndetic coordination with 9 data (9%).

Keywords— compound sentence; types, syntactical structure

1. Introduction

Linguistics is the scientific study of language. Linguistics are divided into six subfields linguistics, those are phonetics, semantics, morphology, phonology, pragmatics and syntax. According to (Chomsky, 1957) [2], syntax is the study of the principles and process by which sentences are constructed in particular languages. Language is an important instrument of communication. According to (Goldstein, 2008) [4] language as a system of communication using sounds or symbols that enables to express the feelings, thoughts, ideas, and experiences. Oral and written are two terms of language who used by people. Oral done indirect communication while written uses indirect communication. We will realize that language is a form of some sentences.

(Quirk et al., 1985) [7] stated that sentences is a set of words that is complete and typically containing a subject and predicate, conveying a statement and consist of main clause. Sentence can be a simple or multiple sentence. A simple sentence consists of a single independent clause, while the sentences consist of two or more clauses as its immediate is named a multiple sentence. Multiple sentences are either complex or compound. Compound sentence contains two simple sentences that consist of two or more coordinated conjunction. A coordinating conjunctions are used to join two independent clauses into one sentence. Using coordinating conjunctions can help to understand the relationship between two ideas.

This study is focused on the types of coordination compound sentence and its syntactical structure. In order to solve the problems the writers used theory proposed by (Quirk, Randolph and Greenbaum, 1975) [6] and (Brown et al., 1991) [1]. Based on (Quirk, Randolph and Greenbaum, 1975) [6] there are two types of coordination in compound sentence, such as 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 marks coma (,) or semicolon (;) to bridge the sentences. The syntactical categories of compound sentence can be known by using tree diagram proposed by (Brown et al., 1991) [1] as enlighten.

2. Literature Review

Previously, there were two studies that analyze on syntactical structure. First, (Wiadnyana, 2019) [12] entitled "Syntactic Analysis of Elliptical Sentence Found in TripAdvisor Reviews of The Seminyak Beach Ressor and Spa". The research is focused on the elliptical and its structures also. The research shown that the types of ellipsis found in TripAdvisor Reviews, those are ellipsis of subject, ellipsis predicate and predicaion, ellipsis head of noun pase and prepositional complement and ellipsis adverbial. Second, (Sy et al., 2019) [8], with the title "A Syntactical Analysis of Simple Sentences In Kembhang Babur". This study preferred to investigate the types and differences between English and Madurese in simple senteces found in Kembhang Babur books. Third, (Christianto, 2018) [3], conducted his research entitled "Syntactical Analysis on Sentence Patternsin Jhon Denver's Song Lyrics". His research focused on the sentence pattern in Jhon Denver's Song Lyrics. The research showed that there were 8 out 9 patterns which were used in the Jhon Denver's song lyrics.

The focus of this study was on the types of coordination in compound sentence and its syntactical structure found in the TripAdvisor Reviews of the Padma Resort Legian and Padma Resort Ubud.

A. Sentence

(Quirk et al., 1985) [7] stated that sentences are either simple or multiple sentences. A simple sentence is a sentence which consist of a single independent clause. Multiple sentences are complex or compound. The immediate constituents in a compound sentence are two or more coordinate clauses, while one or more elements (direct object or adverbial) are realized by subordinate in a complex sentence.

B. Syntactical Analysis

According to (Brown et al., 1991) [1] constituent structure is related to the syntactic analysis used the tree diagram in showing syntactic structure. According to (Chomsky, 1957) [2], the syntactic investigation of agiven language has its goal the construction of grammar that can be viewed as a device of some sort for producing the sentences of the language under analysis. It means that the syntactical analysis can be known as investigation of sentence construction. (Valin, Jr, 2001) [10] stated that the constituent structure of a sentence is concerned with the units int which the word is a sentence, which are the constituents and their hierarchical organization.

C. Reviews

According to (Lexico, 2021) [5], review is a formal assessment of something with the intention of instituting change if necessary. This study used TripAdvisor as the data source

3. Methodology

The data source of this study were taken from Tripadvisor reviews of Padma Legian Resort and Padma Ubud Resort which are from June until Sepember 2020. Tripadvisor was founded by Stephen Kaufer. Tripadvisor is an online travel research company, empowering users to plan and enjoy the ideal trip. Padma hotels create a good ambience and continuously updated. Padma Resort Legian is a five star resort. It is located at Padma Street No, 1, Legian, Kuta, Bali. Padma Resort Ubud is located at Banjar Carik, Puhu Payangan Village, Ubud, Bali. These hotels were choosen as the data source because there are many comments or reviews from the guest who had stay there in tripadvisor indicates as compound sentence.

Data collection is the way in getting the data from data source. There were some steps of collecting the data. First, reading the reviews of Padma Resort Legian and Padma Resort Ubud. Second, taking picture the reviews, note taking the sentences that categorized as compound sentence. Fourth, listed the data using the table based on the types of coordination. The data were analyzed by using qualitative method and supported with quantitative method to shows the percentage of ech types of coordination according to (Quirk, Randolph and Greenbaum, 1975) [6], and followed by the analysis of syntactical structure by using tree diagram proposed by (Brown et al., 1991) [1].

4. Result and Discussion

A. Result

Based on the analysis of the types of coordination in compound sentence based on the theory proposed by (Quirk, Randolph and Greenbaum, 1975) [6] and the syntactical structure throught the tree diagram based on theory proposed by (Brown et al., 1991) [1] about constituent structure. There are two types of

coordination in compound sentence found in this data, those are syndetic and asyndetic. The occurrence of the type of coordination in compound sentence presented table below.

Table 1.
 The Total of Syndetic and Asyndetic Coordination

No	Types of coordination in compound sentence	Coordinator	Data	Percentage
1	Syndetic Coordination	a. And	52	52%
		b. But	11	11%
		c. So	4	4%
2	Asyndetic Coordination	a. Coma	23	23%
		b. Semicolon	1	1%
3	Syndetic and Asyndetic	a. Combined Coordinator	9	9%
Total			100	100%

(TripAdvisor, 2019a) [8] (TripAdvisor, 2019b) [9]

According to table above, it can be seen the coordination of compound sentence found in the TripAdvisor Reviews. There are 100 data found, which divided into syndetic coordination with 67 data (67%). The syndetic coordination consist of coordinator *and* with 52 data (52%), *but* with 11 data (11%) and *so* with 4 data (4%), 24 data (24%) of asyndetic coordination were found which 23 data (23%) marked by *coma* (,) to bridge the sentences, 1 data (1%) marked by *semicolon* (;) and the rest of 9 data (9%) are coordination between syndetic and asyndetic. Syndetic coordination in compound sentence that used coordinator *and* to bridge the sentence are the dominant types found in the TripAdvisor Reviews of the Padma Legian Resort and Padma Ubud Resort.

B. Discussion

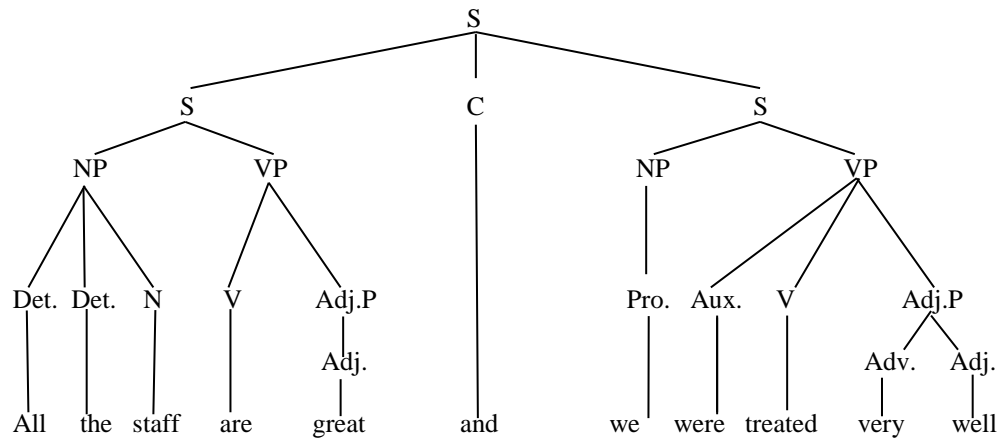
In this subchapter, discussed about the types of coordination in compound sentence and its syntactical structure. The types of the coordination in compound sentence and the syntactical structure through tree diagram by hierarchical structure were analyzed based on theory proposed by (Quirk, Randolph and Greenbaum, 1975) [6] and (Brown et al., 1991) [1] the tree diagram is followed by description about the family tree terminology of compound sentence. In this study, the writer found the types of coordination in compound sentence are syndetic coordination with the coordinator *and*, *but* and *so* and asyndetic coordination marks by *coma* and *semicolon*.

1. Syndetic Coordination in Compound Sentence

This study found the types of syndetic coordination used coordinate conjunction to bridge the sentence such as *and*, *or*, *but*, *yet*, *so*, *for* are 67 data (67%) However, there are only 3 types of coordinate conjunction found in the TripAdvisor Reviews of Padma Legian Resort and Padma Ubud Resort

Data (1): All the staff were great and we were treated very well (PerthSheep, July 2019).

First independent clause, breakfast were great and the second, the service was good. The sentence above used coordinate conjunction *and* to bridge the sentences. The coordinator *and* belongs to syndetic coordination, it shows that the second clause has similar point to the first clause, means shows the similar point between the main clause and the coordinate clause. The syntactical structure of this compound sentence is shown by tree diagram below.



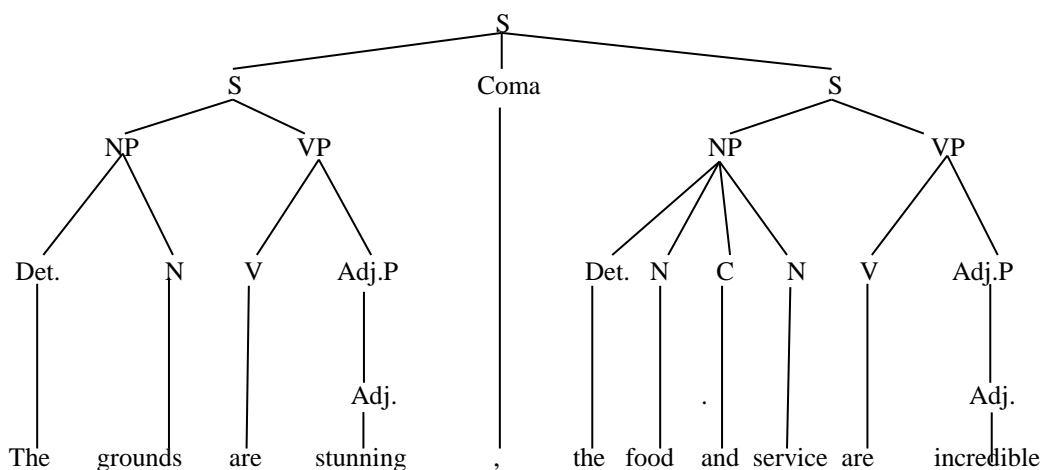
The sentence above as a mother divided into three branches in the equal line as S (main clause), C (coordinating conjunction), and S (coordinate clause). Both clauses have two daughters: those are noun phrase and verb phrase. In the leftmost, noun phrase is constructed by determiner (Det.), determiner (Det.) and noun (N), verb phrase as the mother of verb (V) and adjective phrase (Adj.P), and adjective phrase stands as adjective. In the rightmost, noun phrase (NP) is constructed by pronoun (Pro.), verb phrase is constructed by auxiliary (Aux.), verb (V) and adjective phrase (Adj.P) and adjective phrase appears in second clause as the mother of adverb (Adv.) and adjective (Adj.)

2. Asyndetic Coordination in Compound Sentence

This study found the types of asyndetic coordination using marked by comma (,) or semicolon (;) to bridge the sentences are 24 data (24%) from 100 data (100%) divided into 23 data (23%) marked by *comma* and only 1 data (1%) marked by *semicolon*.

Data (2): The grounds are stunning, the food and service are incredible (Lisa O, July 2019).

There are two independent clauses. The first clause is the grounds are stunning, and the second clause is the food and service are incredible. Based on the sentence above, there are two kinds of coordination used in this compound sentence. First coordination is asyndetic coordination marked by comma connecting the first clause and second clause, second coordination is syndetic coordination and appears in the second clause bridge word to word. This analysis is focused on the first coordination which bridges each clause. The syntactical structure of this compound sentence is shown by tree diagram proposed by (Brown et al., 1991) as below :



The symbol S on the top as a mother is divided into three branches as the daughters and placed in the equal line those are S = S (first clause) + C (conjunction) + S (second clause). The first clause and second clause have daughters noun phrase (NP) and verb phrase (VP). In the first clause, noun phrase is constructed by determiner (Det.) and noun (N) and verb phrase is constructed by verb and adjective

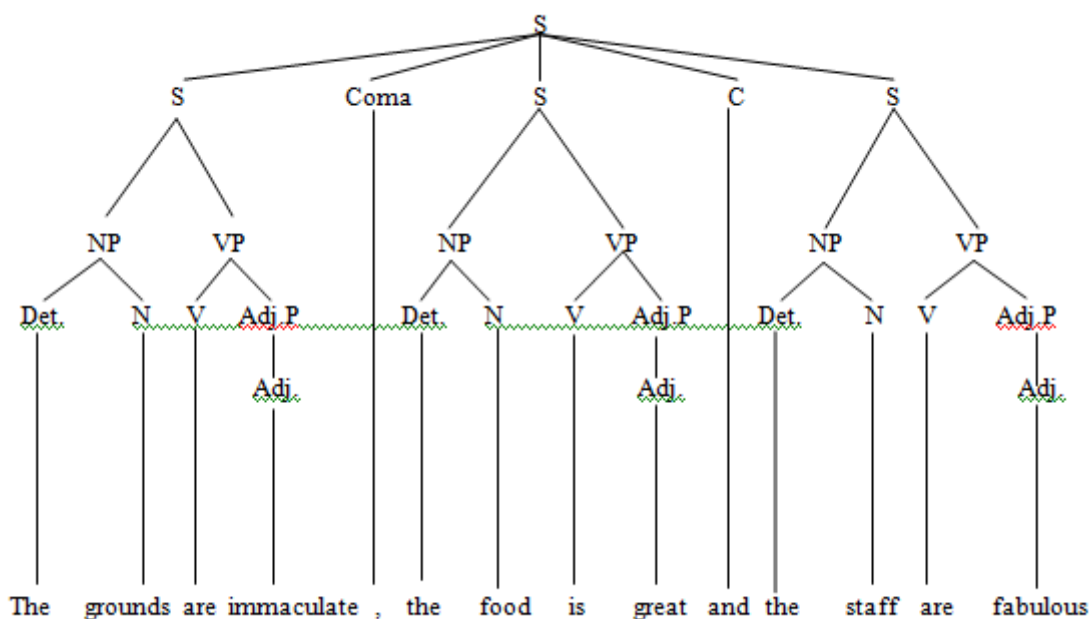
phrase, then adjective phrase stands as adjective. However in second clause the noun phrase are constructed by determiner (Det.), noun (N), conjunction (C), and noun (N), then verb phrase are constructed by the same structure in first clause. In the main clause, NP as sister of VP, and VP's daughters was verb (V) and adjective phrase (Adj.P). It is same with the second clause that VP had daughters that are constructed by verb (V) and adjective phrase (Adj.P).

3. Syndetic and Asyndetic Coordination in Compound Sentence

In this study, the data that indicate as compound sentence used both syndetic and asyndetic coordination in compound sentence, those are 9 data (9%). One of some the data will explained below.

Data (3): The grounds are immaculate, the food is great and the staff are fabulous (Megan R, September 2019).

The data above is compound sentence and it has three independent clauses. First, *the grounds are immaculate*, second clauses is *the food is great*, and third clauses is *the staff are fabulous*. In order to bridge the clauses, the sentences used two types of coordination, those are asyndetic coordination marked by *coma* (,) and syndetic coordination *and*. The syntactical structure of the compound sentence is shown below.



According to tree diagram above. The symbol S on the top are divided into five equal line and separated by *coma* (,) and conjunction *and*. Both clauses has daughter noun phrase and verb phrase. The noun phrase appears in first clause, second clause and third clause has same structure and constructed by determiner (Det.) and noun (N). Then both verb phrases (VP) are constructed by verb (V) and adjective phrase (Adj.P). The adjective phrases (Adj.P) are stands as adjective (Adj.). In the leftmost of S, the leftmost NP as sister of VP and VP's has two daughter, those are verb (V) and adjective phrase (Adj.P). It same with second clause and third clause that verb phrase (VP) has daughters are constructed by verb (V) and adjective phrase (Adj.P).

5. Conclusion



Based on the result of this study, the writers found 100 data that contains compound sentence from 95 reviewers in TripAdvisor Reviews of the Padma Resort Legian and Padma Resort Ubud. There are three types of coordination used by reviewers, those are syndetic, asyndetic and combination between syndetic and asyndetic coordination, which can be divided into syndetic coordination with 67 data (67%), 34 data (34%) of asyndetic coordination, and the rest 9 data (9%) used both syndetic and asyndetic coordination. The used of syndetic coordination become the dominant types of coordination in compound sentence as conjunction found in data source. Meanwhile, the construction of compound sentence that consist of one conjunction will join by two clauses moreover, the sentences with two conjunction will join by three clauses and soon. The major of the elements of the tree diagram consist of sentences (S), noun phrase (NP), verb phrase (VP), coma or semicolon and conjunction.

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