

**AN ANALYSIS OF SYNTACTICAL PATTERN IN ARGUMENTATIVE  
WRITING IN SECOND-SEMESTER STUDENTS OF ENGLISH  
LANGUAGE EDUCATION UIN RADEN MAS SAID SURAKARTA**

**THESIS**

Submitted as A Partial Requirement for the Undergraduate Degree



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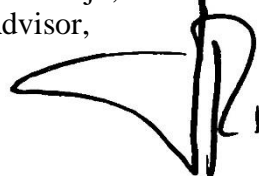
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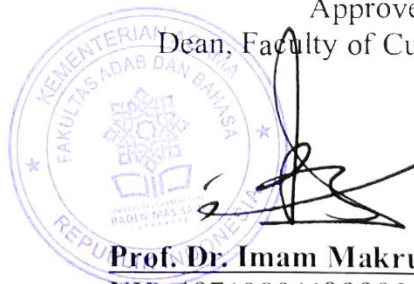
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## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. Me as myself
2. My parent
3. My Friends

## **MOTTO**

*Your life depends on your perspective.*

*(ISNELEVEN)*

*Growth occurs when one goes beyond one's limits. Realizing that is also part of training.*

*(Itachi Uchiha)*

*In the real world, the smartest people are people who make mistakes and learn. In school, the smartest people don't make mistakes.*

*(Robert Kiyosaki)*

*Imagination is everything, it is the preview of life's coming attractions.*

*(Albert Einstein)*

## PRONOUNCEMENT

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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis entitled “An Analysis Of Syntactical Pattern In Argumentative Writing In Second-Semester Students Of English Language Education UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta” is my real masterpiece. The things out of my masterpiece in this thesis are signed by citation and referred in the bibliography.

If later proven that my thesis has discrepancies. I am willing to take the academic sanctions in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

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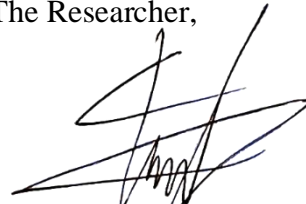
The researcher is sure that this thesis would not be finished without the assistants, encourages, and advices from many people. Thus, the researcher would like to thanks all of those who gave contribution to this thesis. This thesis dedicated to:

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Surakarta, December 21<sup>st</sup> 2023

The Researcher,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Ihsanudin Muhammad Taqwa', written over a horizontal line.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

SP	= Sentence Pattern	dO	= Direct Object
S	= Subject	iO	= Indirect Object
SC	= Subject Complement	A	= Adverb
V	= Verb	Adv	= Adverb
Vt	= Transitive Verb	Lv	= Linking Verb
Vi	= Intransitive Verb	P	= Pattern
OC	= Object Complement	Ph	= Paragraph
IC	= Independent Clause	Det	= Determiner
DC	= Dependent /Subordinate Clause	NP	= Noun Phrase
<i>Adj</i>	= <i>Adjective</i>	VP	= Verb Phrase
<i>AdjP</i>	= <i>Adjective phrase</i>		
<i>Prep</i>	= <i>Prepositional</i>		
<i>PP</i>	= <i>Prepositional phrases</i>		
<i>Aux</i>	= <i>Auxiliary</i>		
<i>Conj/Cjc</i>	= <i>Coordinating conjunctions</i>		
<i>Cjs</i>	= <i>subordinating conjunctions</i>		

## ABSTRACT

Ihsanudin Muhammad Taqwa. 2023. *An Analysis Of Syntactical Pattern In Argumentative Writing In Second-Semester Students Of English Language Education UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta*. Thesis. English Language Education. Cultures and Language Faculty.

Advisor : Dr. Rochmat Budi Santoso, S.Pd., M.Pd

The research aims to identify syntactical patterns with a focus on sentence structure in Argumentative Writing among second-semester students in English Language Education at UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta. In addition, it seeks to investigate aspects related to punctuation and sentence form in their Argumentative Writing.

To address the research question, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive approach with a design content analysis. Then the data was collected using purposive sampling. Data was taken from second-semester students in classes D and F of UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta for the academic year 2021/2022. Moreover, the methodology employed in this research involved focusing on the examination of sentence patterns in student argumentative writing assignments through Quirk and Greenbaum's (1973) theory. Also, the researcher applied the theory of Noam Chomsky to analyze sentence structures. The researcher employed a tree diagram to analyze a sentence and broke down the constituents of the sentence through the tree diagram.

The researcher identified 80 sentence patterns from the students and obtained 102 sentence patterns. There were: pattern 1: S + V + A = 11 units; pattern 2: S + V + C = 39 units, pattern 3: S + V + O = 22 units, pattern 4: S + V + O + A = 20 units, pattern 5: S + V + O + C = 7 units, pattern 7: S + V + A = 2 , and pattern 10: (A) + S + V + (A) = 1 unit. It can be concluded that the dominant pattern is pattern 3. Then, in aspect types of sentences based on their structure, the largest type is a simple sentence with details: 32 simple sentences, 27 complex sentences, 17 compound sentences, and 4 compound-complex sentences. These sentences consist of 93 active sentences and 8 passive sentences. Moreover, in terms of punctuation, there are 8 sentences lacking comma punctuation. It concluded that second-semester students' ability in the academic year 2021/2022, especially in classes D and F, was still basic in sentence writing. This was evidenced by the prevalence of simple sentences, active sentences, and sentences employing the simple present tense when they constructed each sentence in their Argumentative Writing.

**Keywords:** *Sentence pattern, Types of sentence, Syntactical pattern, Tree diagram, Sentence structure*

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of the Study

Talking about language, we cannot separate it from sentences. When we are writing or speaking, we certainly use a sentence. Meanwhile, writing is a group of several sentences. Writing is essential for anyone who wants to learn a language because it can be used to explain things and give opinions in writing. According to Faisal (2016), writing is about more than just putting words on paper. To write well, we need to place our ideas into words to make them real and visible, so the readers can learn more about what the writer has written.

Writing is essential for anyone who wants to learn a language because it can be used to explain things and give opinions in writing. To write well, students must know how to use some important parts of English writing. According to Anjayani & Suprpto (2016), many important aspects of a language, such as vocabulary, pronunciation, meaning, syntax, pragmatics, and grammar, must be used in English writing. All of those parts must be mastered to use them well and be understood by others. Also, a writer must be able to put the thought and ideas in the proper word order so that the sentences make sense and are understood by a reader.

However, in English writing, it is not easy to create sentences than use our language. Most Indonesian will automatically master their

language without having to think about the rules of grammar that should be used. When it comes to teaching and learning English, writing is the hardest and most complicated language skill that almost all students at every level of education have to learn. It is common for non-native English speakers, including Indonesians, to make mistakes when writing in English due to the influence of their native language. It is because language is deeply ingrained in our cultural and personal identities, and it can be difficult to separate the rules and conventions of one language from another.

Based on several sentences in argumentative writing written by second-semester students, there were several types of sentences based on their structure and sentence patterns. The following were examples of sentences written by one of the students:

*“Planting trees can reduce the frequency of floods and landslides.”*

<b>Type of sentence</b>	Simple sentence
<b>Sentence Pattern</b>	Subject + Transitive Verb + Direct Object
<b>Pattern</b>	Pattern 3 (S + V + O)

*(ST1/PH1/L8/CF/TEN/P3/SS)*

The sentence above is a declarative sentence, and the sentence was analyzed from its sentence structure using Quirk and Greenbaum's theory. The sentence has followed the requirements as a simple sentence because a simple sentence only requires a Subject and a Verb and then ends with a full stop (.), the word " *reduce* " is a verb, and it can be a transitive verb or



an intransitive verb. Transitive verbs require an object as the recipient of the action, but on the other hand, intransitive verbs do not require an object as the recipient of the action. In the sentence, "*reduce*" stands as a transitive verb because in the context of the sentence "*reduce*" is a verb and requires an object. on the other hand, "*the frequency of floods and landslides*" is an object and stands as a direct object because it receives the direct action of the verb. Following the theory proposed by Quirk and Greenbaum, this sentence can be categorized as sentence pattern 3, which consists of subject + verb + object.

The researcher focused on types of sentences and sentence patterns produced by second-semester students and what type of sentence they made based on the structure. Not only that, this research addresses several aspects, including tenses and punctuation. In a sentence, of course, there is a set of rules for making a sentence related to syntax. In this case, the researcher used syntax to examine sentences from students because syntax, as the analysis of sentence construction, can be used in analyzing sentence patterns using tree diagrams. The syntax itself refers to the way of arranging words in such units as phrases, clauses, and sentences. Then the researcher chose the research location in English Language Education in the second semester, UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta.

There were several reasons why the researcher selects the area. First, the location was very relevant to the research topic that the researcher would be researching and supporting access to collect the

required data. In addition, the area also had the right resources and support from related parties involved in this research topic. Hence, it helped the researcher to obtain the necessary information and data more efficiently and effectively. Finally, to ensure the accuracy and credibility of the researcher's research results, the researcher selected a safe and comfortable location to access and work so that the researcher could focus on conducting research without unwanted distractions. Another reason the researcher chose the English Education area for the second semester of UIN Raden Mas Said for the academic year 2021/2022 because it was one of the batches that had completed the Composition & Essay Writing and Argumentative Writing courses, so that was a consideration by the researcher to choose this area. On the other hand, the students majoring in English Language Education had confirmed that they had completed their writing assignments in the Argumentative Writing course accompanied by their final revision.

Before deciding to conduct this research, the researcher used some previous research. It consisted of several theses and journals. Several of them related to syntax, especially sentence patterns, have been conducted before. They are: The first previous research is from Halimah (2016). The study aimed to describe the syntactic structures of surface and deep structures using Chinese boxes and tree diagrams in the gossip articles. Then the second is from Putri (2017). The research aimed to analyze the syntactical patterns of the entire verse (ayah) in the English translation of

Surah Al Qiyamah. Then the third is from Oktisa (2019). This study aimed to explore the syntactical errors and the factors that influenced the students' errors in their thesis abstract. The fourth study is from Suhartawan and Rochmathul (2019). This research analyzed sentence pattern structure applied to tree diagrams and transformation grammar. Finally, the fifth previous study is from Dinamika & Hanafiah (2019). This research aimed to examine and categorize the grammatical mistakes in the report text.

There are several aspects that have not been explored by the researchers mentioned above; therefore, in this study, the researcher employs a different theoretical framework compared to their predecessors. Specifically, the researcher utilizes the sentence pattern theory proposed by Quirk and Greenbaum, along with Noam Chomsky's theory for analyzing tree diagrams to depict the structure of sentences. Additionally, the study addresses the role of punctuation in reading comprehension. Finally, this research introduces a distinct research subject compared to previous studies, focusing on argumentative writing. For further research, one can enhance the analysis by including syntactic analysis for other types of sentences based on their functions, such as interrogative and imperative sentences.

This research focuses on sentence patterns in the 20 best Argumentative Writing assignments written by the students who got the highest scores in their respective classes. The writer chooses their writing

because it contains several patterns that can be analyzed syntactically. Through this research, the researcher hopes that the readers can understand and get deeper information about the syntactical analysis of sentence patterns. This research can help English learners identify sentence patterns and phrase categories in the phrase structure rules. Last but not least, the researcher hope this research will bring some benefits to students of the English Education Study Program at UIN Raden Mas Said. It can be a reference or previous research for students interested in the same topic. It can improve their understanding of analyzing sentences, especially for those who take Grammar and Syntax courses. Then the last, it can be used as evaluation material for students' writing.

## **B. Identification of the Problem**

Writing indeed consists of many types of sentences and various sentence patterns. Here, the researcher wants to know how sentence patterns are produced by second-semester students in English Language Education in their writing, especially argumentative writing, and also what types of sentences they produce from their writing. The researcher wants to examine some syntactic patterns deeper in their assignments. On the other hand, English language education students in the second semester received a writing course for the second time, and so did a grammar course.

### **C. Limitation of the Problems**

The limitation of the problem refers to the scope or limit the researcher establishes in a study to focus on more specific and relevant issues. This research used purposive sampling, so the researcher determined several criteria. There are: taking 20 best writing assignments from students who had completed the Argumentative Writing course. They were second-semester students from the academic year 2021/2022. Then, the next criterion was the writing assignment from lecturers who had recently entered the world of higher education or lecturers who had not been teaching yet for the longest time in the English Language Education Department of UIN Raden Mas Said. The major of English Language Education at UIN Raden Mas Said consisted of 10 classes. There were classes A through J, and the lecturer taught two classes. There were Class D and Class F. Class D consisted of 21 students, and class F consisted of 28 students. Here, the researcher took 20 of the best and last final writing assignments that students had revised from 49 students. The researcher took the best of theirs based on the score on their assignment. The researcher took the ten best assignments per class, which are class D and class F. Then, the researcher took four sentences with no errors for each student's text. Furthermore, in sentence pattern research, this research is only limited by Quirk and Greenbaum's theory and the relevant theories.

#### **D. Formulation of the Problems**

Based on the background study and research focus, the researcher has conducted the statement of the problem as follows.

1. What sentence patterns are used by second-semester students in Argumentative Writing in English Language Education at UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta?
2. How are the sentences in Argumentative Writing produced by second-semester students in English Language Education at UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta?

#### **E. Objectives of the Study**

Based on the formulation of the problems, this research aims to:

1. To identify and describe sentence patterns and dominant sentence patterns used in Argumentative Writing in English Language Education, UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta.
2. To investigate and elucidate specific aspects of student sentences, particularly focusing on punctuation and sentence form in Argumentative Writing produced by second-semester students in English Language Education at UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta.

#### **F. Benefits of the Study**

This research is expected to have some benefits. There are theoretical significance and practical significance:

## 1. Theoretical Significance

- a. The result of this research is expected that it can be a source of references for other research.
- b. Then, this research is expected to enrich students' literature on writing and syntax issues in all types of writing activities.
- c. Not only that but also it can also motivate lecturers to pay more attention to their students' thesis writing, especially in terms of language use in addition to ideas.

## 2. Practical Significance

This research is expected to give practical information on analyzing syntactic problems in writing. In case, it can add insight and knowledge about something related to syntax, including helping students improve their understanding of how to arrange word by word into phrases, clauses, and a sentence.

## **G. Definition of Key Terms**

To avoid misunderstandings when defining the meaning of some key theories related to this research, the researcher defines some key terms as follows:

### **1. Syntax**

Syntax is the study of how sentences are put together and how related pieces are arranged inside a material item or system, or the object or system as it is thus arranged. As stated Chomsky (1966, p.1)

defined syntax as the study of the rules and procedures used in particular languages to produce sentences.

## **2. Sentence Pattern**

A sentence is a unit of language that contains a single clause or compound clauses and has a structure consisting of phrases that are syntactically related and have a unity of meaning (Quirk et al., 1987). A sentence pattern is how a sentence is arranged. It's like a map that shows the different parts of a sentence and how they fit together to make sense. The subject and predicate are the most important parts of a sentence because they make sense on their own. Other parts like objects and complements may also be necessary to complete the meaning of a sentence (Fitri, 2017).

## **3. Tenses**

Tenses are a grammatical system in English that is used to express the time and duration of actions, as well as the relationships between different times (Swan, 2016). The purpose of using tenses in English is to convey information about when an event or action occurred. Tenses help structure time sequences and provide temporal context to sentences in English. Using tenses, a speaker or writer can explain whether an event happened in the past, is happening now, or will happen in the future.



#### **4. Syntactic Structure**

Syntactic analysis can be defined as the process of identifying the relevant components of a sentence and grammatically describing them (Chomsky, 2002). The concept of "syntactic structure" or syntactic structure in linguistics refers to the way in which words and phrases are arranged to form sentences in a language. It involves grammatical rules and relationships between elements in a sentence.

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### A. Theoretical Review

This sub-chapter provides several concepts and terms relevant to the problem then each definition is presented by relevant experts, which is explained clearly and systematically because a theory is a tool to help researcher understand, identify and analyze data.

##### 1. Syntax

In English, the term syntax comes from the Greek language, that is *syntaxis*, which means *setting out together* or *arrangement*. While in Indonesian the term sintaksis also comes from Greek, there are "sun" which means "with" and the word "tattein" which means "put, locate, and place". Based on the origin of the word syntax means putting together words into groups of words or sentences. Syntax is a grammar that discusses the relationships between words in speech. Then speech is what people/human say. A sentence is a unit of speech. It is a unit which is a whole that has a certain intonation as a marker of the whole. Basically, syntax discusses the relationship between words in a sentence. For example, It smells good. If we understand, there is a meaningful relationship between (it+smells+good), not (good+smells+it). The relationship is actually shown based on word order (Siminto, 2013).

One way to explore syntax is to know your clauses. There are independent and dependent clauses. An independent clause is one that can stand alone and form a complete sentence. A dependent clause, however, cannot stand on its own.

## **2. Sentence Structure**

A sentence is a group of words with at least one subject and predicate containing a perfect or complete meaning. Not only that, but also it is a group of words that express thoughts and meanings that can be understood clearly (Rahman, 2017). In sentences, there are differences between the deep and surface structure. The surface structure of a sentence is its grammatical form, while the deep structure is understood as its meaning (Purnomoadjie & Mulyadi, 2019).

All languages, living or dead, have a structure called syntactic structure. Of course, Sign language is also included, for example, British Sign Language. It means that a language is not just a string of words but that the words group together to make phrases, and the phrases group together to make larger phrases and sentences. Linguists call this pattern of phrases inside of phrases a "hierarchical structure" (Tallerman, 2011).

According to Bornstein (1977, p. 52), A sentence must have both a noun phrase and a verb phrase ( $S \Rightarrow NP + VP$ ). Based on their structure, sentences are divided into four types. There are simple,

compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences. The four types of sentence structure are explained below:

**a. Simple Sentence**

A Simple sentence is a sentence that has one independent clause. According to Morley (2000), The main Clause of a well-structured composition is typically able to stand on its own as a simple sentence. In Simple sentence has one main idea. It also has a subject and a predicate. The subject can consist of one word or several words. Then characteristics of simple sentences are the absence of commas because commas are usually used to connect several sentences.

In simple sentences, a comma is only used to separate elements in a description or number. For example, mention the names of several objects or people. There are some examples of simple sentences below:

- 1) He slept.
- 2) They listen to Avenged Sevenfold's songs.
- 3) My mom never works on Sundays.
- 4) The Vice President appointed me a minister.

**b. Compound Sentence**

Compound sentences can be defined as sentences consisting of two independent clauses joined by a connector. there are seven conjunctions and it can be abbreviated as FANBOYS (for, and, nor,

but, or, yet, so). Some examples of compound sentences, we can see below:

- 1) Martinez cooks dinner, and Sarah sets the table.
- 2) A bunch of pirates lost her treasure map, but they still found the buried treasure.
- 3) Neymar works very hard, so he brings Brazil as the winner.

### c. **Complex Sentence**

Complex sentence in Bahasa is often called as *kalimat komplek* or *kalimat majemuk bertingkat*. A complex sentence is a sentence that has one independent clause and at least one dependent clause. Independent clauses or main clauses can stand alone. Meanwhile, dependent clauses or clauses cannot stand alone.

***Independent clause + Dependent Clause***

Or

***Dependence Clause + Independent clause***

For example, in the sentence, "When the cake is brown, take the cake out of the oven." The main sentence or independent clause in that sentence is, "Take the cake out of the oven." While "When the cake is brown," is a clause or dependent clause. There are some examples of complex sentences below:

- 1) When I feel hurt and stressed, I will take some cigarettes.
- 2) You need to order some food now if you want it.

3) Even though I am not very good today, I really enjoy my day.

#### **d. Compound-Complex Sentence**

Compound-complex sentences consist of a combination of complex sentences and compound sentences. Compound-complex sentences have two or more main sentences or independent clauses and one or more subordinate clauses. A clause can be at the beginning, middle, or end of the main sentence, between the main sentence and the main sentence put together with a conjunction or comma. There are some examples of compound-complex sentences below:

- 1) The dog ran away, but no one was worried because she was trained to find his new home.
- 2) Since he was a Muslim, he refused to eat a slice of pork, but he was more than happy to eat halal food.
- 3) When I went to the Alfamart, my wife wanted me to pick up some ice creams, but I did not have enough money.

### **3. Sentence Pattern**

Then, sentence pattern can be defined as the way of constructing sentences. It discusses how sentences are grammatically formed. The lexical item referred to is the original meaning or true meaning, meaning that is fixed and not related to other words or meaning based on the actual word (able to stand alone) (Danin Christianto, 2018).

Quirk and Greenbaum (1973) proposed seven English sentence patterns. There are :

a. SP (1) : **S + V + A** *SP = Sentence Pattern*

Example : S + Lv + A  
: Alan is in the garden.

b. SP (2) : **S + V + C**

Example : S + Lv + SC  
: Jack is handsome.

c. SP (3) : **S + V + O**

Example : S + Vt + dO  
: She Kicks the ball.

d. SP (4) : **S + V + O + A**

Example : S + Vt + dO + A  
: Dicky puts his mobile phone on a bed.

e. SP (5) : **S + V + O + C**

Example : S + Vt + dO + OC  
: The MPR elected her as president.

f. SP (6) : **S + V + O + O**

Example : S + Vt + iO + dO  
: George sent me a mail.

g. SP (7) : **S + V**

Example : S + Vi  
: She arrives.

Moreover, three basic sentence patterns can be expanded by additional adverbials (Quirk & Greenbaum, 1973, p.167-168). There are:

a. SP (1) **S V A** → (A) + **S** + **V** + (A) + **A**

Example : (A) + S + Lv + (A) + A

: (In the bus), the students are (now) on trip.

b. SP (6) **S V O O** → **S** + (A) + **V** + **O** + **O**

Example : S + (A) + Vt + iO + dO

: She (quickly) told him a roadmap.

c. SP (7) **S V** →: (A) + **S** + **V** + (A)

Example : (A) + S + Vi + (A)

: (Sometimes) my sister cries (uncontrollably).

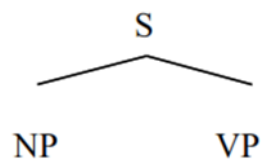
#### 4. Tree Diagram

Syntax, as a branch of linguistics concerns the way words are arranged into larger units, and it refers to sentences that generally become a source of syntactic analysis (Heryono, 2018). One of the most common methods of representing a syntactic structure is a tree diagram. This is very common when students analyze sentence structure to get the correct sentence structure model complete with its parts. However, tree diagrams provide a lot of symbols because their representation involves labelling the parts of the tree in a hierarchical sentence organization. There are N, Np, Det, V, VP, etc. This tree



diagram works well for breaking sentences into paragraphs leading to proper splitting to understand the meaning or context (Yule, 2010).

According to Tallerman (2011), a tree diagram is an inverted tree, with roots in up, and branches down from that root. The root of the tree is written 'S' for 'Sentence', and the clause is separated into two main branches, there are subject and predicate. Then Bornstein (1997:39) said that a tree diagram shows how a sentence is set up in a hierarchy. The sentence is considered the basic unit of the syntactic system. Instead of starting with actual sentences, we start with the rules for making structural descriptions of sentences, which are set out in phrase structure rules.



As we might see above, we know that each sentence will produce two large fractions if we divide it. There are  $S \rightarrow NP + VP$ , "S" stands for a sentence, then "NP" stands for a noun phrase, and "VP" stands for a verb phrase. The item on the left dominates the elements on the right, and then the subjects as NP on the left branch and predicate as VP on the right branch.

## 5. Part of Speech

Part of speech, also called word classes, explains how a word is used in a sentence. Part of speech also helps students because it tells us how words are going to have a function in a sentence. It helps students

to understand how good sentences construct properly. The most common parts of speech or word classes are nouns, verbs, adverbs, adjectives, and prepositions. Then each of all those has sub-categorized and features.

## **6. Phrases**

According to Blake & Moorhead (1993), a phrase is a group of words that are grammatically related and together form a structural unit. Phrases act as elements of the phrase structure. Generally, phrases in English can be classified into five types (Irwansyah & Madkur, 2019). Some of them consist of:

### **a. Noun Phrases**

A noun phrase is a word or group of words that can be the subject or object of a sentence. A group of words that functions like a noun is also called a "noun phrase". In its arrangement, the Noun Phrase has a word order based on the following principle where the order is not allowed to move from one to another in random order. Word Order is the arrangement or placement of words in a phrase or sentence to make it easier to determine the main word or core of the phrase.

**Table 1.1: Word Order**

<b>Noun Phrase (Word Order)</b>		
<b>Determiner</b>	<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Noun</b>
<b>Article</b> (a, an, the)	<b>Opinion</b> (cute, good, beautiful)	Chair
<b>Demonstrative</b> (This, that, that, those)	<b>Size</b> (small, big, tall, etc)	Pen
<b>Distributive</b> (each, every, both, either, neither)	<b>Age/Temperature</b> (young, modern, hot, cold, etc)	Girl
<b>Possessive</b> (my, your, his, her, its, our, their)	<b>Shape</b> (oval, rectangle, curly, etc)	Doll
<b>Interrogative</b> (which, what, whose)	<b>Color</b> (red, green, black, etc)	and, etc.
<b>Quantifier</b> (some, any, few, little, more, much any, every)	<b>Origin</b> (American, Indonesian, Germany, etc)	
<b>Number</b> (one, two, three, etc.)	<b>Material</b> (gold, silver, wooden, etc)	
<b>Ordinal</b> (first, second, third, etc)	<b>Participle (V ing/V3)</b> (walking, abandoned, etc)	

Word Order is the arrangement or placement of words in a phrase or sentence to make it easier to determine the main word or core of the phrase. In its formation, the noun phrase has a consecutive pattern. There are determiner, then followed by adjectives (opinion, size, age/temperature, shape, color, origin, material, participle (V ing/V3)), and ends noun. For example:

<i>The</i>	<i>terrible</i>	<i>small</i>	<i>old</i>	<i>green</i>	<i>Swedish</i>	<i>wooden</i>	<i>Chair</i>
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Det	opinion	size	age	color	origin	material	noun

There are phrase structure rules in a noun phrase :

$$NP = \left[ \begin{array}{c} (Det) + (Adv +) + N + (PP) + (Comp P) \\ \hline \text{Pro}_p \end{array} \right]$$

$\text{Pro}_p$  = Personal Pronoun

Comp = Complment Phrase

## b. Adjective Phrases

An adjective phrase can be a single word such as happy, vanquished, hot, cold, etc. Also, it can be a combination of adverb of degree (very, rather, fairly, extremely, easily). There are phrase structure rules in an adjective phrase:

$$AP = \left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{Adj} + (\text{Deg}) + (\text{PP}) + (\text{CompP}) \\ \hline \text{Adj} + \text{PP} \end{array} \right]$$

Comp = Complment Phrase

### c. Verb Phrases

A verb phrase can be a single verb in all its forms, whether in the present (do), past (did), participle (done), or -ing form (doing).

Verb phrases can also be formed by the combination of an auxiliary (should, will, had, has, was) with a verb in all its forms. There are phrase structure rules in a verb phrase:

$$VP = \left[ \begin{array}{l} VP + (NP) + (PP) + (AdvP) \\ \left[ \begin{array}{l} V_L + NP \\ Adj \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right]$$

$V_L$  = Verb Linking / Linking Verb

### d. Adverb Phrases

An adverb phrase can be a single word, such as quickly, smoothly, slowly, etc. Also, it can be a combination of an adverb of degree (very, rather, quite, extremely) with an adverb. That's all about phrases. There are phrase structure rules in an adverb phrase:

$$AdvP = \left[ \begin{array}{l} (Deg) + Adv + (Deg) \\ Deg + Adv + CompP \end{array} \right]$$

Deg = Adverb of Degree

### e. Prepositional Phrases

Prepositional phrases are formed by a combination of prepositions (after, in, beside, about, above, between, before, from, around, etc.)

and noun phrases. There are phrase structure rules in a prepositional phrase:

PP = Prep + NP

## B. Previous Related Studies

To determine if the answers from the theoretical review are right or wrong, the researcher talks about and shows the results of different studies in an objective and logical way. Here, the researcher also talks about how the results of this study are different from and the same as those of other studies. Some research that is relevant to the study that the researcher do, there are:

**Table 1.2: The table comparison of the previous study**

No	Title	Year	Author	Differences
1.	<i>The Analysis of Syntactical Errors Made by Students' of TBI IAIN Bengkulu in Writing Thesis Abstracts</i>	2019	Lis Oktisa	<p><b>Method:</b> Qualitative Descriptive</p> <p><b>Theory:</b> Andrew Radford</p> <p><b>Subject:</b> Thesis abstract</p>

2.	<i>The Syntactical Analysis of Sentence Patterns Of Make Over Lipstick Advertisement Found In Instagram Applied In Tree Diagram</i>	2019	Suhartawan Budianto & Rochmatul Amaliyah	<p><b>Method:</b> Descriptive Qualitative</p> <p><b>Theory:</b> Diane Borstein and Akmajian &amp; Frank</p> <p><b>Subject:</b> Make Over Lipstick Advertisement Found In Instagram</p>
3.	<i>Syntactical Error Analysis on Report Text</i>	2019	Soraya Grabiella Dinamika & Ridwan Hanafiah	<p><b>Method:</b> Qualitative Descriptive</p> <p><b>Theory:</b> Gass &amp; Selinker</p> <p><b>Subject:</b> Student Report Text</p>
4.	A Syntactic Analysis on The English Translation of Surah al Qiyamah Using Tree Diagrams	2017	Alfini Iasya Putri	<p><b>Method:</b> Descriptive Qualitative</p> <p><b>Theory:</b> Dianne Bornstein</p> <p><b>Subject:</b> English Translation of Surah al Qiyamah</p>

5.	The Syntactical Structures in Hello Magazine	2016	Nur Lid Halimah	<b>Method:</b> Descriptive Qualitative <b>Theory:</b> Tree Diagram by Dianne Bornstein and Chinese Boxes by W. Nelson Francis <b>Subject:</b> Hello Magazine
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Based on the table above, the first previous study was from a thesis entitled "*The Syntactical Structures in Hello Magazine*", written by Nur Lid Halimah and conducted in 2016. The research applied descriptive qualitative and aimed to describe the syntactic structures of surface and deep structures using Chinese boxes and tree diagrams. This study aimed to analyze a set of sentences from the gossip articles of Hello magazine, specifically from the second edition of February 2016, published between the 8th and 15th of that month. The researcher selected 20 sentences that consist of simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences to represent the variety of sentence structures found in the gossip articles of the magazine. These 20 sentences were chosen to provide a comprehensive sample of the four different types of sentences inside the paper. Then the study employed the tree Diagram theory by Dianne



Bornstein and W. Nelson Francis' theory of syntactic structure using a Chinese box. In summary, the study found that the structure of predication was the most dominant in the gossip article from Hello Magazine, with subject nouns or proper nouns and predicate complementation. The structure of modification tended to modify the head noun with a modifier or proper nouns, while transitive verbs and direct objects dominated the structure of complementation. Finally, coordination tended to connect the structures of predication and complementation using coordinators such as "and", "with", and "not".

Then the second previous study was from a journal entitled "*A Syntactic Analysis On The English Translation Of Surah al Qiyamah Using Tree Diagrams*", written by Alfini Iasya Putri and conducted in 2017. The type of this research was descriptive qualitative. Then, this research used a theory of tree diagrams proposed by Dianne Bornstein. In that research, the researcher used the tree diagrams approach to study the syntactical patterns of all 40 verses (ayah) in the English translation of surah Al Qiyamah. Then the research subject was the English translation of surah Al Qiyamah which was translated into English by Thomas Ballantine Irving. In this research, conclusions were obtained there were twenty-four syntactic patterns of the surah: there were sixteen patterns of sentences and eight patterns of phrases.

Then the third previous study was from a thesis entitled "*The Analysis Of Syntactical Errors Made by Students' of TBI IAIN Bengkulu in*

*Writing Thesis Abstracts*," written by Lis Oktisa and conducted in 2019. That research used content analysis with a qualitative descriptive approach. Then the thesis employed Andrew Radford's theory, which developed Chomsky's theory. This study aimed to explore the syntactical errors and the factors that influenced the students' produced errors in their writing thesis abstract at TBI IAIN Bengkulu, including the most common mistakes. The study results showed that students made ten syntactic errors in their abstract thesis.

The fourth study was from a journal, "*The Syntactical Analysis Of Sentence Patterns Of Make Over Lipstick Advertisement Found In Instagram Applied In Tree Diagram*," was written by Suhartawan & Rochmathul and conducted in 2019. In that study, the researcher employed descriptive qualitative approaches. Then, it applied Dianne Borstein's theory to the data analysis in the tree diagram and Akmajian and Frank's theory to the data analysis in the transformation grammar. This research analyzed sentence pattern structure applied in tree diagrams and transformation grammar. Then, the result showed there were declarative sentences and exclamation sentences in the basic structure of the sentences, while command sentences and question sentences were in the transformation grammar structure.

Finally, the fifth previous study was from a journal, "*Syntactical Error Analysis On Report Text*", written by Soraya Grabiella Dinamika & Ridwan Hanafiah and conducted in 2019. That research used error analysis

with a qualitative descriptive approach. Then, this research applied the theory developed by Gass & Selinker in 2008. The study concluded that students make the most dominant syntactic errors in articles consisting of 125 errors, followed by subject-verb agreement with 117 errors, followed by the use of relative pronouns as the fewest errors consisting of 7 errors.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

#### A. Research Design

In this study, the researcher used a descriptive-qualitative method because the data obtained is in the form of words rather than numbers, which are phrases, clauses, and sentences. Lexy J. Moleong (2002) stated that qualitative research is research that intends to understand phenomena about what is experienced by research subjects, for example, behavior, perceptions, motivations, actions, etc., holistically, and using descriptions in the form of words and language, in a special natural context and by utilizing natural methods. Marshall and Rossman (1995) suggest that the aims of qualitative research are to: 1) understand processes, 2) describe phenomena that aren't well understood, 3) understand differences between stated and implemented policies or theories, and 4) find variables in the context that haven't been named yet.

In this study, the researcher analyzed the sentence patterns found in the students' tasks. It means that this research is content analysis. According to Schreier (2014) in the journal *Qualitative Content Analysis*, Qualitative content analysis is one of the many qualitative methods available for analyzing data and interpreting its meaning. While According to Fraenkel et al. (2012), stated that content analysis is a technique that allows a researcher to study human behavior indirectly through the analysis of their communications. As the name implies: it analyzes the



### **C. Research Subject**

Research subjects have a very important role in qualitative research. Because in qualitative research, the research subject is the main source of data that is collected and analyzed to answer research questions. In this study, researcher used purposive sampling with several criteria and considerations described in the limitation of the problem. The researcher chose English Language Education as the research subject in the second-semester class D and F in the academic year 2021/2022.

### **D. Data and Source of the Data**

Miles and Huberman (2014) state data sources are all materials used to answer research questions, whether in documents, field notes, interviews, or observations (p.10). According to Rahmadi (2011), there are three types of data sources, abbreviated as "3P". There are (1) Person (data sources in the form of people), (2) place (data sources in the form of places or regions), and (3) paper (data sources in the form of symbols, namely data sources that are presenting signs in the form of letters, numbers, pictures, or other symbols, or one of which can be called the documentation method).

The Department of English Language Education at UIN Raden Mas Said consisted of 10 classes, there were class A to Class J, and the lecturer only taught two classes, those were Class D and Class F. Here, the researcher examined syntactic patterns in this research, so researcher needed sentences to analyze. Therefore, the source of this research data

was the students' writing assignments. Based on the explanation in the previous chapter that this research used purposive sampling, the researcher determined several criteria, including taking writing assignments from lecturers who had recently entered the world of higher education. Then the researcher took the most recent writing task or had been revised by the student. In this study, the researcher took the second semester as the subject and the source of data because these students had completed their latest final task. The reason the researcher chose the last task was that it was the final task completed by the students and had undergone several revisions. Researcher took the ten best assignments per class based on their grades, namely Class D and Class F only. Then, the researcher took four sentences with no errors for each student's text.

#### **E. Research Instrument**

In qualitative research, the main instrument for collecting data is humans. That is the researcher himself (Abdussamad, 2021). In this research, the researcher became a planner, data collector, analyst, and reporter of research findings. According to Moleong (2002), during the research process, the researcher acts as a designer, data collector, analyst, interpreter, and reporter of the research results.

#### **F. Techniques of Collecting the Data**

Collecting the data is the activity of researcher to collect some field data needed to answer research questions (for qualitative research). Data collection techniques are determined by the research methodology.

According to Kabir (2016), data collection is the process of gathering and measuring information about variables of interest in a set way that makes it possible to answer stated research questions. Collecting the data are techniques or methods that researcher can use to collect data. Data collection instruments are tools that are selected and used by researchers in their activities to collect data so that these activities become systematic and more accessible (Riduwan, 2004, p.137). Data collection is an important factor that significantly affects the data relevance level. Under the form of qualitative research from the data sources, the data collection technique used is content analysis.

Content analysis techniques are techniques for collecting data from various written sources by researchers to support the analysis process. Data collection through content analysis techniques is carried out by collecting information from various written sources, reading, and writing down important points that are relevant for research. The data that has been collected is then studied according to the formulation of the problem to be analyzed. In other words, content analysis involves exploring and interpreting various elements of messages or information contained in various forms of content, including written text, images, or other multimedia elements. The goal is to gain a deep understanding of the meaning, patterns, or trends that may emerge from these various elements. Content analysis can provide rich, contextual insights related to the



research topic being investigated. Here, the researcher described some steps taken in collecting data, there were:

1. The researcher chose one of the lecturers who had recently entered the world of higher education and a lecturer who had not been teaching yet for the longest time in the English Language Education Department of UIN Raden Mas Said.
2. After determining who the lecturer was, the researcher informed the course lecturer that the Argumentative Writing assignments students produce were needed in this research.
3. The researcher chose one of the lecturers who had recently entered the world of higher education and a lecturer who had not been teaching yet for the longest time in the English Language Education Department of UIN Raden Mas Said.
4. After determining who the lecturer was, the researcher informed the course lecturer to do an interview and to get information related to this study. The Argumentative Writing assignments students produce were needed in this research. There were two classes that were taught by the lecture: class D and class F.
5. Then, there were two classes that were taught by the lecture: class D and class F.
6. Additionally, the researcher conducted interviews with several students from classes D and F regarding the subjects they had studied during the first and second semesters.

7. After the researcher had obtained all the necessary data, they classified the titles of the students' Argumentative Writing assignments based on the themes.
8. The researcher eliminated incorrect sentences and selected four correct sentences from each for further examination.
9. Then, the researcher began to identify the data.

#### **G. Trustworthiness of the Data**

In a qualitative study, the goal of trustworthiness is to show that the study's findings are "worth paying attention to". Not only that, trustworthiness is also one-way researchers can persuade themselves and readers that their research findings are important (Lincoln & Guba, 1985), Piaget (1998) explains that trustworthiness is not something that just naturally occurs, but instead is the result of 'rigorous scholarship' that includes the use of defined procedures. Threats to trustworthiness can include problems such as reactivity and biases on the part of the researcher and the participant.

In the present study, the researcher employed external validity to ensure the reliability and validity of the data collected through documentation. The documentation process involved analyzing documents in the form of files of second-semester English Language Education students. The researcher used various theories to relate to the research findings obtained. If the data obtained by the researcher aligns with multiple theories, then used other parties with competence or expertise in

fields relevant to the research the researcher is doing. According to Patton (2015), external validation is examining the validity of data or research findings by comparing or confirming them with other relevant data sources or research findings. It involves engaging third parties with competence or expertise in the same field as the research.

## **H. Techniques of Analyzing the Data**

As stated by John Tukey (1962), the technical term in analyzing research data is the procedure for analyzing data. This procedure includes techniques for interpreting the analyzed data. It also includes how to plan research data collection techniques so that data analysis becomes faster by using the proper techniques. At the same time, it can be more accurate, which can be applied to each data analysis process.

According to Miles and Huberman (1992) in a book of metode penelitian kualitatif & kuantitatif, analyzing data is divided into three activities carried out together. The three steps are (1) data reduction; (2) data display; and (3) conclusion drawing (p.163). Then, the researcher used the framework of Miles and Huberman's method for analyzing data. These four methods of data analysis were as follows:

### **1. Reduction**

Data reduction is summarizing, selecting key things, focusing on important things, and looking for themes and patterns. The data that has been reduced will provide a more clear picture and make it easier for researchers to collect further data (Sidiq et al., 2019).

While according to Riyanto (2003), data reduction means that data must be streamlined and selected, which are important, simplified, and abstracted. In this reduction, there is a process of living in and living out (p.165). Data reduction is an effort to conclude data, then sort the data into specific conceptual units, certain categories, and certain themes (Rijali, 2018).

Then this study aims to analyze the syntactic scheme in students' english writing in the second-semester English Language Education at UIN Raden Mas Said, especially in Argumentative Writing assignments, by looking at how sentence patterns. To get these results, the data in the form of words, phrases, and sentences are analyzed with the following procedure:

- a. The researcher chose the last papers students wrote and then reads to collect sentences from their task.
- b. The researcher classified the top 20 best argumentative writing assignments from students based on their highest score in writing.
- c. The researcher randomly selected four sentences, ensuring that they were grammatically correct and well-constructed.

## 2. Data display

Data display in qualitative research is a method of presenting and organizing data collected in qualitative research. The purpose of the data display is to visualize the findings and patterns that emerge from the systematic data analysis. Data display can help researcher and

readers understand the information collected and extract the meaning that emerges from the data.

The researcher presented the data analysis results in tabular form to describe the characteristics of this research topic. The table contained the categories and findings relevant to the researcher's research topic. On the other hand, in this study, the researcher used coding to help analyze the data. As Stated by Sirajuddin Saleh, in qualitative research, codes are short words or phrases that symbolically summarize, highlight messages, and capture the central part of the data, language-based or visual. In more straightforward language, code is a short word or phrase that contains the main of a data segment.

Coding is the activity of giving code to data segments. What is coded while the researcher does analysis is the meaning of the statements, behaviors, events, feelings, actions of the informants, etc., depending on what is contained in the data segments encountered (Saleh, 2017). To make the data structured and easy to analyze, the researcher simplified the data by classifying the data using data coding to identify patterns that might appear in the data, thereby making the data easier to manage and analyze. Therefore, the researcher used coding for each data as follows:

Example : (ST1/PH1/L1/CD/TED/P2/CCS)

ST1 = Indicates the number of the student. The student is the student with the first number.

PH1 = Shows in which paragraph. This paragraph is the first paragraph.

L1 = Indicates which line it is on. The line shows the first line.

CD = Indicates in which class. The class is a second-semester class D.

CF = Indicates in which class. The class is a second-semester class F.

### **Topic**

TED = Education

TEN = Environment

THE = Health

TSO = Social

TSP = Sport

TTC = Technology

TTR = Transportation

### **Type of Sentence and Pattern**

SS = Simple Sentence

CS = Compound Sentence

CLS = Complex Sentence

CCS = Compound-Complex Sentence

P = Pattern, for example, P1. Here, P1 means Pattern 1, P2 means Pattern 2, and etc.

### 3. Conclusion drawing

Making conclusions is the final step in data interpretation. After completing the earlier processes, the researcher came to conclusions based on the data that had been simplified. In other words, the findings are more accurate and understandable because they are based on previously processed.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

#### **A. Research Findings**

This chapter contains the researcher's objective exposure to the research results that the researcher has carried out. The researcher used Quirk and Greenbaum's theory to analyze sentence patterns in the sentences of students, which consisted of 10 patterns described in chapter two. Sentence pattern refers to the basic arrangement or structure of sentences used to convey meaning. It encompasses sentence grammar, which involves the relationship between words and phrases in a sentence. Sentence pattern consists of understanding how subjects, predicates, objects, and other elements are arranged to form sentences with the correct grammatical structure.

Based on 2 classes, namely class D and class F, a total of 49 documents were obtained, consisting of 21 from class D and 28 from class F. In each of these two classes, 10 of the best documents were selected. The selection of writing documents was based on students with the top 10 scores from the total number of students in their respective classes. Subsequently, 20 best writing documents were obtained from students in these two classes. From these 20 documents, the researcher extracted 4 sentences from each writing document, resulting in 80 sentences. Then, the researcher classified the titles of the students' Argumentative Writing



assignments based on themes. The sentences taken from the Argumentative text originate from various titles. There are 20 titles consisting of the following themes: education, environment, health, social, sport, technology, and transportation. The topic or theme details are as follows: education with 1 document, environment with 3 documents, health with 13 documents, social with 3 documents, sport with 1 document, technology with 1 document, and transportation with 1 document. Some of these titles can be classified as having a similar topic or theme. Then, based on the analysis by the researcher of student argumentative writing, in sentence pattern aspect of the student documents analyzed, the researchers obtained 102 sentence patterns. there were pattern 1 = 11 units, pattern 2 = 39 units, pattern 3 = 22 units, pattern 4 = 20 units, pattern 5 = 7 units, pattern 7 = 2 ,and pattern 10 = 1 unit of entire patterns.

**Table 3.1: Number of Sentence Patterns**

Student	Sentence Pattern									
	TOTAL									
	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	P10
1.		3	2							
2.		1	1	1	1					
3.	1	1	2	2						
4.		1	1	3						
5.		2	1	1						
6.	1	2	1	1						
7.		1	1	2						
8.	1	5	1	1						
9.	1	1	1	1	1		1			
10.		1	1	2			1			

11.		1	2		2					
12.		2	1		1					
13.	1	3	1							
14.		1	1	2						
15.	1	3	1							1
16.	2	1	1	1						
17.		2		2						
18.	1	3	1							
19.	2	2	2							
20.		3		1	2					
<b>Total</b>	11	39	22	20	7		2			1

Furthermore, for the aspect of sentence types based on their structure, there were a total of 32 simple sentences, a total of 17 compound sentences, a total of 27 complex sentences, and a total of 4 compound-complex sentences.

**Table 3.2: Total Type of Sentence**

No.	Type of Sentences	Total
1.	Simple sentence	32
2.	Compound sentence	17
3.	Complex sentence	27
4.	Compound-Complex sentence	4

In this section, the researcher described the sentence patterns found in the 49 documents. The researcher identified the sentence patterns in the text of argumentative writing of second-semester students as follows:

## 1. Sentence Patterns and Types of Sentence in Students' Argumentative Writing

In this section, the researcher describes the results of the sentence patterns of twenty students from classes D and F who have the best scores in their classes. The researcher identified sentence patterns from these sentences in their Argumentative Writing assignments, as shown below. There are:

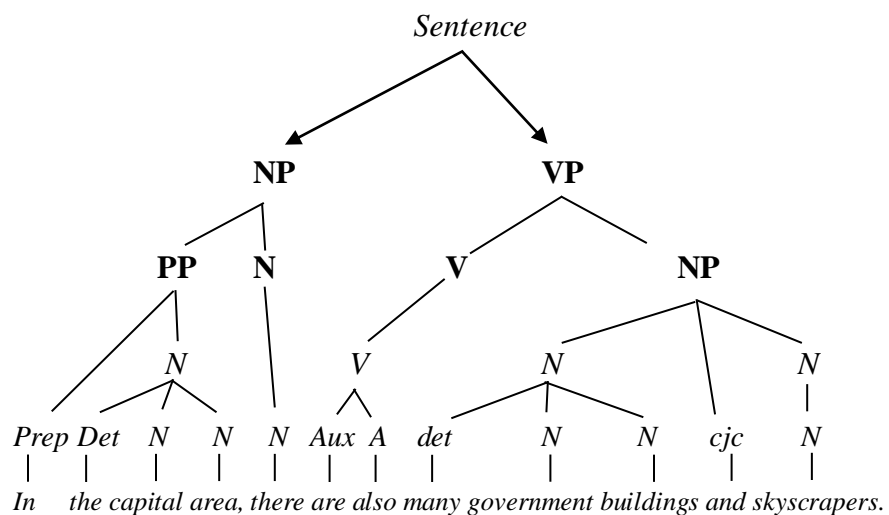
### a. Simple Sentence

*In the capital area, there are also many government buildings and skyscrapers.*

(ST1/PH1/L2/CF/TEN/P2/SS)

**Table 4.1: Table Type and Sentence Pattern**

<b>Type of sentence</b>	<b>Simple sentence</b>
<b>Sentence Pattern</b>	A + S + Lv + SC



"the" = Determiner = Article

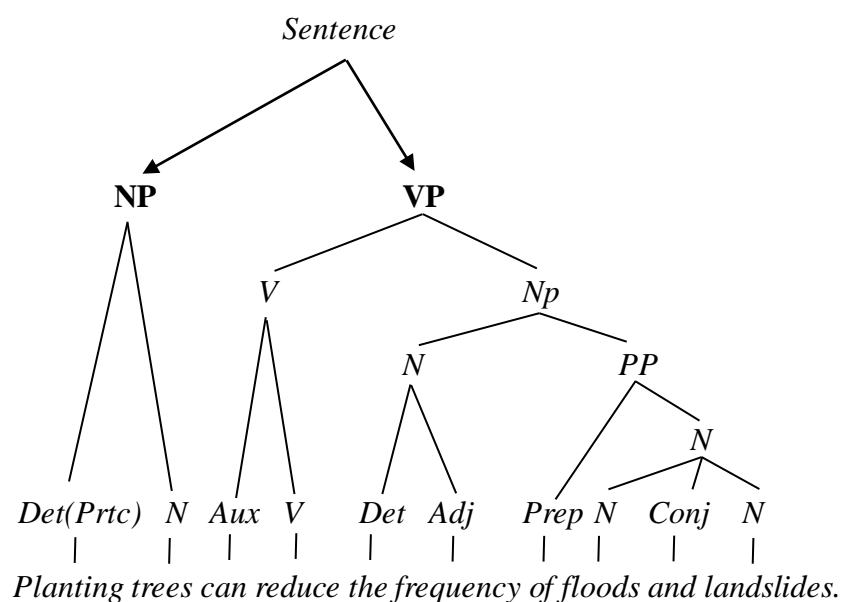
Based on the provided data, it's clear that the type of sentence is a Simple Sentence because it contains only one main clause and it is able to stand alone. The Subject (*there*), Linkin Verb (*are*), Subject Complement (*also many government buildings and skyscrapers*), Then Adverb (*In the capital area*). From the researcher's analysis, it was observed that the sentence pattern shown in the table follows pattern 2 (S + V + C).

*Planting trees can reduce the frequency of floods and landslides.*

*(ST1/PH1/L8/CF/TEN/P3/SS)*

**Table 4.2: Table Type and Sentence Pattern**

<b>Type of sentence</b>	Simple sentence
<b>Sentence Pattern</b>	S + Vt + dO



“the” = Determiner = Article

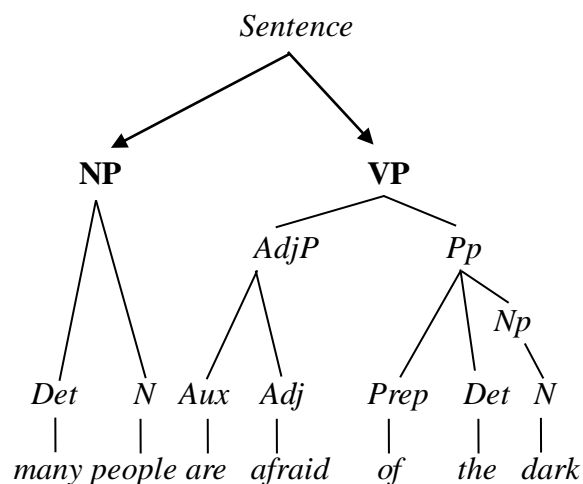
Based on the provided data, it's clear that the type of sentence is a simple sentence because it contains only one independent clause that is able to stand alone. The Subject (*Planting trees*), Transitive Verb (*can reduce*), and Direct Object (*the frequency of floods and landslides*). From the researcher's analysis, it was observed that the sentence pattern shown in the table follows pattern 3 (S + V + O).

*However, many people are afraid of the dark.*

(ST2/PH1/L4/CF/THE/P2/SS)

**Table 4.3: Table Type and Sentence Pattern**

<b>Type of sentence</b>	Simple sentence
<b>Sentence Pattern</b>	S + Lv + SC



“many” = Determiner = Quantifier

“the” = Determiner = Article

Based on the provided data, it's clear that the type of sentence is a simple sentence because it contains only one independent clause that is

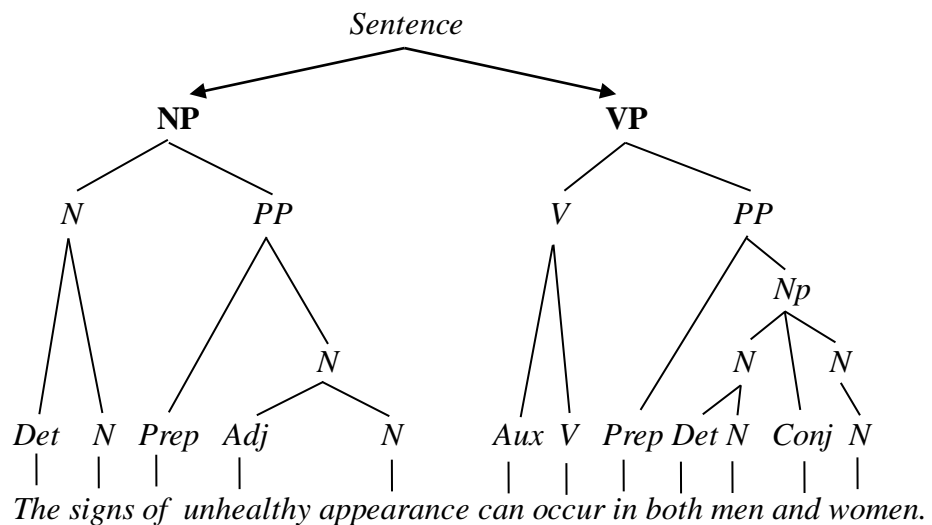
able to stand alone. The Subject (*many people*), Linking Verb (*are*), and Subject Complement (*afraid of the dark*). From the researcher's analysis, it was observed that the sentence pattern shown in the table follows sentence pattern 2 (S + V + C).

*The signs of unhealthy appearance can occur in both men and women.*

(ST19/PH1/L3/CD/THE&TEN/P1/SS)

**Table 4.4: Table Type and Sentence Pattern**

<b>Type of sentence</b>	Simple sentence
<b>Sentence Pattern</b>	S + Vi + A



“*the*” = Determiner = Article

Based on the provided data, it's clear that the type of sentence is a simple sentence because it contains one independent clause that can stand alone and expressed complete thought. The sentence begins with

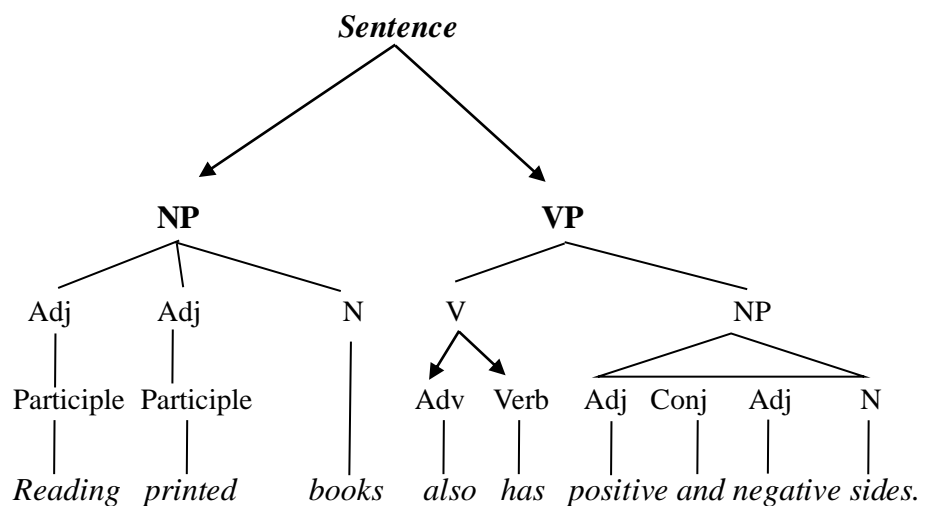
the conjunction *in addition*, and then the construction of the sentence consists of Subject (*The signs of unhealthy appearance*), Verb Intransitive (*can occur*), and Adverb (*in both men and women*). From the researcher's analysis, it was observed that the sentence pattern shown in the table follows sentence pattern 1 S V A => S + V + A).

*Reading printed books also has positive and negative sides.*

*(ST11/PH5/L1/CD/TTC/P3/SS)*

**Table 4.5: Table Type and Sentence Pattern**

<b>Type of sentence</b>	Simple sentence
<b>Sentence Pattern</b>	S + A+ Vt + dO



Based on the provided data, it's clear that the type of sentence is a simple sentence because it contains only one independent clause that can stand alone and it expresses one thought completely. The Subject

(*Reading printed books*), Transitive Verb (*also has*), and Direct Object (*positive and negative sides*). From the researcher's analysis, it was observed that the sentence pattern shown in the table follows sentence pattern 3 (S + V + O).

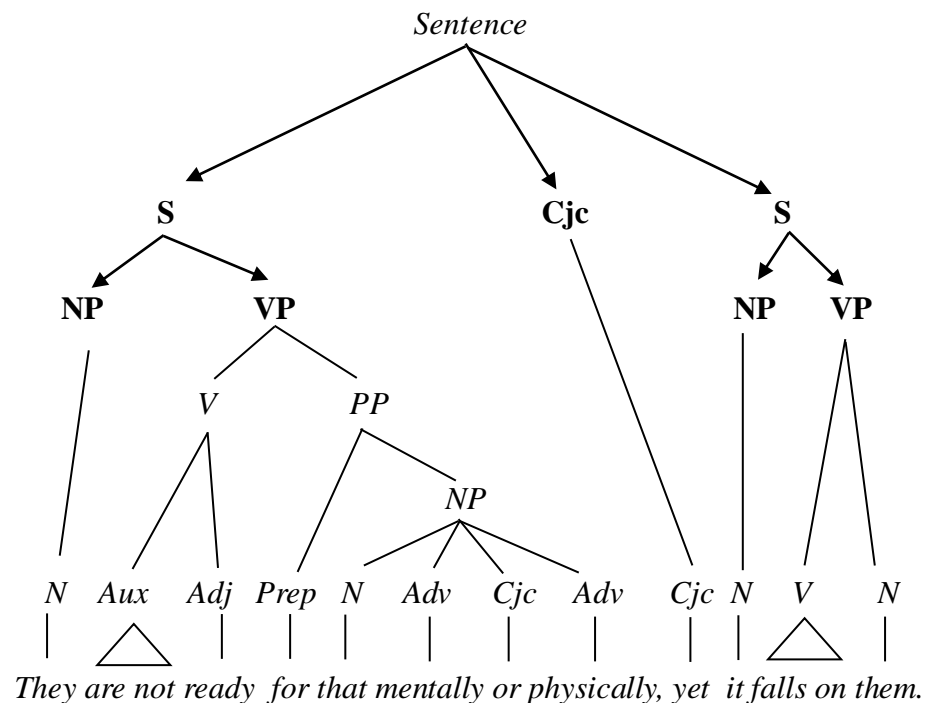
### b. Compound Sentence

*They are not ready for that mentally or physically, yet it falls on them.*

(*ST3/PH4/L2/CF/TSO&THE/P2&P1/CS*)

**Table 4.6: Table Type and Sentence Pattern**

<b>Type of sentence</b>	Compound Sentence
<b>Sentence Pattern</b>	S + Lv + SC & S + Vi + A





Based on the provided data, it's clear that the type of sentence is a compound sentence because it contains two independent clauses that can stand alone for each part and each clause expresses a complete thought. The first clause is an independent clause which consists of a Subject (*They*), Linking Verb (*are not*), and Subject Complement (*ready for that mentally or physically*).

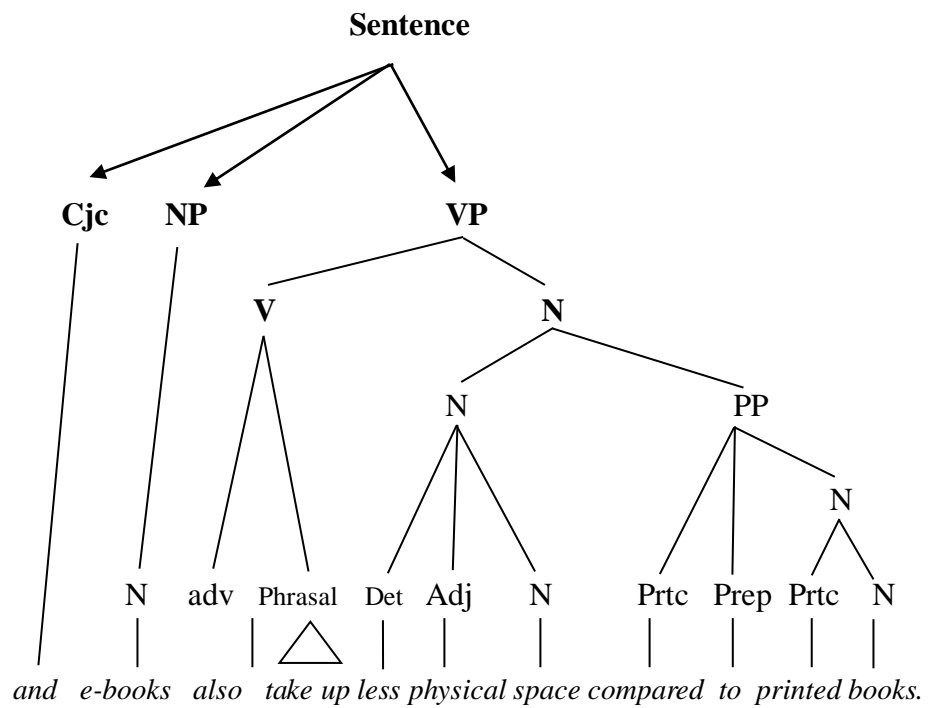
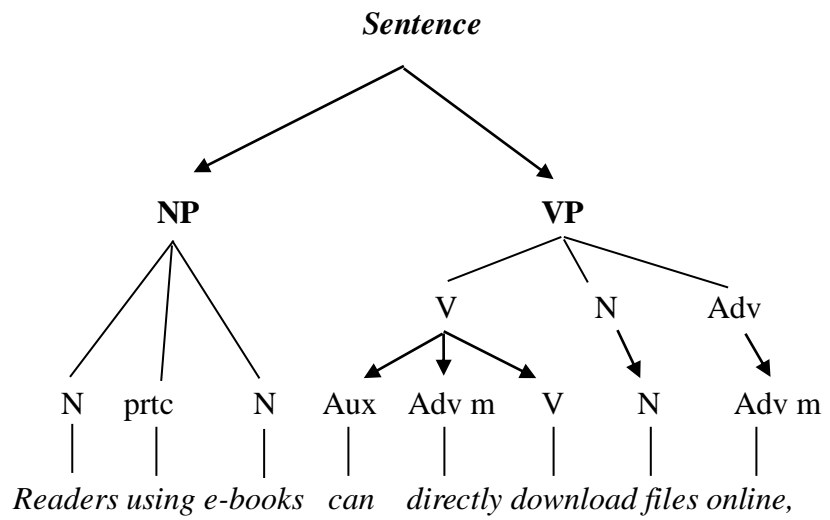
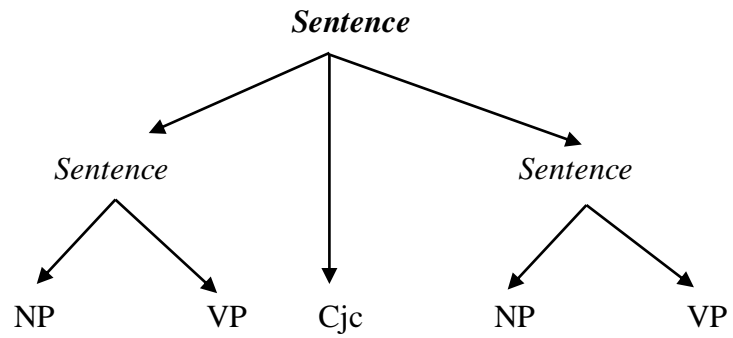
The second clause is also an independent clause which consists of Subject (*it*), Verb Intransitive (*falls on*), and adverb (*them*). Note that a transitive verb does not need an object. In this sentence, *fall on* stands as a verb as well as a phrasal verb and is a transitive verb, so *they* will stand as an adverb because a transitive verb (*fall on*) does not need an object. From the researcher's analysis, it was observed that the sentence pattern shown in the table follows pattern 2 (S + V + C) and Pattern 1 (S + V + A).

*Readers using e-books can directly download files online, and e-books also take up less physical space compared to printed books.*

*(ST11/PH2/L2/CD/TTC/P4&P5/CS)*

**Table 4.7: Table Type and Sentence Pattern**

<b>Type of sentence</b>	Compound Sentence
<b>Sentence Pattern</b>	S + A + Vt + dO + A & S + Vt + DO + OC



“less” = Determiner = Quantifier

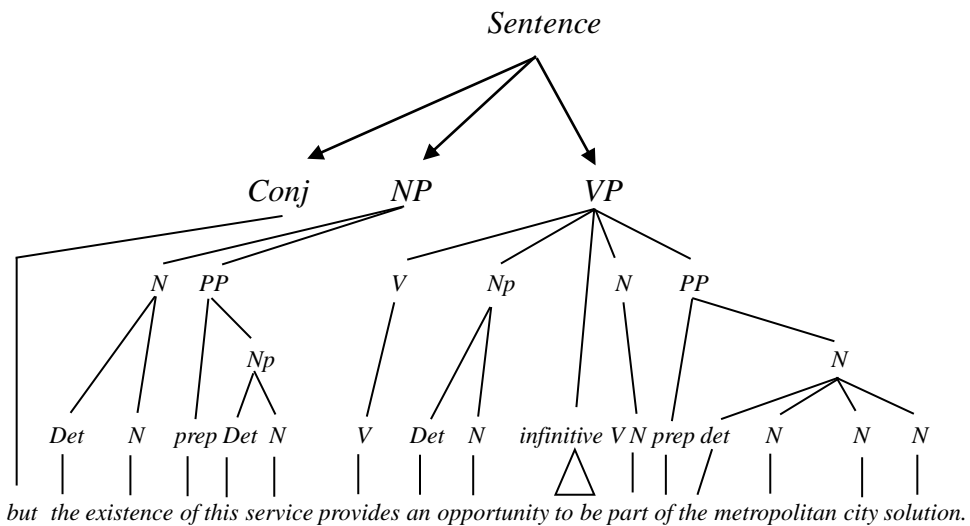
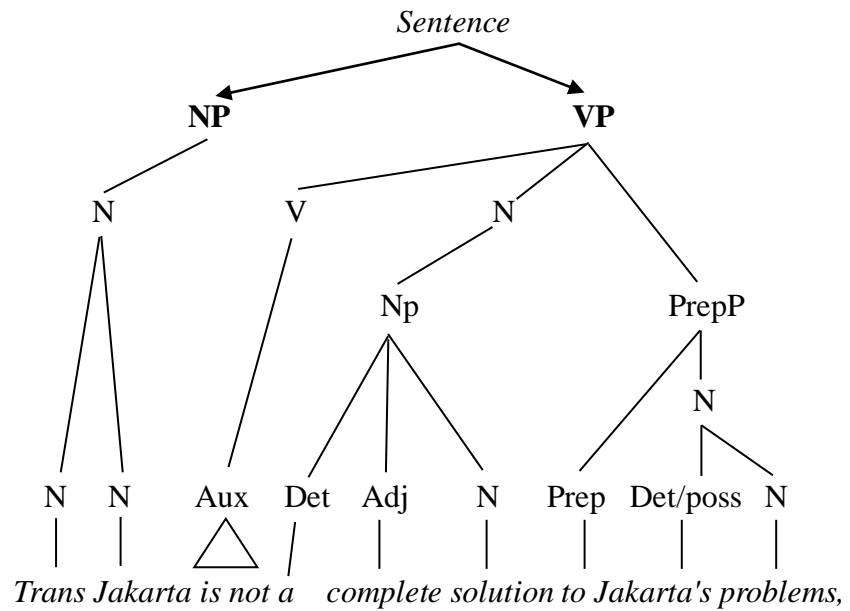
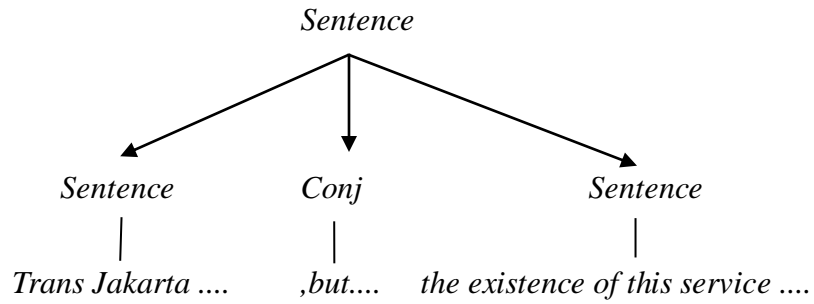
Based on the provided data, it's clear that the type of sentence is a compound sentence. If the sentence breaks down, it will produce two independent clauses. It contains one independent clause that is able to stand alone. The first independent clause is constructed by Subject (*Readers using e-books*), Transitive Verb (*can directly download*), Direct Object (*files online*), and adverb (*2 times*). From the researcher's analysis, it was observed that the sentence pattern shown in the table follows sentence pattern 4 (S + V + O + A). The second independent clause is constructed by Subject (*e-books*), Transitive Verb (*also take up*), Direct Object (*less physical space*), and Object Complement (*compared to printed books*). From the researcher's analysis, it was observed that the sentence pattern shown in the table follows sentence pattern 5 (S + V + O + OC).

*Trans Jakarta is not a complete solution to Jakarta's problems, but the existence of this service provides an opportunity to be part of the metropolitan city solution.*

*(ST4/PH3/L1/CF/TTR/P2&P3/CS)*

**Table 4.8: Table Type and Sentence Pattern**

<b>Type of sentence</b>	Compound sentence
<b>Sentence Pattern</b>	S + Lv + SC & S + Vt + Do



“the” = Determiner = Article    an = Determiner = Demonstrative    “this” = Determiner = Demonstrative

Subject	= <i>Trans Jakarta</i>
Linking Verb	= <i>is not</i>
Subject Complement	= <i>a complete solution to Jakarta's problems</i>
Subject	= <i>the existence of this service</i>
Transitive Verb	= <i>provides</i>
Direct Object	= <i>an opportunity to be part of the metropolitan city solution</i>

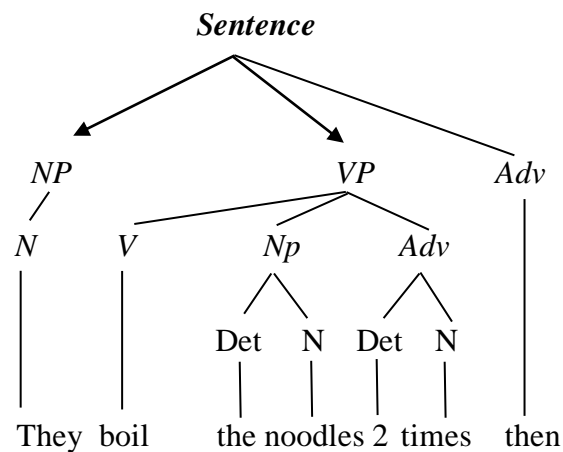
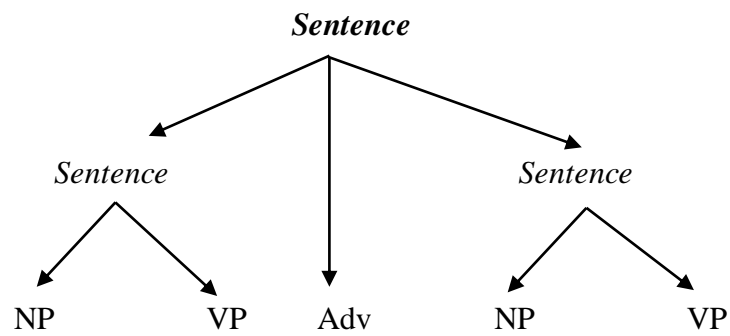
Based on the provided data, it's clear that the type of sentence is a compound sentence because it contains two independent clauses that can stand alone for each part and each clause expresses a complete thought. The first clause is an independent clause which consists of a Subject (*Trans Jakarta*), Linking Verb (*is not*), and Subject Complement (*a complete solution to Jakarta's problems*). Then, the second clause is also an independent clause which consists of Subject (*the existence of this service*), Verb Transitive (*provides*), and Direct Object (*an opportunity to be part of the metropolitan city solution*). From the researcher's analysis, it was observed that the sentence pattern shown in the table follows pattern 2 (S + V + C) and Pattern 3 (S + V + O).

*They boil the noodles 2 times then the second cooking water is used for the noodle soup.*

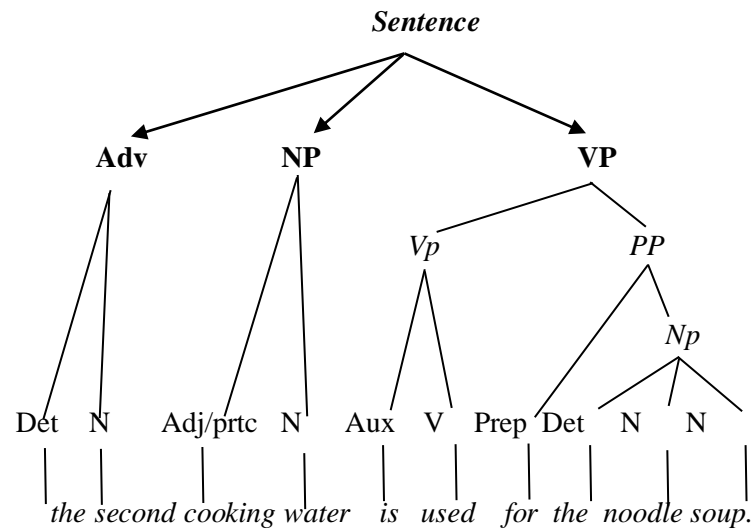
*(ST9/PH2/L4/CD/THE&TEN/P4&P3/CS)*

**Table 4.9: Table Type and Sentence Pattern**

<b>Type of sentence</b>	Compound sentence
<b>Sentence Pattern</b>	S + Vt + dO + A A + S + Vt + dO



*“the”* = Determiner = Article



“the” = Determiner = Article

Based on the provided data, it's clear that the type of sentence is a compound sentence. If the sentence breaks down, it will produce two independent clauses. It contains one independent clause that is able to stand alone. The first independent clause is constructed by Subject (*They*), Transitive Verb (*boil*), Direct Object (*the noodles*), and adverb (*2 times*). From the researcher's analysis, it was observed that the sentence pattern shown in the table follows sentence pattern 4 (S + V + O + A). The second independent clause is constructed by Adverb (*the second*), Subject (*cooking water*), Transitive Verb (*is used for*), Direct Object (*the noodle soup.*). From the researcher's analysis, it was observed that the sentence pattern shown in the table follows sentence pattern 3 (S + V + O).

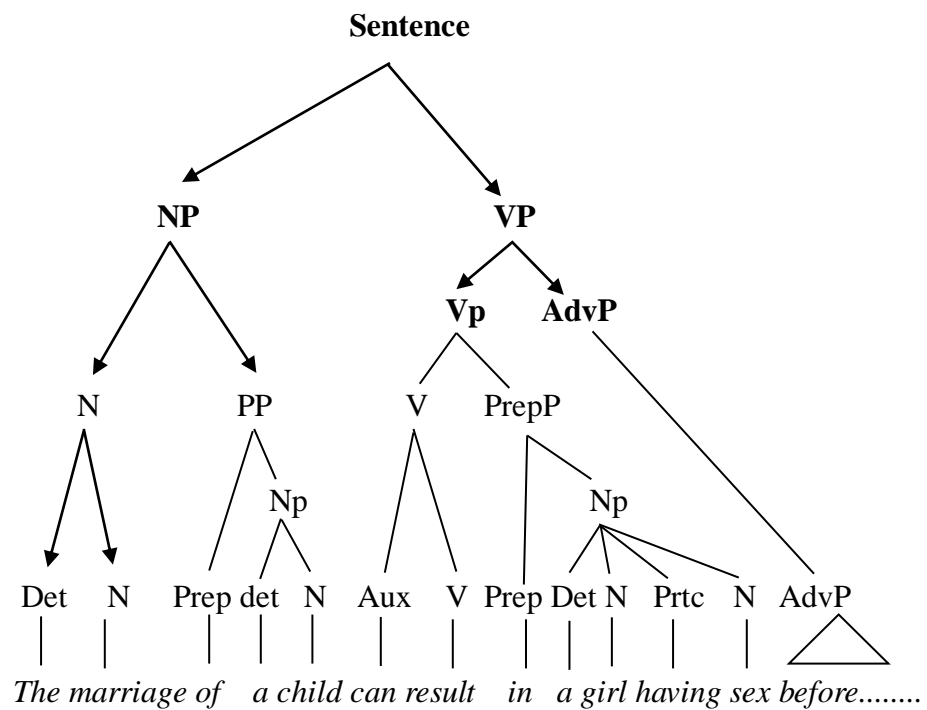
**c. Complex Sentence**

*The marriage of a child can result in a girl having sex before she is physically and emotionally ready.*

*(ST3/PH4/L1/CF/TSO&THE/P4/CLS)*

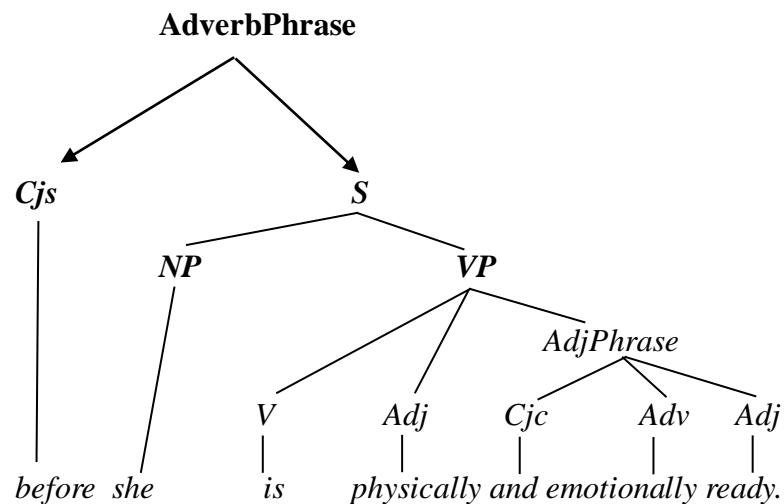
**Table 4.10: Table Type and Sentence Pattern**

<b>Type of sentence</b>	Complex sentence
<b>Sentence Pattern</b>	S + Vt + dO+ A



“the” = Determiner = Article      “a” = Determiner = Article





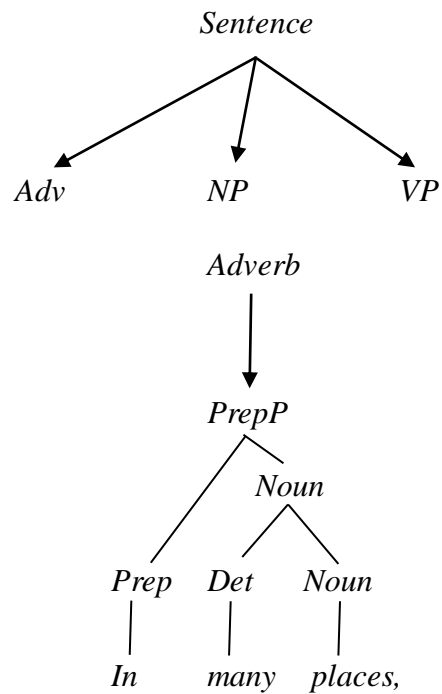
Based on the provided data, it's clear that the type of sentence is a complex sentence because it contains one dependent clause that is not able to stand alone and one independent clauses that are able to stand alone. The sentence is constructed by Subject (*The marriage of a child*), Transitive Verb (*can result in*), Direct Object (*a girl having sex*), and Adverb (*before she is physically and emotionally ready*). Then Dependent clause consist of (*before she is physically and emotionally ready*). From the researcher's analysis, it was observed that the sentence pattern shown in the table follows sentence pattern 4 (S + V + O + A).

*In many places, girls have been considered the property of others since they were born.*

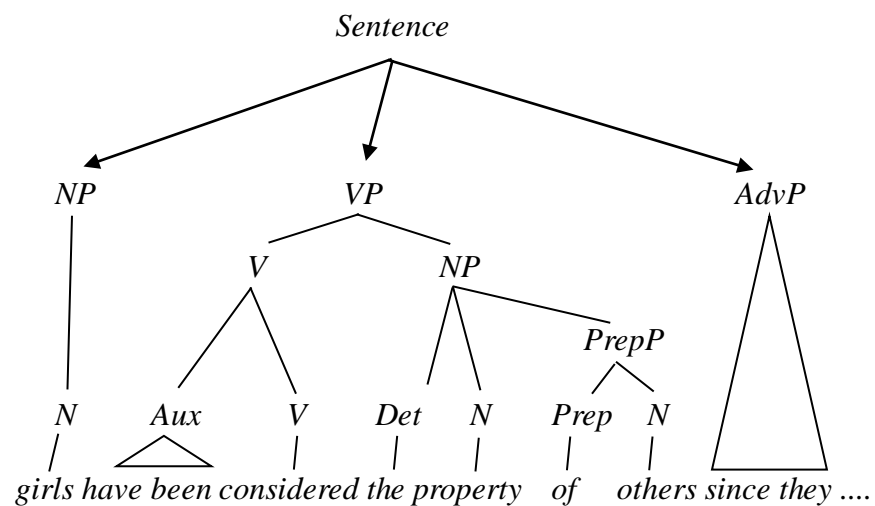
**(ST3/PH1/L5/CF/TSO&THE/P4/CLS)**

**Table 4.11: Table Type and Sentence Pattern**

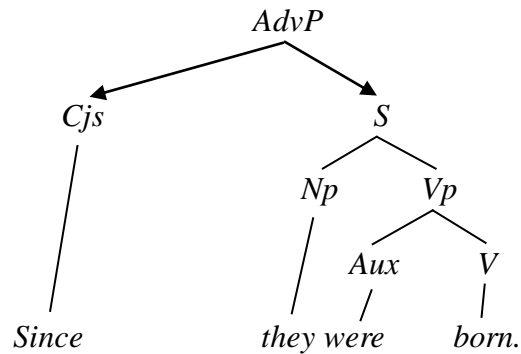
<b>Type of sentence</b>	Complex Sentence
<b>Sentence Pattern</b>	A+ S + Vt + dO + A



“many” = Determiner = Quantifier



“the” = Determiner = Article



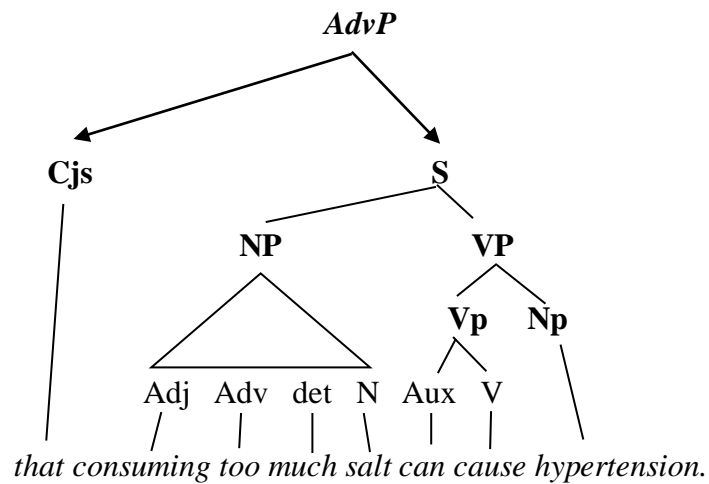
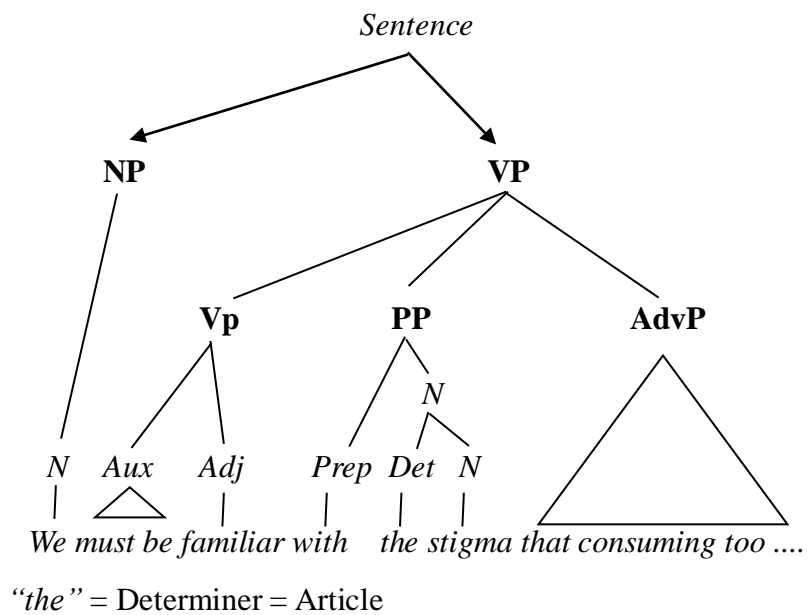
Based on the provided data, it's clear that the type of sentence is a complex sentence. If the sentence breaks down, it contains one independent clause that is able to stand alone and one dependent clause that is not able to stand alone without independent clause. The first independent clause is constructed by Adverb (*In many places*), Subject (*girls*), Transitive Verb (*have been considered*), Direct Object (*the property of others*), and adverb (*since they were born*). From the researcher's analysis, it was observed that the sentence pattern shown in the table follows sentence pattern 4 (S + V + O + A).

*We must be familiar with the stigma that consuming too much salt can cause hypertension.*

**(ST5/PH2/L3/CF/THE/P2/CLS)**

**Table 4.12: Table Type and Sentence Pattern**

<b>Type of sentence</b>	Complex sentence
<b>Sentence Pattern</b>	S + Lv+ SC



Based on the provided data, it's clear that the type of sentence is a complex sentence. If the sentence breaks down, it contains one

independent clause that is able to stand alone and on dependent clause that is not able to stand alone without independent clause. The first independent clause is constructed by Subject (*We*), Linking Verb (*must be*), and Subject Complement (*familiar with the stigma that consuming too much salt can*). The sentence contains a dependent clause (*that consuming too much salt can cause hypertension*). So based on the researcher's analysis, it was observed that the sentence pattern shown in the table follows sentence pattern 2 (S + V + C).

*In these cases, the data that we enter into the internet database will also affect our privacy such as spam or illegal marketing.*

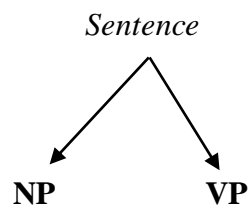
*(ST18/PH7/L3/CF/THE/P5/CLS)*

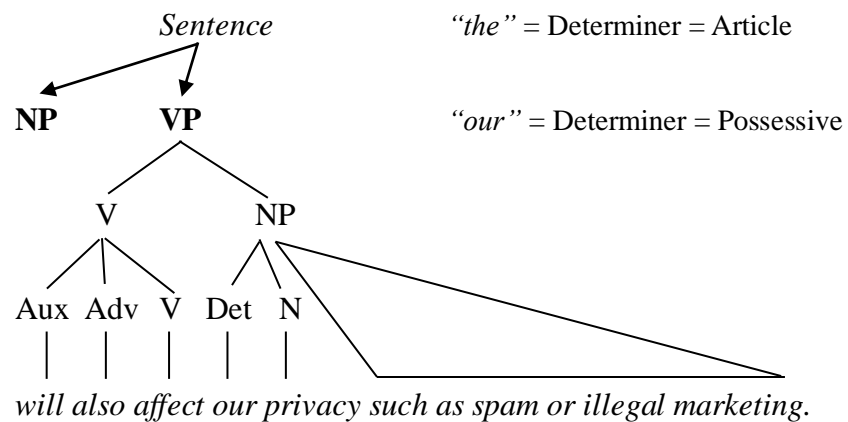
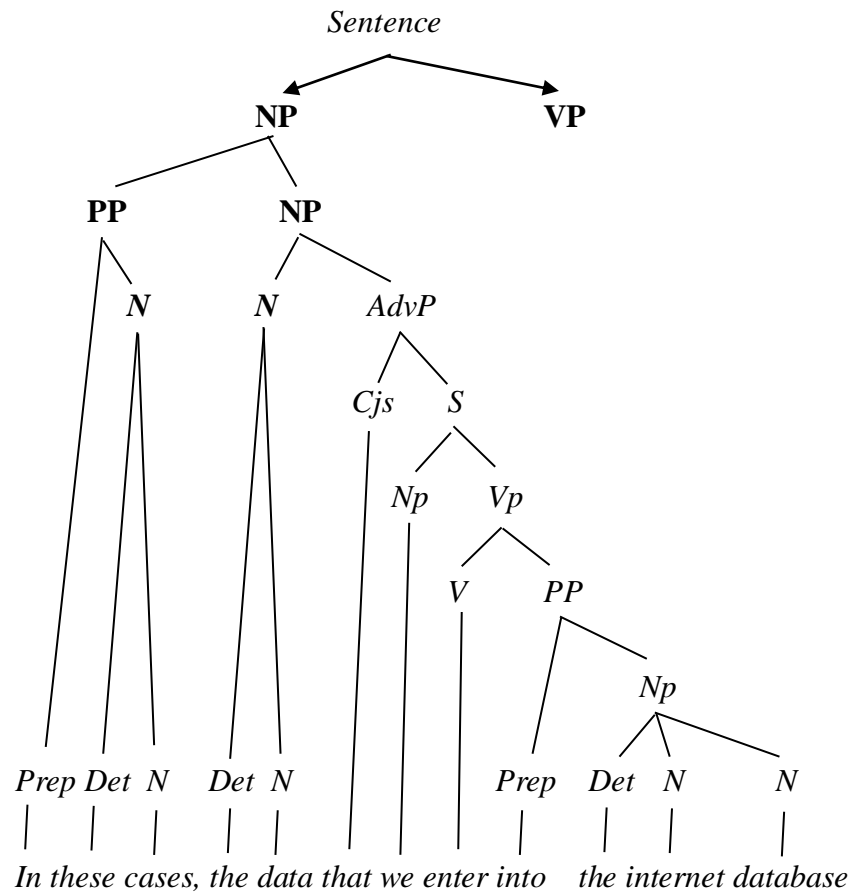
**Table 4.13: Table Type and Sentence Pattern**

<b>Type of sentence</b>	Complex sentence
<b>Sentence Pattern</b>	A + S + Vt + dO + OC

Type of sentence : Complex sentence

Sentence Pattern : A + S + Vt + dO + OC





Based on the provided data, it's clear that the type of sentence is a complex sentence because it contains one independent clauses that are able to stand alone and one dependent clause that is not able to stand alone. The Subject (*the data that we enter into the internet database*),

Verb Transitive (*will also affect*), Direct Object (*our privacy*), Object Complement (*such as spam or illegal marketing*). From the researcher's analysis, it was observed that the sentence pattern shown in the table follows pattern 5 (S + V + O + C).

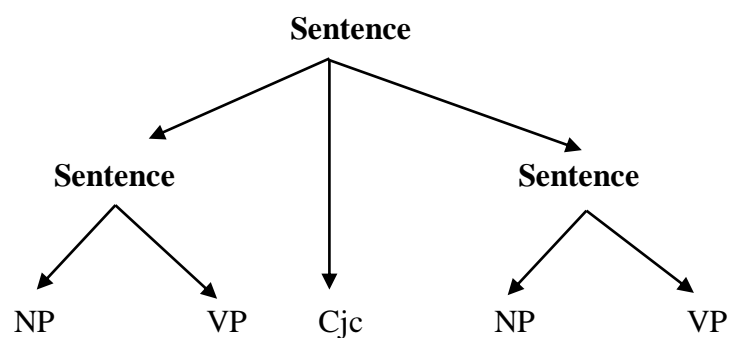
#### d. Compound-complex Sentence

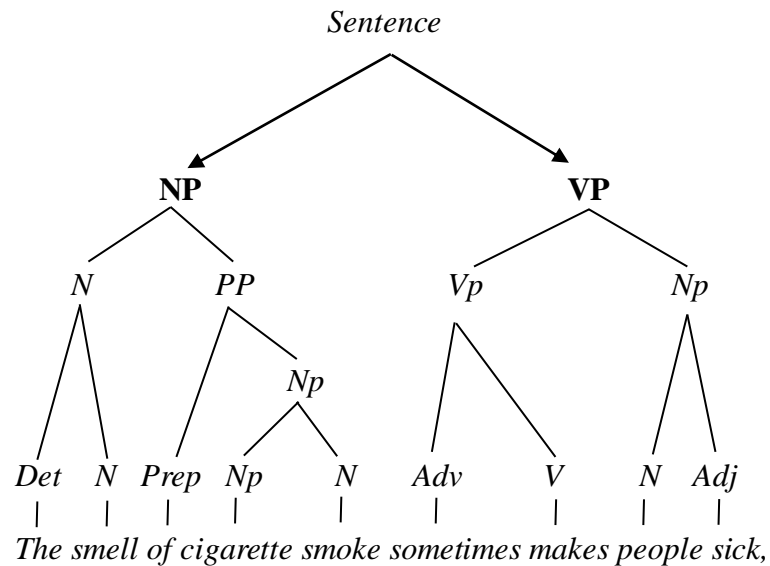
*The smell of cigarette smoke sometimes makes people sick, and they can't stand the smoke because it is suffocating.*

(ST9/PH1/L1/CF/THE&TEN/P5&P1/CCS)

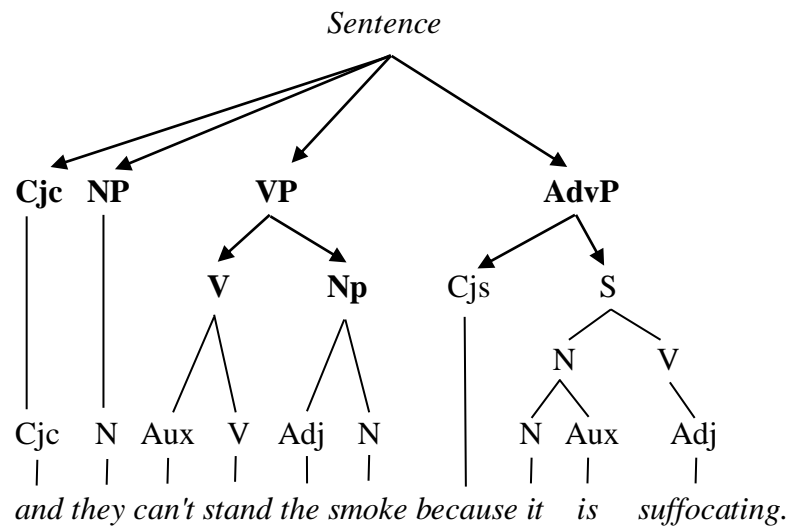
**Table 4.14: Table Type and Sentence Pattern**

<b>Type of sentence</b>	Compound-complex sentence
<b>Sentence Pattern</b>	S + Vt + dO + OC & S + Vi + A + A





“The” = Determiner = Article



Based on the provided data, it's clear that the type of sentence is a compound-complex sentence because it contains two independent clauses that are able to stand alone for each of the parts and one dependent clause that is not able to stand alone. First independent clause is constructed by the Subject (*The smell of cigarette smoke*), Verb Transitive (*sometimes makes*), Direct Object (*people*), Object Complement (*sick*). The next independent clause, which is connected



by the conjunction "and", then the independent clause consists of the Subject (*they*), Verb Intransitive (*can't stand*), and Adverb (*the smoke*).

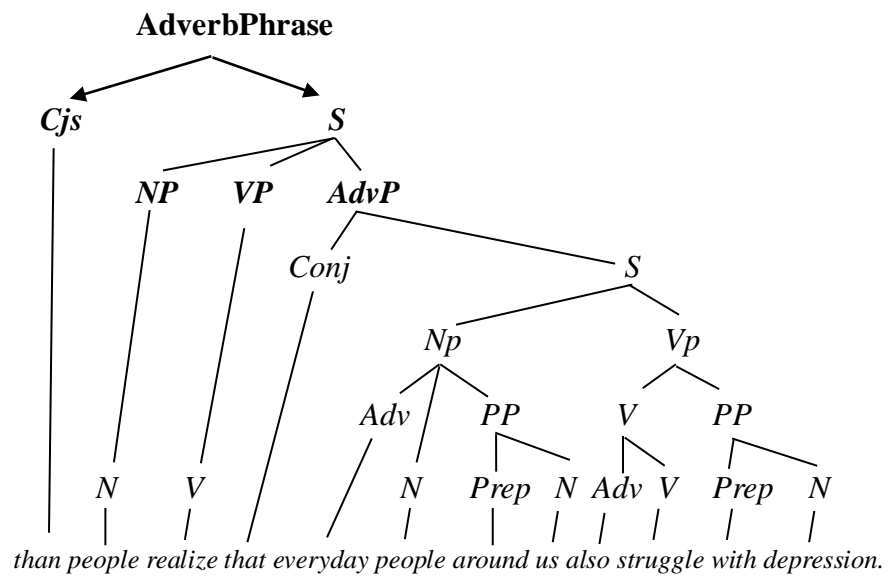
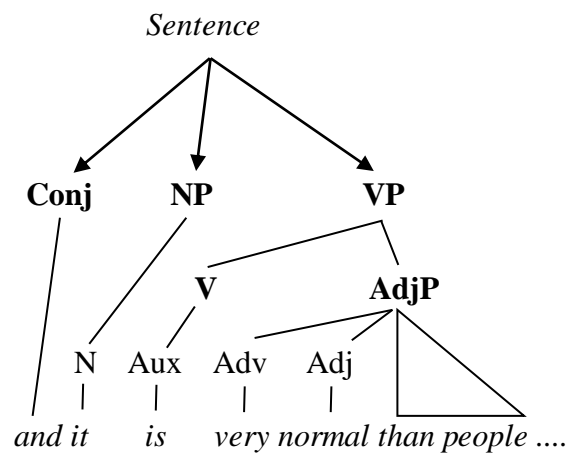
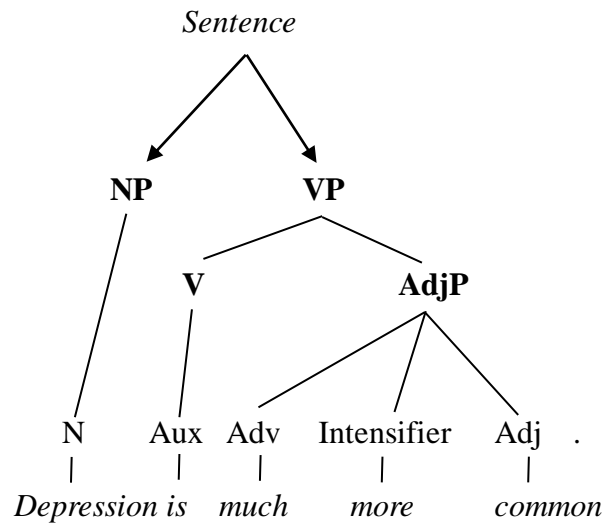
A dependent clause is a clause that cannot stand alone as a complete sentence because it does not express a complete thought. In the sentence above contains a dependent clause (*because it is suffocating*) and is categorized as an Adverb. From the researcher's analysis, it was observed that the sentence pattern shown in the table follows pattern 5 (S + V + O + C) and Pattern 1 = S V A => S + V + A + A.

*Depression is much more common and it is very normal than people realize that everyday people around us also struggle with depression.*

*(ST15/PH1/L6/CD/THE/P2&P2/CCS)*

**Table 4.15: Table Type and Sentence Pattern**

<b>Type of sentence</b>	Compound-Complex Sentence
<b>Sentence Pattern</b>	S + LV + SC & S + LV + SC



Based on the provided data, it's clear that the type of sentence is a compound-complex sentence. If the sentence breaks down, it will produce independent clauses and one dependent clause. It contains two independent clauses that are able to stand alone for each part and one dependent clause that is not able to stand alone. The first independent clause is constructed by Subject (*Depression*), Linking Verb (*is*), and Subject Complement (*very normal than people realize that everyday people around us also struggle with depression*). From the researcher's analysis, it was observed that the sentence pattern shown in the table follows sentence pattern 2 (S + V + C).

Then the other independent clause connected by conjunction "*and..*" The next independent clause is constructed by Subject (*it*), Linking Verb (*is*), Subject Complement (*than people realize that everyday people around us also struggle with depression*). On then sentence above contain one dependent clause (*than people realize that everyday people around us also struggle with depression*). From the researcher's analysis, it was observed that the sentence pattern shown in the table follows sentence pattern 2 (S + V + C).

## **2. Tenses and Sentence Categorized**

In terms of grammatical aspects in Argumentative Writing texts written by second-semester students, the researcher identified five tenses used in their compositions. There are:

**Table 5.1: The total tenses utilized by students**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Detail</b>
1.	Simple Present Tense	20	ST1, ST2, ST3, ST4, ST5, ST6, ST7, ST8, ST9, ST10, ST11, ST12, ST13, ST14, ST15, ST16, ST17, ST18, ST19, ST20
2.	Future Tense	5	ST2, ST3, ST7, ST8, ST11
3.	Continuous Tense	1	ST9
4.	Perfect Tense	4	ST3, ST4, ST12, ST19
5.	Past Tense	2	ST4, ST13

In the sentences created by students, there are five types of tenses, as illustrated in the table above. It consists of active sentences and passive sentences. From a total of 80 sentences analyzed, comprising various sentence structures such as simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences, the researcher obtained 93 active sentences and 8 passive sentences. From the provided sentences, there are various tenses used, namely four tenses. They are present tense, future tense, continuous tense, perfect tense, and past tense. The table above describes that the left column represents the types of tenses, while the right column provides an explanation of how many students use each tense. Furthermore, the most widely utilized tense among students is the simple present tense.

### 3. The use of punctuation in sentences

The researcher describes the results of sentences that did not contain punctuation marks from classes D and F, who have the best scores in their classes on their Argumentative Writing assignments, as shown below. There are:

**Table 6.1: Total sentences that needed conjunctions**

No.	Decription	Total
1.	Sentences that require a comma	8

- a. There is a sentence that needs punctuation or a conjunction.

Some sentences written by students lacked comma punctuation marks. There were some sentences that needed comma (,) before a conjunction “*and*” and “*but*”, but those were not mistakes.

1. *As a result, the soil is not easy to landslide and the structure becomes more solid. (ST1/PH2/L9/CF)*

Although this was not an absolute misatake, some express the recommendation to use a comma before a conjunction preceding an independent clause.

"According to Pauzan in his book 'Complete English Grammar,' 'One of the uses of a comma is to separate two sentences connected by and, or or but.' (Pauzan, 2021, p. 588)."

Meanwhile, Strunk (2000), in his book *The Elements of Style*, instructs to place a comma before a conjunction introducing an independent clause.

This sentence required a comma before the conjunction introducing an independent or new sentence. Conjunction "and" here needed a comma, so the sentence would be, "*As a result, the soil is not easy to landslide, and the structure becomes more solid.*"

2. *The resolution of the camera recording the game is not HD and the brightness is still very low. (ST6/PH1/L3/CF)*

This sentence required a conjunction before the independent clause or new sentence. So the sentence would be "*The resolution of the camera recording the game is not HD, and the brightness is still very low.*"

3. *Depression is much more common and it is very normal than people realize that everyday people around us also struggle with depression. (ST15/PH1/L6/CD)*

The correct sentence had to be, "*Depression is much more common, and it is very normal than people realize that everyday people around us also struggle with depression.*"

4. *Smoking is bad for their health and they already know it. (ST19/PH3/L1/CD)*

The correct sentence had to be, “*Smoking is bad for their health, and they already know it.*”

5. *There have been a lot of studies on smokers' health and scientists have discovered a wide range of diseases and harmful long-term effects of tobacco on our bodies. (ST19/PH3/L3/CD)*

The correct sentence had to be, “*There have been a lot of studies on smokers' health, and scientists have discovered a wide range of diseases and harmful long-term effects of tobacco on our bodies.*”

6. *Not only that, the teaching methods given by teachers in public schools are mostly monotonous and only that makes students easily bored. (ST20/PH4/L5/CD)*

The correct sentence had to be, “*Not only that, the teaching methods given by teachers in public schools are mostly monotonous, and only that makes students easily bored.*”

7. *The teacher is the center and the children are only passively listening to the lessons. (ST20/PH4/L6/CD)*

The sentence had to be, “*The teacher is the center, and the children are only passively listening to the lessons.*”

8. *Divorce does not only affect the husband and wife involved but also children become victims. (ST18/P.L.C)*

There was a sentence that needed a comma (,) before the conjunction *but*. This sentence required a conjunction before the independent clause or new sentence. So the sentence would be, “*Divorce does not only affect the husband and wife involved, but also children become victims.*”

## **B. Discussion**

Discussing the research results explains the review of the research results, which leads to conclusions that are useful for fulfilling the objectives of this research. The discussion is intended to present a sharper picture of the found data so that the researcher does not just restate the data but provides analysis, interpretation and meaning of his findings. Thus the discussion is to explain the meaning of the research data so that the research findings can be clearly understood.

In this study, the researcher examines the sentence within Argumentative Writing in the second semester of English Language Education at UIN Raden Mas Said. In the aspect of the type of sentence based on its structure within the analyzed student documents, the researcher identified 80 sentences. The sentences taken from the Argumentative text originate from various titles. There are 20 titles consisting of the following themes: education, environment, health, social, sport, technology, and transportation. Among all these titles, the most prevalent one is from the theme or topic of health, with details as follows: education with 1 document, environment with 3 documents, health with 13



documents, social with 3 documents, sport with 1 document, technology with 1 document, and transportation with 1 document. Some of these titles can be classified as having a similar topic or theme.

All the sentences analyzed by the researcher are declarative sentences. Declarative sentences are commonly found in various types of writing, such as newspapers, magazines, news articles, journals, academic writing, etc. While argumentative writing belongs to the category of academic writing because it includes various types of writing used in academic contexts. Then, from 80 sentences analyzed based on type of structure, the researcher found 32 simple sentences, 27 complex sentences, 17 compound sentences, and 4 compound-complex sentences out of 80 sentences. The largest is a simple sentence, which is 32 units.

According to Kridalaksana's statement in (Rustiati, 2016, p. 179), declarative sentences generally contain the meaning to state or announce something. In written discourse, declarative sentences are commonly found with the use of a period. Some examples of declarative sentences made by students are:

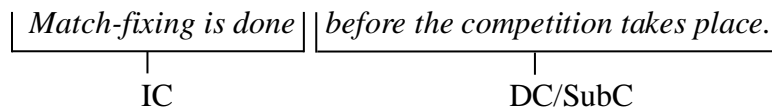
1. *“Cigarette smoke is one of the most significant contributors to air pollution in the world.” (ST9/PH2/L1/CF)*
2. *“Readers using e-books can directly download files online, and e-books also take up less physical space compared to printed books.” (ST11/PH2/L2/CF)*

3. “*Mothers may find it easier to breastfeed their children when they wake up.*” (ST17/PH2/L3/CD)

Each sentence above provides information as well as expressing an opinion. Also, the sentences do not end with a question mark (?) or exclamation mark (!) but end with a period (.).

Then, all of the sentences from second-semester students have similarities. They have independent clauses on each sentences. On the other hand, the simplest type of sentence based on its structure is a simple sentence, which has one independent clause and can stand alone. As a comparison, we can look at the independent clauses in the following two sentences below.

- (a). Complex sentence

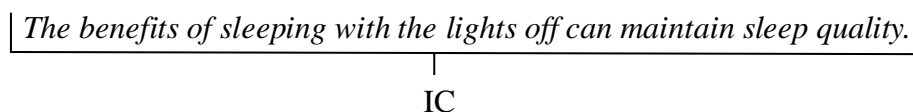


(ST6/PH4/L4/CF)

IC: Independent Clause

DC: Dependent/Subordinate Clause

- (b). Simple sentence



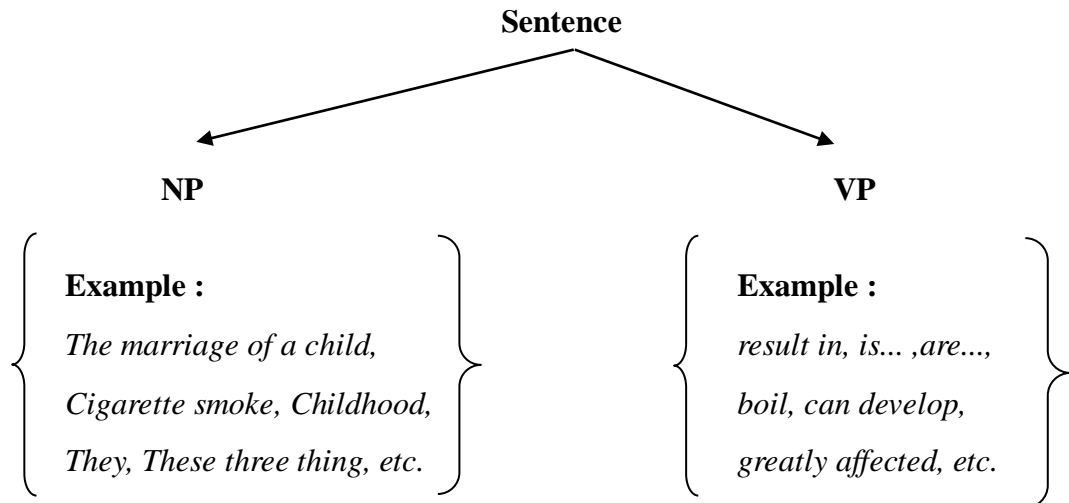
(ST2/PH4/L3/CF)

The sentence (a), “*Match-fixing is done*” is a clause because it can express complete information and can be understood on its own without relying on other clauses. In a sentence, an independent clause often

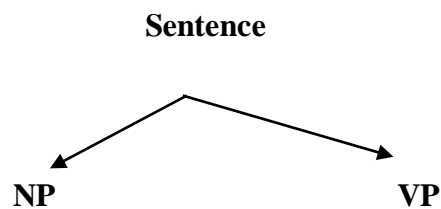
functions as the main clause that gives the core or main idea of the sentence. It has a complete meaning. Oshima and Hogue (2001) state that a dependent clause or subordinate clause is a clause (a group of words with a subject and a verb) that does not express a complete thought and cannot stand alone.

The sentence (a), "*before the competition takes place,*" is a clause that cannot stand alone as a sentence because of the lack of meaning. If left alone without a main clause, the dependent clause will not provide enough information to understand the sentence's meaning. Therefore, the dependent clause must depend on the main clause to make the sentence complete and meaningful.

The sentence (b), "*The benefits of sleeping with the lights off can maintain sleep quality.*" is a simple sentence; even though it only has one clause, called the independence clause, it is able to stand alone because it has a complete meaning and is able to form a complete sentence. Therefore, it is very relevant that a sentence is a group of words with at least one subject and predicate containing a perfect or complete meaning. Not only that, but also it is a group of words that express thoughts and meanings that can be understood clearly (Rahman, 2017).



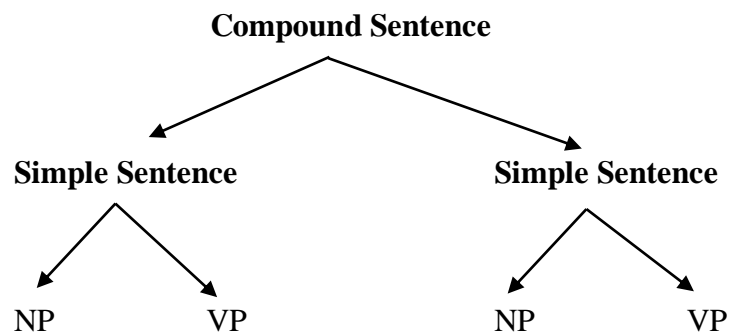
From the sentences the researcher analyzed, these sentences generally produce the same tree diagram pattern, namely NP = S + VP. Bornstein (1997:39), explained that a tree diagram representing the hierarchy sentence structure is the basis of the syntactic system analysis.



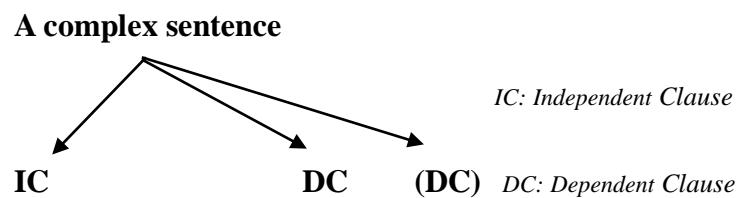
Based on the analysis above, we might see and know that each sentence will produce two large fractions if we divide it. There are  $S \rightarrow NP + VP$ ; "S" stands for a sentence, "NP" stands for a noun phrase, and "VP" stands for a verb phrase. The item on the left dominates the elements on the right, followed by the subjects as NP on the left branch and the predicate as VP on the right branch.

Then, a compound sentence, if we dissect the sentence, it will produce two simple sentences that are usually connected by a conjunction.

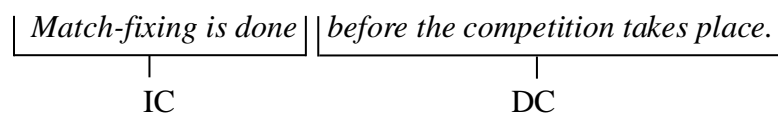
This is very relevant to Oshima and Hogue's explanation. "According to Oshima & Hogue in their book 'Writing Academic English fourth edition (2006),' a compound sentence is a sentence that consists of two independent clauses connected by a coordinator, a conjunctive adverb, or a semicolon."



According to Oshima & Hogue (2006, p. 178), a complex sentence has one independent clause and at least one dependent clause or more. The combination of these clauses adds depth and complexity to the sentence. In simpler terms, a complex sentence blends a main idea with additional information, making it more comprehensive and interesting for readers.



For example, in a sentence produced by a student:



*(ST6/PH4/L4/CF)*

If we break down a complex sentence, it will produce an independent clause and a dependent clause. On the other hand, the position of the independent clause does not always have to be at the front; it can be left behind. For example, a complex sentence => IC, DC / DC, IC. Meanwhile, compound-complex sentences are a combination of compound sentences and complex sentences. In a compound-complex sentence, there are two independent clauses and one (or more) dependent clause, for example: DC, IC, IC, or IC, IC, DC. Based on the entire sentences that used patterns proposed by Quirk and Greenbaum (1973), there were seven English sentence patterns, and three basic sentence patterns can be expanded by additional adverbials. These sentences had the same pattern, and there is *S V*. Simple sentences and complex sentences have 1 *S V*, and Compound sentences and Compound-complex sentences have 2 *S V* which are connected by conjunction. From sentences are made by second-semester students, those sentences had pattern *S V* for each independent clause.

Each sentence constructed by students possesses a type, and each can consist of either one pattern or more than one. The researcher used the theory of sentence pattern from Quirk and Greenbaum. Quirk and Greenbaum (1973) proposed seven English sentence patterns, and three basic sentence patterns can be expanded by additional adverbials (Quirk & Greenbaum, 1973, p. 167–168). So we can conclude that there are 10 sentence patterns based on their theory. Then, in the sentence pattern

aspect of the student documents analyzed, the researchers obtained 102 patterns from 80 sentences selected through a purposive sampling method. The dominant sentence pattern is pattern 2, which consists of 39 units. with details as follows: pattern 1: S + V +A with total 9 units, pattern 2: S + V + C with total 39 units, pattern 3: S + V + O with total 22 units, pattern 4: S + V + O + A with total 20 units, pattern 5: S + V + O + C with total 7 units, pattern 7: S + V + A with total 2, and pattern 10: (A) + S + V + (A) with total 1 unit.

On the other hand, regarding how these sentences are constructed, the researcher found that there are two categories of sentences constructed by second-semester students. These are active sentences and passive sentences. From the total number of sentences analyzed, the researcher obtained 93 active sentences and 8 passive sentences. From there, we can see that most students make active sentences. Then, the most widely used tense is the simple present tense. These sentences can be classified into four types of tenses: simple tenses, future tenses, continuous tenses, perfect tenses, and past tenses. Tenses are a grammatical system in English that is used to express the time and duration of actions, as well as the relationships between different times (Swan, 2016).

In punctuation aspect, the sentences written by students D and F lacked commas, especially before conjunctions introducing an independent clause. In punctuation guidelines, both Pauzan in 'Complete English Grammar' (2021) and Strunk in 'The Elements of Style' (2000) emphasize

the use of a comma to separate two sentences connected by "and," "or," or "but." Pauzan specifically mentions this use (Pauzan, 2021, p. 588), while Strunk instructs to place a comma before a conjunction introducing an independent clause. Punctuation is the provision of punctuation marks such as periods, commas, question marks, punctuation marks, etc., and is an important tool in writing (Pauzan, 2021, p. 581). Moreover, Yuliah et al. (2019) state that a punctuation mark is a character or signal to indicate the order of a sentence, and it gives the comprehension of writing. The proper punctuation marks are written in the right place.



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### A. Conclusions

In order to answer the research question, the researcher analyzed the data through syntactic analysis. The researcher employed the theory of Noam Chomsky to draw the tree diagrams of the selected sentences and identify their types and patterns. In this section, the researcher describes the results of the sentence patterns of twenty students from classes D and F who had the best scores in their classes. The researcher identified sentence patterns from these sentences in their Argumentative Writing assignments. Several sentence patterns could be derived from the writings produced by students in classes D and F in Argumentative Writing. In sentence pattern aspect of the student documents was analyzed by the researcher, it obtained 102 sentence patterns. there were pattern 1:  $S + V + A = 11$  units, pattern 2:  $S + V + C = 39$  units, pattern 3:  $S + V + O = 22$  units, pattern 4:  $S + V + O + A = 20$  units, pattern 5:  $S + V + O + C = 7$  units, pattern 7:  $S + V + A = 2$ , and Pattern 10:  $(A) + S + V + (A) = 1$  unit. From the results, the researcher found that the largest sentence pattern in Argumentative Writing is pattern 3:  $S + Vt + dO$ , which is a total of 39 units.

In the aspect of the type of sentence based on its structure within the analyzed student documents, the researcher identified 80 sentences. All of the sentences are declarative sentences. Then, from 80 sentences analyzed based on type of structure, the researcher found 32 simple

sentences, 27 complex sentences, 17 compound sentences, and 4 compound-complex sentences out of 80 sentences. The largest is a simple sentence, which is 32 units. Based on entire sentences written by students in Argumentative Writing, each sentence they created consists of two elements: the subject and predicate. We might see and know that each sentence produced two large fractions if we divide it. There are  $S \rightarrow NP + VP$ . NP stands as a subject, and VP stands as a Verb.

Not only that, in the sentences created by students, there are five types of tenses used. They are present tense, future tense, continuous tense, perfect tense, and past tense. The dominant tenses are in the simple present tense because all of the students used the simple present tense in their Argumentative Writing. From all sentences analyzed, comprising various sentence structures such as simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences, the researcher obtained 93 active sentences and 8 passive sentences.

In sentence analysis, the researcher also presents tree diagrams for several sentences based on each type of sentence. From the description of the tree diagram of a sentence by students, we can see that words are the smallest units in a sentence and are connected to grammatical structures in conveying ideas or information. Apart from that, we can know that there are basic elements that form sentence structures and determine the relationship between sentence parts, such as words, phrases, clauses, etc.

In punctuation aspect, the researcher analyzed 80 sentences from student classes D and F. The analysis revealed a lack of commas in these sentences, particularly before conjunctions when introducing an independent clause. Specifically, 8 sentences were found to lack the necessary comma.

Another conclusion is that the ability of second-semester students in the academic year 2021/2022, especially in classes D and F, was still basic in sentence writing. This was evidenced by the prevalence of simple sentences, active sentences, and sentences employing the simple present tense when they constructed each sentence in their Argumentative Writing.

## **B. Suggestions**

As research focuses on syntax, the researcher feels it is important to provide suggestions to enrich understanding and provide practical guidance for practitioners and researchers in this field. This research still requires further development and refinement. Therefore, the researcher will outline several suggestions that are considered relevant and have the potential to have a positive impact on future research development.

### **1. For readers**

The researcher hopes readers will be able to understand the ability of understanding in language production. Moreover, readers are expected to be able to comprehend grammatical relationships in words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. Readers are expected to be able to

understand syntactic functions such as subject, predicate, object complement, and description.

2. For future researchers

For future researchers who will take the same topic, namely syntax, the researcher's suggestion is to analyze other subjects that are more diverse. Another suggestion for future researchers is to explore various texts because each text has different types of sentences in its structure. The researcher hopes that future researchers will be able to enrich and expand syntactic analysis in different ways. Furthermore, the researcher hopes this thesis can be used as a reference for future research.

3. For students

The researcher suggests that students learn about sentence patterns, sentence types, how a conjunction is used, and how a sentence is constructed so that this can be knowledge for them as a provision in writing activities during the thesis later.

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# APPENDICES



## TURNITIN RESULT

**AN ANALYSIS OF SYNTACTICAL PATTERN IN ARGUMENTATIVE WRITING IN SECOND-SEMESTER STUDENTS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION UIN RADEN MAS SAID SURAKARTA**

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1.	TED = Education	Why Private Schools are The Best Choice? (ST20)
2.	TEN = Environment	Cigarettes Should Be Banned in Public Place (ST9), Planting Trees (ST1), Smoking in Public Places (ST19)
3.	THE = Health	Benefits of turning off the lights while sleeping (ST2), Proper amount of salt in food (ST5), The Negative Impact of Using a Fan While Sleeping (ST7), The Importance of Breakfast (ST8), The dangers of using headphones excessively (ST10), The Danger of Television for the Children (ST13), The Role of The Internet for Humans Today (ST14), Treating Depression in a Better Way (ST15), Cooking Instant Noodles without Replacing the Boiled Water (ST16), Will training a child to sleep alone at a young age will make a child resent his parents when he grows up? (ST17), Smoking in Public Places (ST19), The Bad Impacts of Divorce on Psychological Condition of Children (ST18), Cigarettes Should Be Banned in Public Place (ST9)
4.	TSO = Social	The Negative Effects of Child Marriage (ST3), Impact Of Social Media On The Life Of Youth (ST12), The Bad Impacts of Divorce on Psychological Condition of Children (ST18)
5.	TSP = Sport	Indonesian Football (ST6)
6.	TTC = Technology	E-Book vs Printed Book (ST11)
7.	TTR = Transportation	History of The Development and Benefits of Trans Jakarta (ST4)

#### Abbreviation

TED = Education

TTR = Transportation

TEN = Environment

THE = Health

TSO = Social

TSP = Sport

TTC = Technology

### DATA VALIDATION

Name : Ihsanudin Muhmma Taqwa
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Class : PBI Semester 11 Class G

Quirk and Greenbaum (1973) proposed seven English sentence patterns. There are :

a. SP (1) : **S + V + A**

Example : S + Lv + A

: Alan is in the garden.

b. SP (2) : **S + V + C**

Example : S + Lv + SC

: Jack is handsome.

c. SP (3) : **S + V + O**

Example : S + Vt + dO

: She Kicks the ball.

d. SP (4) : **S + V + O + A**

Example : S + Vt + dO + A

: Dicky puts his mobile phone on a bed.

e. SP (5) : **S + V + O + C**

Example : S + Vt + dO + OC

: The MPR elected her as president.

f. SP (6) : **S + V + O + O**

Example : S + Vt + iO + dO

: George sent me a mail.

g. SP (7) : **S + V**

Example : S + Vi

: She arrives.

Moreover, three basic sentence patterns can be expanded by additional adverbials (Quirk & Greenbaum, 1973, p.167-168). There are:

d. SP (8) **S V A → (A) + S + V + (A) + A**

Example : (A) + S + Lv + (A) + A

: (In the bus), the students are (now) on trip.

e. SP (9) **S V O O → S + (A) + V + O + O**

Example : S + (A) + Vt + iO + dO

: She (quickly) told him a roadmap.

f. SP (10) **S V →: (A) + S + V + (A)**

Example : (A) + S + Vi + (A)

: (Sometimes) my sister cries (uncontrollably).

## ABBREVIATIONS

SP = Sentence Pattern

S = Subject

dO = Direct Object

SC = Subject Complement

iO = Indirect Object

Vt = Transitive Verb

A = Adverb

Vi = Intransitive Verb

Lv = Linking Verb

OC = Object Complement

P = Pattern

*AdjP* = *Adjective phrase*

*ST1* = Student

*Prep* = *Prepositional*

*PP* = *Prepositional phrases*

*Aux* = *Auxiliary*

*Conj/Cjc* = *Coordinating conjunctions*

*Cjs* = *subordinating conjunctions*

IC = Independent Clause

DC= Dependent Clause/Subordinate Clause

## DATA VALIDATION

NO	Analysis	True (✓)	False (✓)
<b>ST1</b>	<p><i>In the capital area, there are also many government buildings and skyscrapers.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Simple sentence.</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : A + S + Lv + SC pattern 2 (S + V + C).</p> <p>Active Sentence</p>	✓	
	<p><i>Planting trees can reduce the frequency of floods and landslides.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Simple sentence.</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + Vt + dO pattern 3 (S + V + O).</p> <p>Active Sentence</p>	✓	
	<p><i>Planting and increasing the population of trees in the capital city area can indirectly prevent flooding.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Simple Sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + (A) + V + O pattern 3 (S + V + O)</p>	✓	

	<p>Active Sentence</p> <p><i>As a result, the soil is not easy to landslide and the structure becomes more solid.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Compound Sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + V + C &amp; S + V + C</p> <p>pattern 2 &amp; Pattern 2</p> <p>Active Sentence &amp; Active Sentence</p>	✓	
<b>ST2</b>	<p>However, many people are afraid of the dark.</p> <p>Type of sentence : Simple sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + Lv + Sc</p> <p>pattern 2 (S + V + C).</p> <p>Active Sentence</p> <p><i>Sleeping in the dark or turning off the bedroom lights will make you feel better.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Simple Sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + Vt + O + OC</p> <p>pattern 5 (SVOC)</p> <p>Active Sentence</p> <p><i>Adults need 7-8 hours of sleep, while children and teens need about 10 hours.</i></p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	



	<p>Type of sentence : Complex Sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + Vt + O + A</p> <p>pattern 4 (SVOA)</p> <p>Active Sentence</p> <p><i>The benefits of sleeping with the lights off can maintain sleep quality.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Simple sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + Vt + Do</p> <p>pattern 3 (S + V + O).</p> <p>Active Sentence</p>		
<b>ST3</b>	<p><i>In many places, girls have been considered the property of others since they were born.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Complex Sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : A+ S + Vt + dO + A</p> <p>pattern 4 (S + V + O + A).</p> <p>Passive Sentence</p> <p><i>They are not ready for that mentally or physically, yet it falls on them.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Compound Sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + Lv + SC &amp; S + Vi + A</p> <p>pattern 2 &amp; pattern 1</p>	✓	✓

	<p>Active Sentence &amp; Active Sentence</p> <p><i>Early marriage carries risks, but it does not mean that marriage at maturity will always go smoothly.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Compound Sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + Vt + O &amp; S + Vt + dO</p> <p>pattern 3 &amp; Pattern 3</p> <p>Active Sentence &amp; Active Sentence</p> <p><i>The marriage of a child can result in a girl having sex before she is physically and emotionally ready.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Complex sentence.</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + Vt + dO+ A</p> <p>pattern 4 (S + V + O + A).</p> <p>Active Sentence</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	
<p><b>ST4</b></p>	<p><i>Jakarta's residents have the additional option of traveling from one point to another.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : S + Vt + O + A</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : Simple Sentence</p> <p>Pattern 4 (SVOA)</p> <p>Active Sentence</p> <p><i>This system was designed based on the successful trans milieu</i></p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	

	<p><i>system in the city of Bogotá in Colombia.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Simple Sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + Vt + dO + A</p> <p>pattern 4 (SVOA)</p> <p>Passive Sentence</p> <p><i>The reduced number of passengers and restrictions on TransJakarta bus passengers have triggered the decline in Trans Jakarta's revenue figures.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Simple sentence.</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + Vt + dO + A</p> <p>pattern 4 (S + V + O + A).</p> <p>Active Sentence</p> <p><i>Trans Jakarta is not a complete solution to Jakarta's problems, but the existence of this service provides an opportunity to be part of the metropolitan city solution.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Compound sentence.</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + Lv + SC &amp; S + Vt + dO</p> <p>pattern 2 (S + V + C) &amp; Pattern 3 (S + V + O).</p> <p>Active Sentence &amp; Active Sentence</p>	✓	
<b>ST5</b>	<p><i>Salt has many benefits in human life when consumed properly and not excessively.</i></p>	✓	

	<p>Type of sentence : Simple Sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + Vt + O + A + A</p> <p>pattern 4 (SVOA)</p> <p>Active Sentence</p> <p><i>Salt is usually produced by crystallized seawater</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Simple sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + Vt + O</p> <p>pattern 3 (SVO)</p> <p>Passive Sentence</p> <p><i>We must be familiar with the stigma that consuming too much salt can cause hypertension.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Complex sentence.</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + Lv+ SC</p> <p>pattern 2 (S + V + C).</p> <p>Active Sentence</p> <p><i>How to reduce excess salt consumption in cooking can be by adding spices.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Simple Sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + Lv + SC</p> <p>pattern 2 (S + V + C)</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	
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	Active Sentence		
<b>ST6</b>	<p><i>The resolution of the camera recording the game is not HD and the brightness is still very low</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : S +Lv + SC &amp; S + Lv + SC</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : Compound Sentence</p> <p>pattern 2 (S + V + C) &amp; pattern 2 (S + V + C)</p> <p>Active Sentence &amp; Active Sentence</p>	✓	
	<p><i>Many referees in our league make the wrong decisions.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Simple Sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + A + Vt + dO</p> <p>pattern 3 ( SVO)</p> <p>Active Sentence</p>	✓	
	<p><i>Match-fixing is done before the competition takes place.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Complex sentence.</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + Vi + A</p> <p>pattern 1 (S + V + A).</p> <p>Active Sentence</p>	✓	
	<p><i>These three things greatly affect the game of our national team when facing European teams.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Simple sentence.</p>	✓	

	<p>Sentence Pattern : S + Vt + dO + A</p> <p>pattern 4 (S + V + O + A)</p> <p>Active Sentence</p>		
<b>ST7</b>	<p><i>Sleeping with the fan all night can have a bad impact on health.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Simple Sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + Vt + dO + A</p> <p>pattern 4 (SVOA)</p> <p>Active Sentence</p>	✓	
	<p><i>This method can keep the fan dust from hitting the body directly.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Simple sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + Vt + dO + A</p> <p>pattern 4 (S + V + O + A)</p> <p>Active Sentence</p>	✓	
	<p><i>The lungs will have difficulty getting oxygen.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Simple Sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + Vt + dO</p> <p>pattern 3 (SVO)</p> <p>Active Sentence</p>	✓	
	<p><i>If you feel you don't need a fan, it's better not to sleep with a fan.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Complex sentence</p>	✓	

	<p>Sentence Pattern : A + S + LV + SC</p> <p>pattern 2 (S + V + C)</p> <p>Active Sentence</p>		
ST8	<p><i>Some people claim that breakfast is the start of metabolism, but this is just a myth; what is important for metabolism is the total amount of healthy food consumed throughout the day.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Compound-complex sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern :</p> <p>S + Vt + dO , S + Lv + SC &amp; S + Lv + SC</p> <p>pattern 3 (SVO) , pattern 2 (SVC), &amp; pattern 2 (SVC)</p> <p>Active Sentence &amp; Active Sentence</p>	✓	
	<p><i>People who skip breakfast are more likely to feel hungry quickly, so they will eat large portions when they meet food.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : IC IC DC Compound-complex sentence.</p> <p>Sentence Pattern :</p> <p>IC 1= S+Vi+A</p> <p>IC 2 = S + Vt + DO + A</p> <p>pattern 1 (S + V + A) &amp; pattern 4 (S + V + O +A)</p> <p>Active Sentence &amp; Active Sentence</p>	✓	
	<p><i>One of the benefits of breakfast that is no less important is improving the brain's cognitive skills, from memory</i></p>	✓	

	<p><i>enhancement to higher concentration.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Complex sentence.</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + LV + SC</p> <p>pattern 2 (S + V + C).</p> <p>Active Sentence</p> <p><i>In conclusion, breakfast is indeed an easy activity to do, but there are still many who don't care about the importance of breakfast.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : A + S + Lv + SC &amp; S + Lv + SC</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : Compound Sentence</p> <p>Pattern 2 (SVC) &amp; pattern 2 (SVC)</p> <p>Active Sentence &amp; Active Sentence</p>		
<b>ST9</b>	<p><i>The smell of cigarette smoke sometimes makes people sick, and they can't stand the smoke because it is suffocating.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Compound-complex sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + Vt + dO + OC &amp; S + Vi + A + A</p> <p>pattern 5 (S + V + O + C) and pattern 1 = S V A =&gt; S + V + A + A.</p> <p>Active Sentence &amp; Active Sentence</p> <p><i>Indeed, the effects of cigarette smoke cannot be felt directly by smokers, but it takes a long time, up to several years.</i></p>		



	<p>Type of sentence : Compound Sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : A + S + Vt + dO &amp; S + V + dO + A</p> <p>pattern 3 &amp; pattern 4</p> <p>Passive Sentence &amp; Active Sentence</p> <p><i>Cigarette smoke is one of the most significant contributors to air pollution in the world.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Simple sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + Lv + SC + A</p> <p>pattern 2 (SVC)</p> <p>Active Sentence</p> <p><i>Although cigarette smoke has a small number of air pollutants contributing to pollution, this should not be underestimated.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Complex Sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : A + S + Vi</p> <p>pattern 7 (SV)</p> <p>Passive Sentence</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	
<p><b>ST10</b></p>	<p><i>Headphones can accompany us when our break time arrives.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Complex Sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + Vt + dO + A</p> <p>pattern 4 (SVOA)</p> <p>Active Sentence</p>	<p>✓</p>	

	<p><i>Many factors occur due to the use of headphones while sleeping.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Simple Sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + Vt + dO + A</p> <p>pattern 4 (SVOA)</p> <p>Active Sentence</p>	✓	
	<p><i>Continuous and long-term exposure to loud music can make hair cells lose their sensitivity to vibrations.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Complex Sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + Vt + dO</p> <p>Pattern 3 (SVO)</p> <p>Active Sentence</p>	✓	
	<p><i>The hair cells may recover, but they may not.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Compound Sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + Vi &amp; S + Lv + SC</p> <p>pattern 7(SV) &amp; pattern 2 (SVC)</p> <p>Active Sentence &amp; Active sentence</p>	✓	
ST11	<p><i>Readers using e-books can directly download files online, and e-books also take up less physical space compared to printed books.</i></p>	✓	

	<p>Type of sentence : Compound sentence.</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + A + Vt + dO &amp; S + Vt + DO + OC pattern 3 (S + V + O) &amp; pattern 5 (S + V + O + OC).</p> <p>Active Sentence &amp; Active Sentence</p> <p><i>In this modern era, there are many things we can do to get a printed book or e-book.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Complex Sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : A + S + LV + SC pattern 2 (S + V + C).</p> <p>Active Sentence</p> <p><i>Reading printed books also has positive and negative sides.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : S + A+ Vt + dO</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : Simple sentence pattern 3 (S + V + O).</p> <p>Active Sentence</p> <p><i>In these cases, the data that we enter into the internet database will also affect our privacy such as spam or illegal marketing.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Complex sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : A + S + Vt + dO + OC pattern 5 (S + V + O + C)</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	
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	Active Sentence		
<b>ST12</b>	<p><i>Social media is a term used to describe interactions that occur between groups or individuals, such as sharing and exchanging ideas through the internet or other virtual communities.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : S + LV + SC</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : Complex sentence</p> <p>pattern 2 (S + V + C)</p> <p>Active Sentence</p>	✓	
	<p><i>Direct messages or information on social media spread very quickly among teenagers.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Simple Sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + A + Vt + A + dO</p> <p>pattern 3 (SVO)</p> <p>Active Sentence</p>	✓	
	<p><i>The government should make a policy about the age of someone who can play social media.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Complex Sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + Vt + dO + OC</p> <p>pattern 5 (S + V + O + C).</p> <p>Active Sentence</p>	✓	

	<p><i>As a result, social media has become an important aspect of their lives.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Simple Sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : A + S + Lv + SC</p> <p>pattern 2 (SVC)</p> <p>Active Sentence</p>	✓	
ST13	<p><i>It can refer to a television set, a television program, or the medium of television transmission.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Simple Sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + Vt + dO</p> <p>pattern 3 (SVO)</p> <p>Active Sentence</p>	✓	
	<p><i>Television became available in crude experimental forms in the late 1920s.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Simple sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + LV + SC + A + A</p> <p>pattern 2 (S + V + C).</p> <p>Active Sentence</p>	✓	
	<p><i>After World War II, an improved form became popular in the United States and Britain, and television sets became commonplace in homes, businesses, and institutions.</i></p>	✓	

	<p>Type of sentence : Compound Sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : A + S + Lv + SC +A &amp; S + Lv + SC +A</p> <p>pattern 2 (SVC) &amp; pattern 2 (SVC)</p> <p>Active Sentence &amp; Active Sentence</p> <p><i>We also have to be able to distinguish between good information and bad information that we get from Television.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : S + Vi + A</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : Complex sentence</p> <p>pattern 1 (S + V + A).</p> <p>Active Sentence</p>	✓	
<b>ST14</b>	<p><i>You can use a job search website or visit an employer's website to find a job.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Simple Sentence</p> <p>Sentence pattern : S + Vt + dO</p> <p>Subject =&gt; <i>You</i></p> <p>Transitive Verb =&gt; <i>can use</i></p> <p>Direct Object =&gt; <i>a job search website</i></p> <p>Subject =&gt; <i>You</i></p> <p>Transitive Verb =&gt; <i>can visit</i></p> <p>Direct Object =&gt; <i>an employer's website to find a job</i></p> <p>pattern 3 (S + V + O).</p>	✓	

	<p>Active Sentence</p> <p><i>Besides that, it will be more efficient if you look for work through the internet.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Complex Sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + Lv + SC + A</p> <p>pattern 2 (SVC)</p> <p>Active Sentence</p> <p><i>If you want to find a hobby or want to learn new things, you can look for ways on the internet.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Complex Sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : A + S + Vt + dO + A</p> <p>pattern 4 (SVOA)</p> <p>Active Sentence</p> <p><i>If you want to find the latest news or just looking for entertainment, you can find it on the internet and social media.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Complex sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : A + S + Vt + dO + A</p> <p>pattern 4 (S + V + O + A).</p> <p>Active Sentence</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	
<b>ST15</b>	<i>If the patient is not treated and gets special treatment, this can</i>	✓	

	<p><i>be called crazy.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Complex Sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : A + S + Vt + dO</p> <p>pattern 3 (SVO)</p> <p>Passive Sentence</p> <p><i>Depression is much more common and it is very normal than people realize that everyday people around us also struggle with depression.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Compound-Complex Sentence.</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + LV + SC &amp; S + LV + SC</p> <p>pattern 2 (S + V + C) &amp; pattern 2 (S + V + C).</p> <p>Active Sentence &amp; Active Sentence</p> <p><i>Healing mental illness is not like curing any other illness.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Simple sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + Lv + SC</p> <p>pattern 2 (S + V + C).</p> <p>Active Sentence</p> <p><i>Compared to depression, insanity cannot be effectively treated, but it can be effectively controlled in most people.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Compound Sentence</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	
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	<p>Sentence Pattern : A + S + Vi &amp; S + Vi + A</p> <p>pattern 10 ((A)SV) &amp; pattern 1 (SVA)</p> <p>Passive Sentence &amp; Passive Sentence</p>		
<b>ST16</b>	<p><i>Many people believe that replacing the boiling water of instant noodles can reduce the harmful substances contained in instant noodles.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : S + Vt + dO + OC</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : Complex sentence</p> <p>pattern 1 (S + V + A)</p> <p>Active Sentence</p>	✓	
	<p><i>They boil the noodles 2 times then the second cooking water is used for the noodle soup.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : S + Vt + dO + A &amp; A + S + Vt + dO</p> <p>Type of sentence : Compound sentence</p> <p>pattern 4 (S + V + O + A) &amp; pattern 3 (S + V + O)</p> <p>Active Sentence &amp; Active Sentence</p>	✓	
	<p><i>In addition, some vitamins and minerals dissolve when boiling the noodles.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Simple sentence.</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + Vi + A</p> <p>pattern 1 S V A =&gt; S + V + A)</p>	✓	

	<p>Active Sentence</p> <p><i>So, when asked if changing the water is the right solution to make instant noodles healthier to eat, the answer is no.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : A + S + LV + SC</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : complex sentence</p> <p>pattern 2 (S + V + C)</p> <p>Active Sentence</p>	✓	
<p><b>ST17</b></p>	<p><i>Childhood is a time of great closeness to one's parents.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Simple sentence.</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + LV + SC</p> <p>pattern 2 (S + V + C)</p> <p>Active Sentence</p> <p><i>As children, we are very close to our parents.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Simple sentence.</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : A + S + LV + SC</p> <p>pattern 2 (S + V + C)</p> <p>Active Sentence</p> <p><i>Mothers may find it easier to breastfeed their children when they</i></p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	

	<p><i>wake up.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : S + Vt + dO + A + A</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : Complex Sentence</p> <p>pattern 4 =&gt; (S + V + O + A).</p> <p>Active Sentence</p> <p><i>Children can develop a good relationship with their parents as they grow up.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Complex sentence.</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + Vt + dO + A</p> <p>pattern 4 (S + V + O + A).</p> <p>Active Sentence</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	
<p><b>ST18</b></p>	<p><i>Divorce is the end of a marriage.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Simple sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + Lv + SC</p> <p>pattern 2 (SVC)</p> <p>Active Sentence</p> <p><i>Divorce does not only affect the husband and wife involved but also children become victims.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Compound Sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + Vt + dO &amp; S + Lv + SC</p> <p>pattern 3 (SVO) &amp; pattern 2 (SVC)</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	

	<p>Active Sentence &amp; Active Sentence</p> <p><i>However, some children can recover from the stress of divorce although it depends on the individual.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Complex sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + Vi + A + A</p> <p>pattern 1 S V A --&gt; ( S + V + A + (A))</p> <p>Active Sentence</p> <p><i>The first impact of divorce is that children can be angry with themselves, angry at the environment, rebellious, impatient, and impulsive.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : S + Lv + SC</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : Complex sentence</p> <p>pattern 2 (S + V + C)</p> <p>Active Sentence</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	
<p><b>ST19</b></p>	<p><i>Smoking is bad for their health and they already know it.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Compound Sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + Lv + SC &amp; S + A + Vt + dO</p> <p>pattern 2 (SVC) &amp; pattern 3 (SVO)</p> <p>Active Sentence &amp; Active Sentence</p> <p><i>They must stop immediately because the long-term impact can</i></p>	<p>✓</p>	

	<p><i>affect their physical appearance.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : S + Vt + A</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : Complex Sentence</p> <p>pattern 1 (SVA)</p> <p>Active Sentence</p>	✓	
	<p><i>There have been a lot of studies on smokers' health and scientists have discovered a wide range of diseases and harmful long-term effects of tobacco on our bodies.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Compound Sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + Lv + SC &amp; S + Vt + dO</p> <p>pattern 2 (SVC) &amp; pattern 3 (SVO)</p> <p>Active Sentence &amp; Active Sentence</p>	✓	
	<p><i>The signs of unhealthy appearance can occur in both men and women.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Simple Sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + Vi + A</p> <p>pattern 1 (SVA)</p> <p>Active Sentence</p>	✓	
<b>ST20</b>	<p><i>However, private schools also have many advantages over public schools.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Simple Sentence</p>	✓	

	<p>Sentence Pattern : S + Vt + dO + A</p> <p>pattern 4 (SVOA)</p> <p>Active Sentence</p> <p><i>It also convinces parents that their children receive learning as expected.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Complex Sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + Vt + dO + OC</p> <p>pattern 5 (SVOC)</p> <p>Active Sentence</p> <p><i>Not only that, the teaching methods given by teachers in public schools are mostly monotonous and only that makes students easily bored.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Compound Sentence</p> <p>Sentence Pattern : S + A + Lv + SC &amp; S + Vt + dO + OC</p> <p>pattern 2 (SVC) &amp; pattern 5 (SVOC)</p> <p>Active Sentence &amp; Active Sentence</p> <p><i>The teacher is the center and the children are only passively listening to the lessons.</i></p> <p><i>That sentence must be added a comma before and.</i></p> <p>Type of sentence : Compound Sentence</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	
--	--	----------------------------	--

	Sentence Pattern : S + Lv + SC & S + Lv + SC pattern 2 (SVC) & pattern 2 (SVC) Active Sentence & Active Sentence		
--	--	--	--

**Table 3.1: Number of Sentence Patterns**

Student	Sentence Pattern									
	TOTAL									
	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	P10
1.		3	2							
2.		1	1	1	1					
3.	1	1	2	2						
4.		1	1	3						
5.		2	1	1						
6.	1	2	1	1						
7.		1	1	2						
8.	1	5	1	1						
9.	1	1	1	1	1		1			
10.		1	1	2			1			
11.		1	2		2					
12.		2	1		1					
13.	1	3	1							
14.		1	1	2						
15.	1	3	1							1
16.	2	1	1	1						
17.		2		2						
18.	1	3	1							
19.	2	2	2							
20.		3		1	2					
<b>Total</b>	11	39	22	20	7		2			1

P = Pattern



**Table 3.2: Total Type of Sentence**

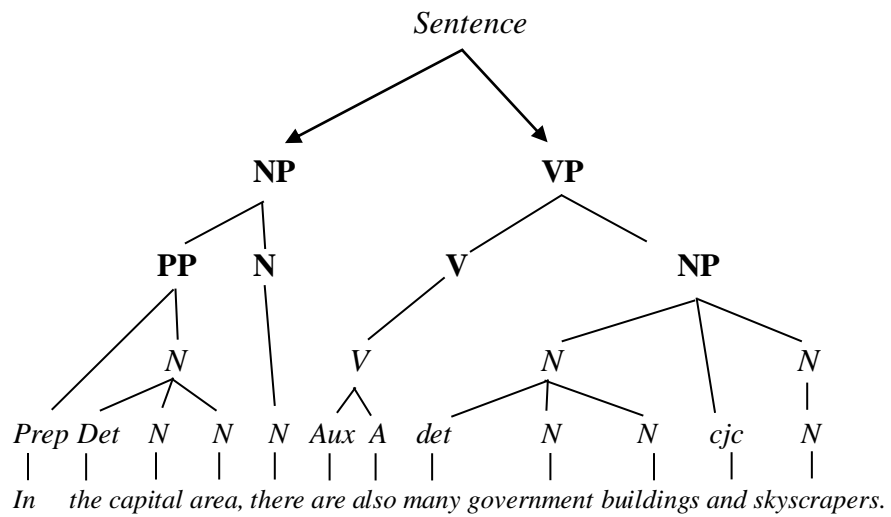
<b>No.</b>	<b>Type of Sentences</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1.</b>	Simple sentence	32
<b>2.</b>	Compound sentence	17
<b>3.</b>	Complex sentence	27
<b>4.</b>	Compound-Complex sentence	4

### TREE DIAGRAM ANALYSIS

#### a. Simple Sentence

1. *In the capital area, there are also many government buildings and skyscrapers.*

(ST1/PH1/L2/CF)

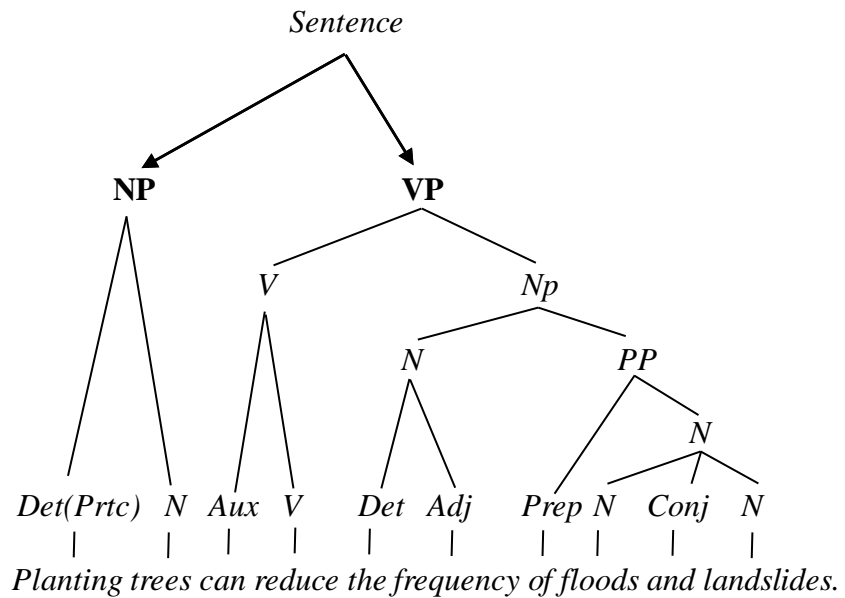


“the” = Determiner = Article

TRUE (✓)	FALSE (✓)
✓	

2. *Planting trees can reduce the frequency of floods and landslides.*

(ST1/PH1/L8/CF)

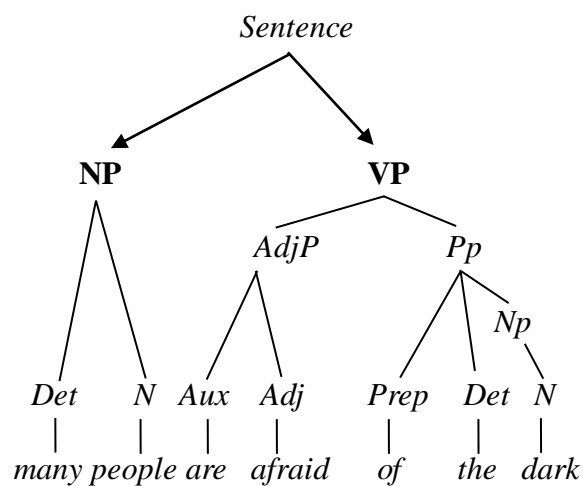


“the” = Determiner = Article

TRUE (✓)	FALSE (✓)
✓	

3. However, many people are afraid of the dark.

(ST2/PH1/L4/CF)

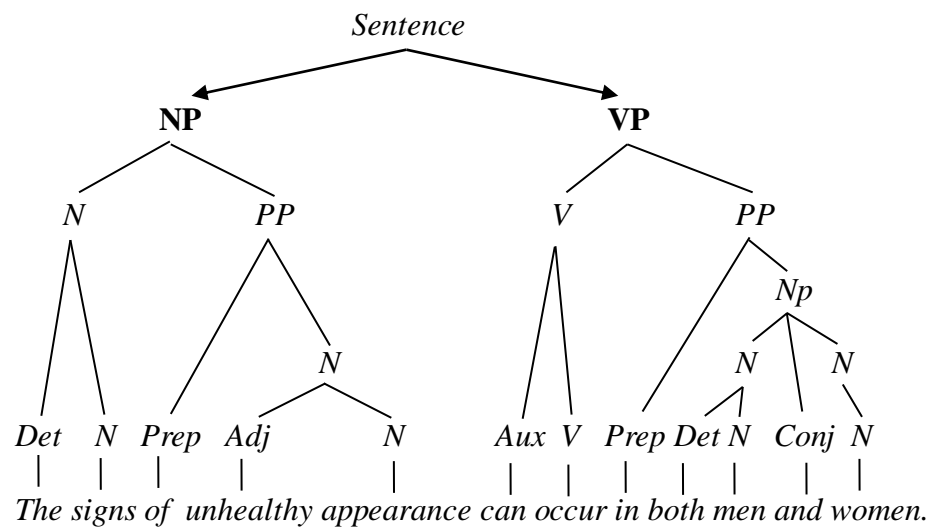


“many” = Determiner = Quantifier

“the” = Determiner = Article

TRUE (✓)	FALSE (✓)
✓	

4. *The signs of unhealthy appearance can occur in both men and women.*

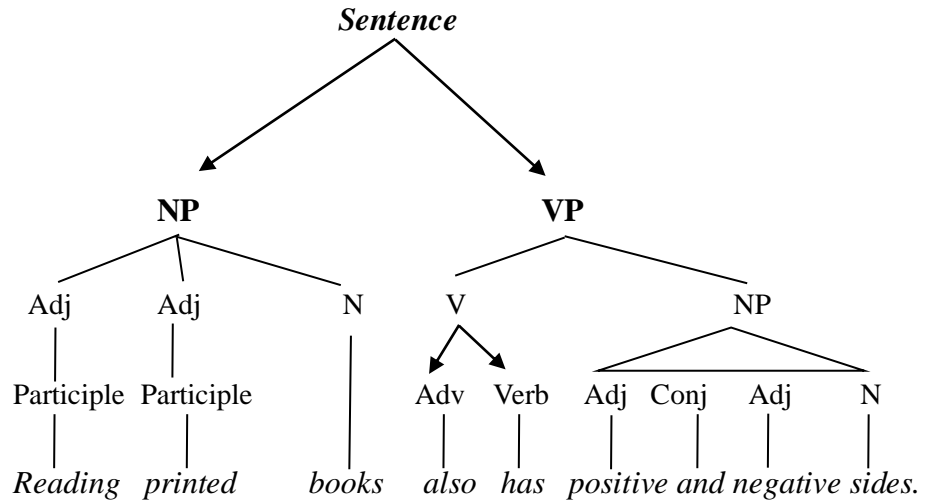


“the” = Determiner = Article

TRUE (✓)	FALSE (✓)
✓	

5. *Reading printed books also has positive and negative sides.*

(ST11/PH5/L1/CD)

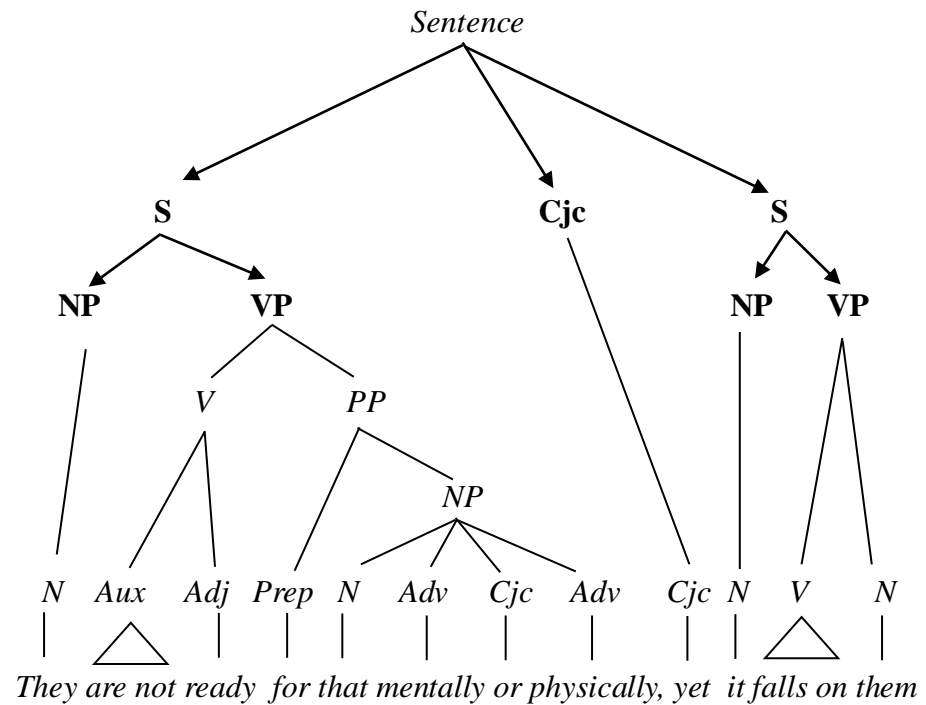


TRUE (✓)	FALSE (✓)
✓	

**b. Compound Sentence**

1. *They are not ready for that mentally or physically, yet it falls on them.*

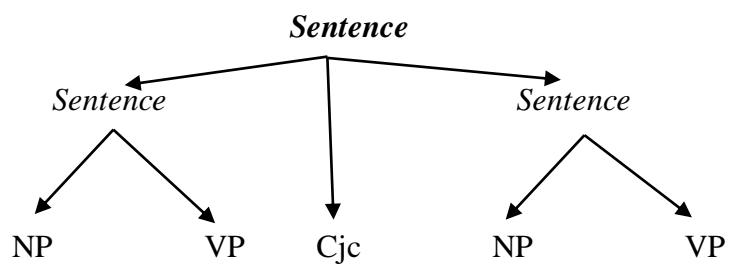
(ST3/PH4/L2/CF)

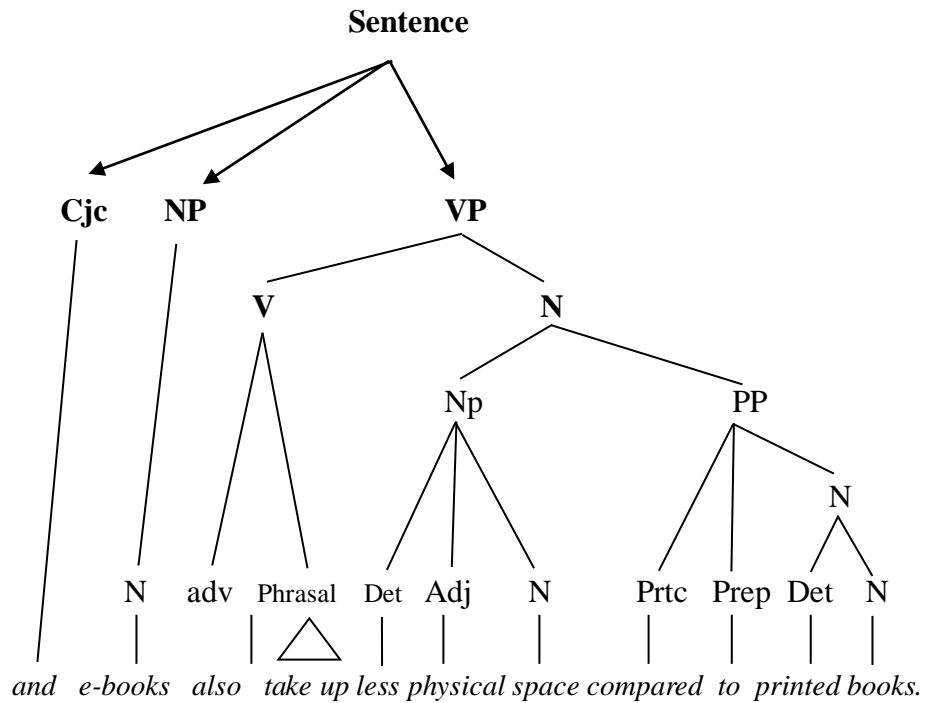
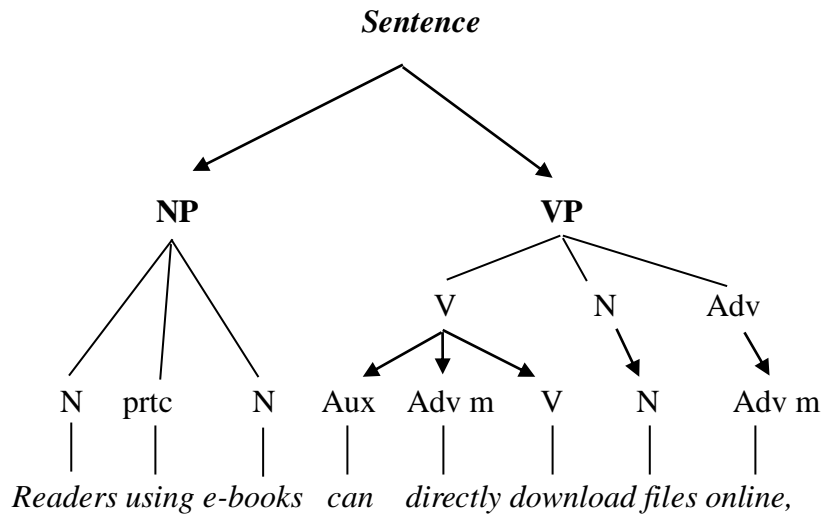


TRUE (✓)	FALSE (✓)
✓	

2. Readers using e-books can directly download files online, and e-books also take up less physical space compared to printed books.

(ST11/PH2/L2/CD)



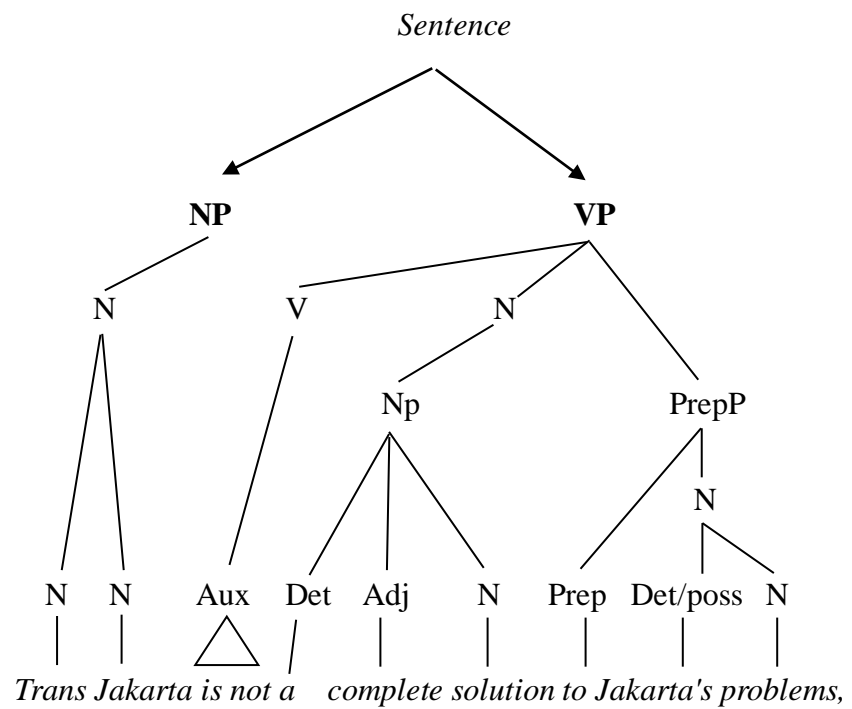
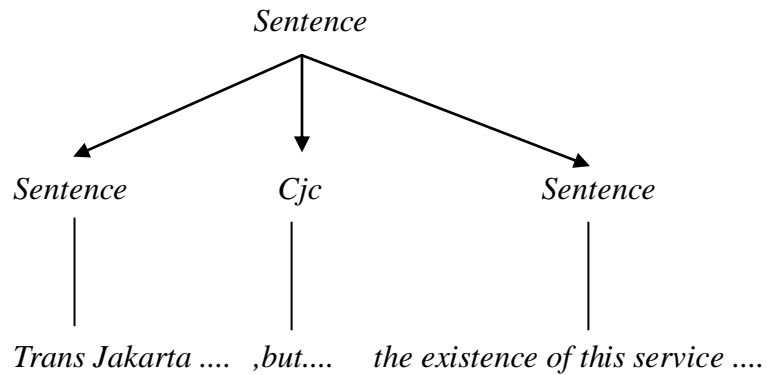


“less” = Determiner = Quantifier

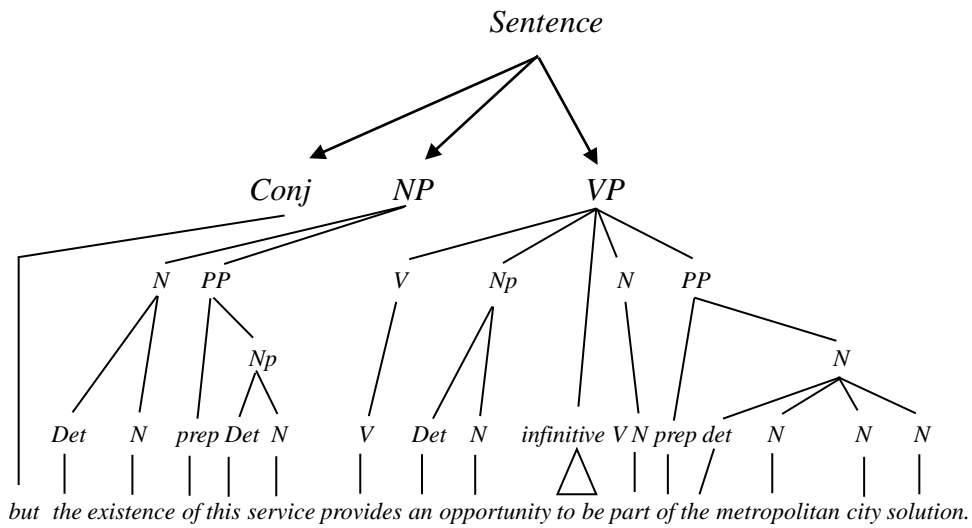
<b>TRUE (✓)</b>	<b>FALSE (✓)</b>
✓	

3. *Trans Jakarta is not a complete solution to Jakarta's problems, but the existence of this service provides an opportunity to be part of the metropolitan city solution.*

(ST4/PH3/L1/CF)





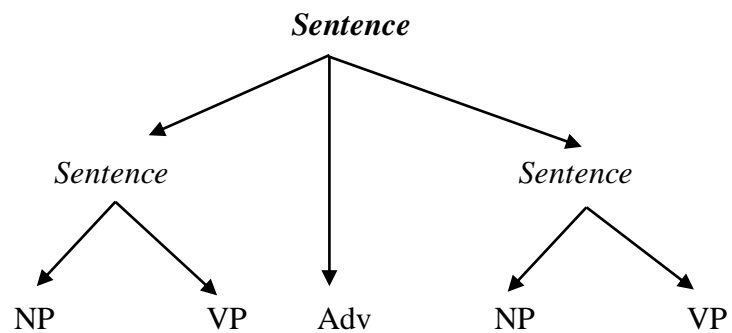


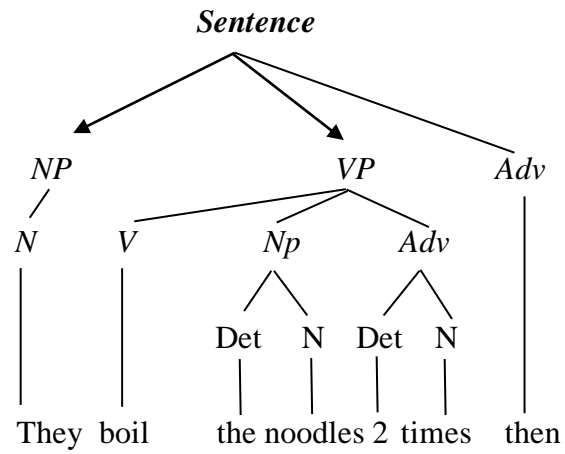
“the” = Determiner = Article    an = Determiner = Demonstrative    “this” = Determiner = Demonstrative

TRUE (✓)	FALSE (✓)
✓	

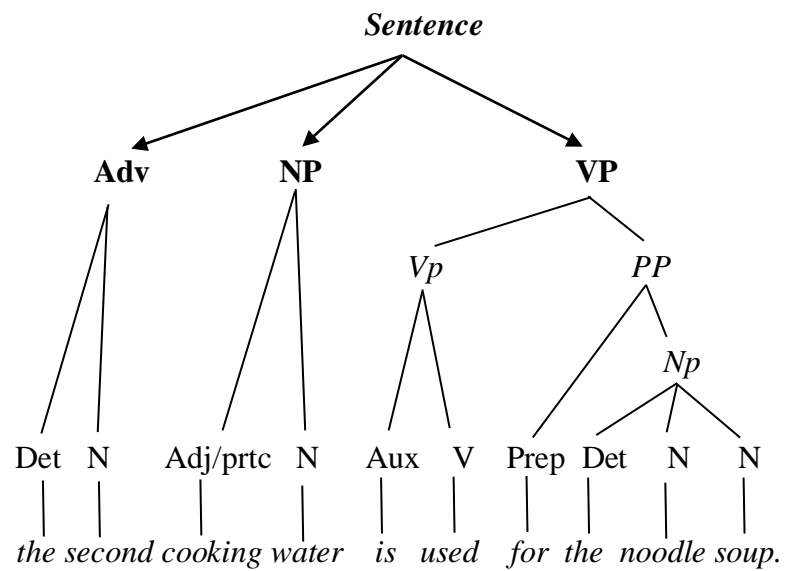
4. *They boil the noodles 2 times then the second cooking water is used for the noodle soup.*

(ST9/PH2/L4/CD)





*“the”* = Determiner = Article

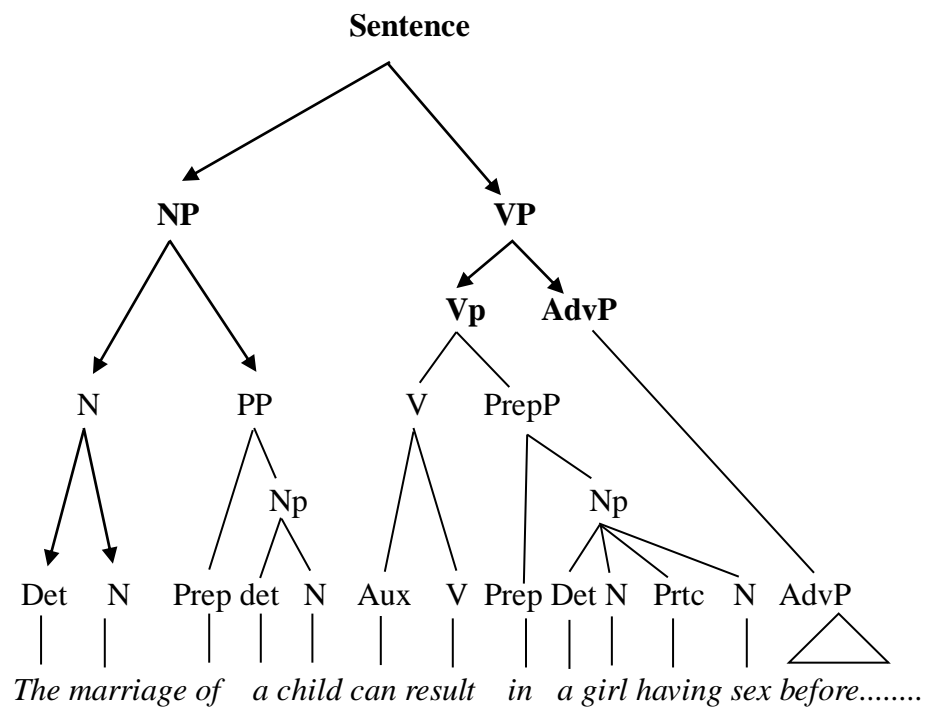


*“the”* = Determiner = Article

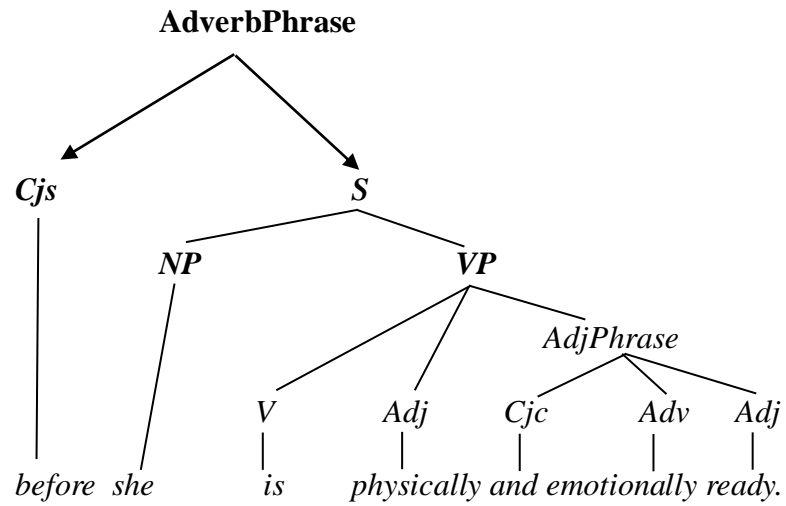
TRUE (✓)	FALSE (✓)
✓	

### c. Complex Sentence

1. *The marriage of a child can result in a girl having sex before she is physically and emotionally ready.*



“the” = Determiner = Article      “a” = Determiner = Article

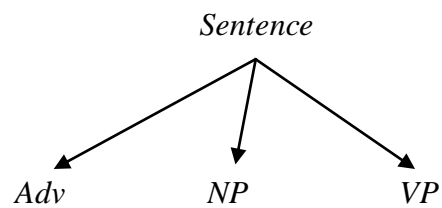


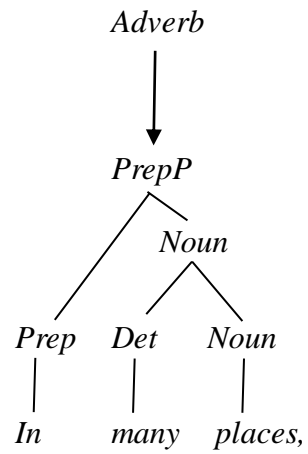
(ST3/PH4/L1/CF)

TRUE (✓)	FALSE (✓)
✓	

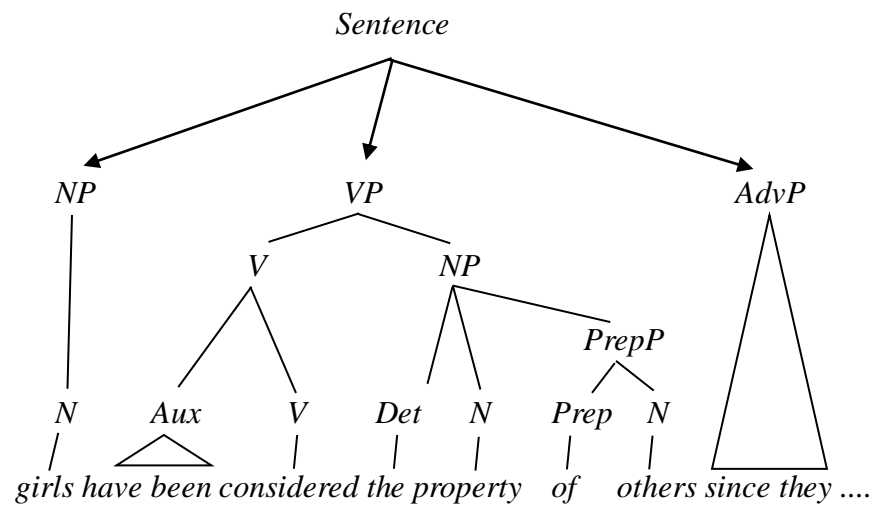
2. *In many places, girls have been considered the property of others since they were born.*

(ST3/PH1/L5/CF)

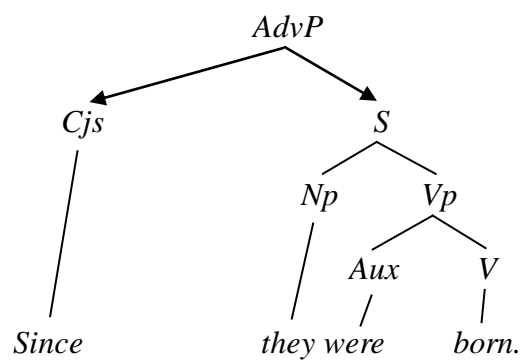




"many" = Determiner = Quantifier



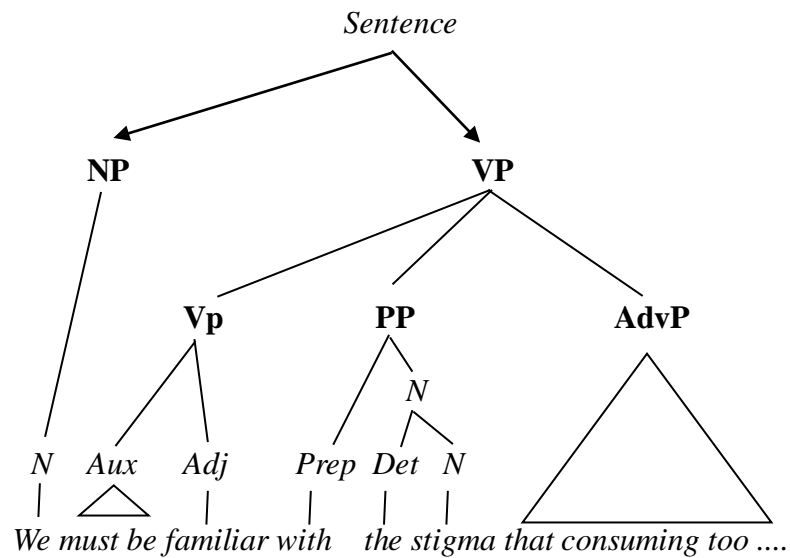
"the" = Determiner = Article



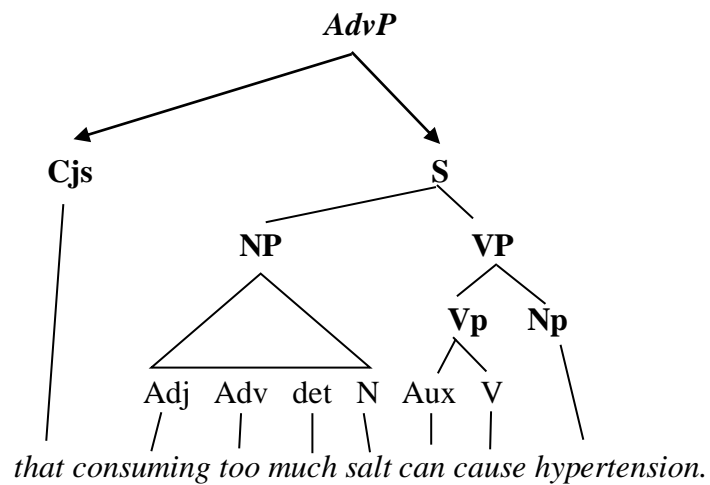
TRUE (✓)	FALSE (✓)
✓	

3. *We must be familiar with the stigma that consuming too much salt can cause hypertension.*

(ST5/PH2/L3/CF)



“the” = Determiner = Article

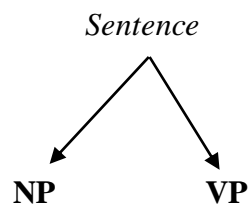


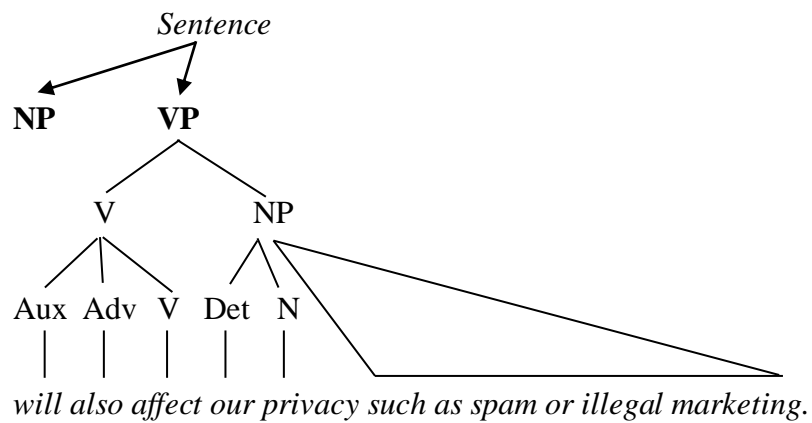
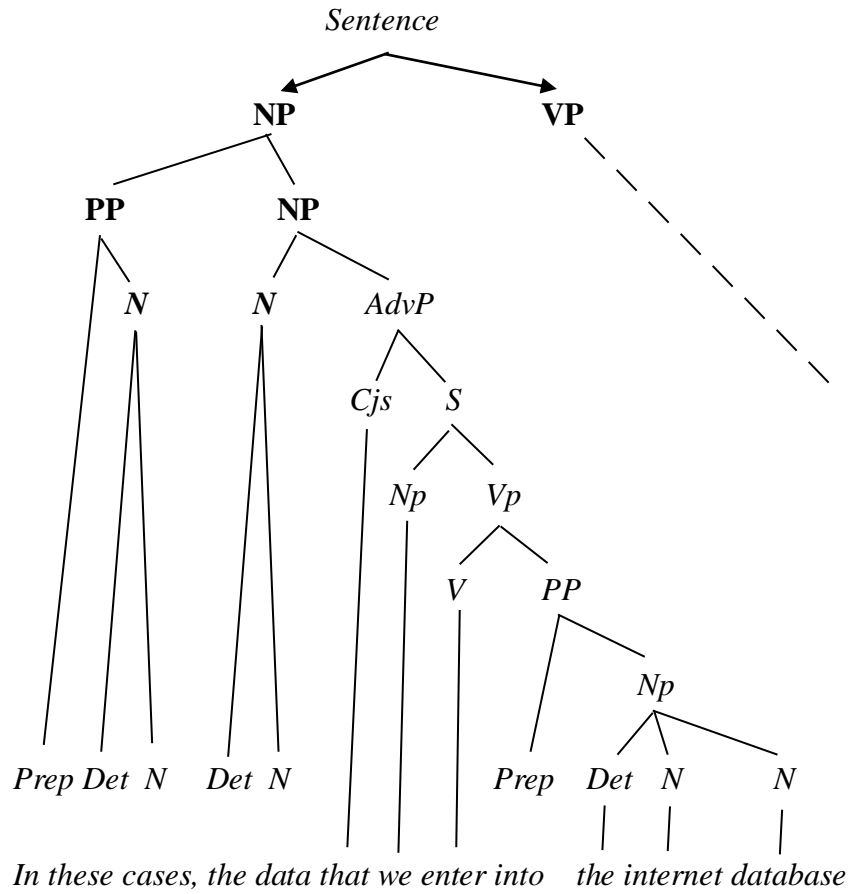
*“much”* = Determiner = Quantifier

TRUE (✓)	FALSE (✓)
✓	

4. *In these cases, the data that we enter into the internet database will also affect our privacy such as spam or illegal marketing.*

*(ST18/PH7/L3/CF)*





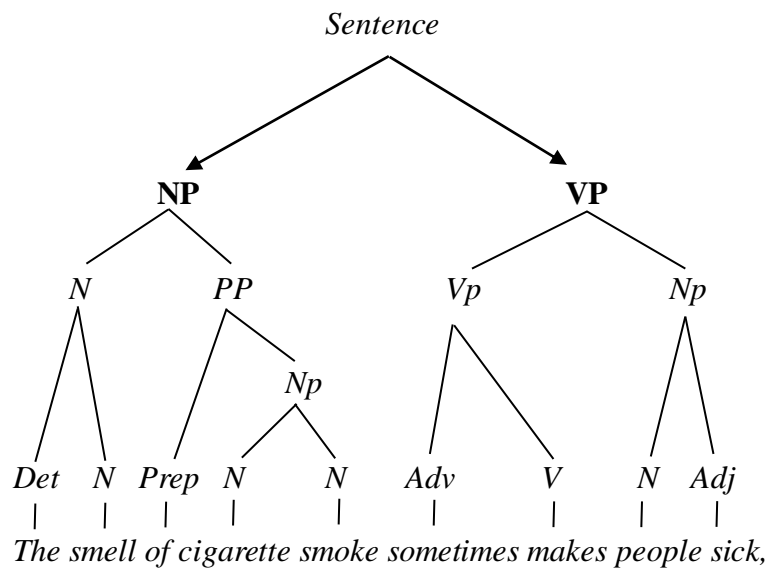
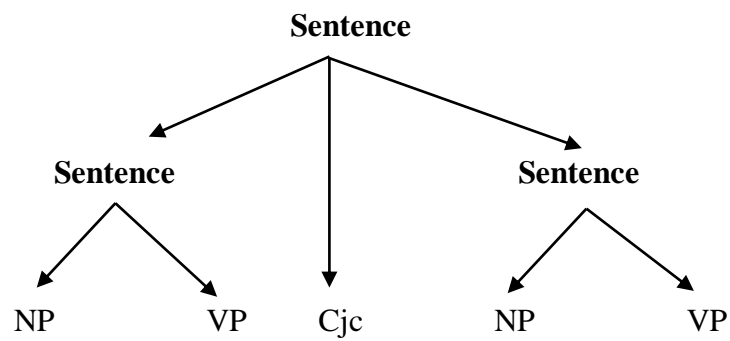
TRUE (✓)	FALSE (✓)
✓	



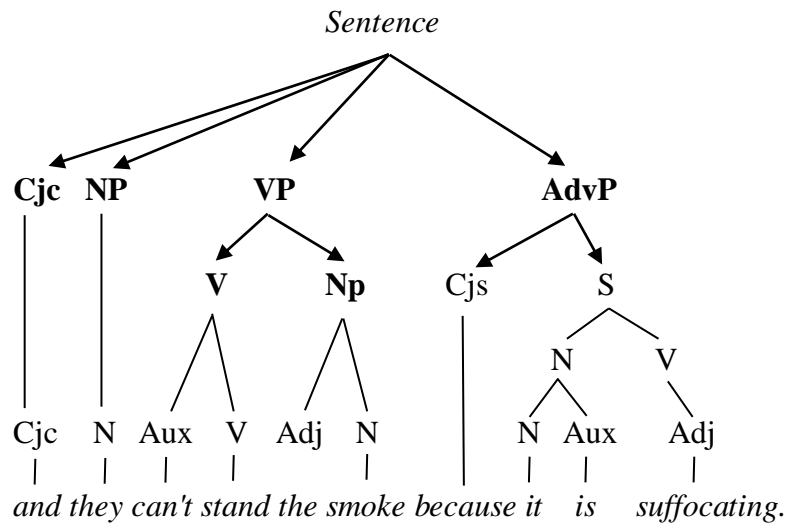
#### d. Compound-complex Sentence

1. *The smell of cigarette smoke sometimes makes people sick, and they can't stand the smoke because it is suffocating.*

(ST9/PH1/L1/CF)



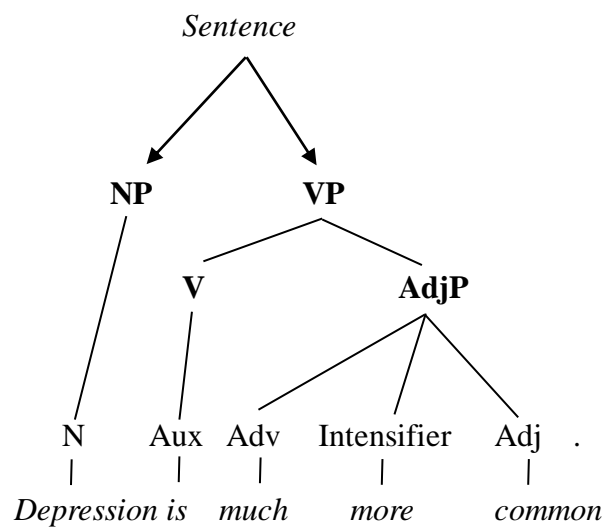
“The” = Determiner = Article

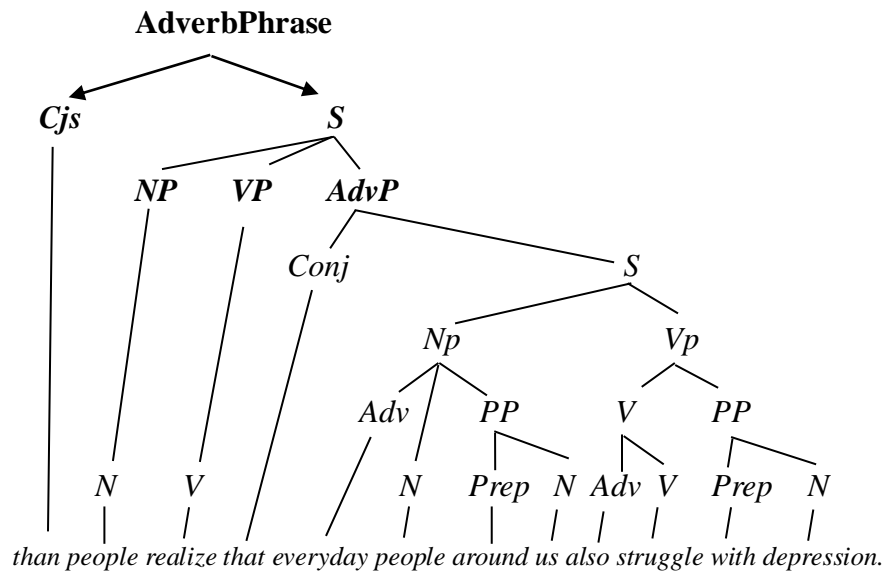
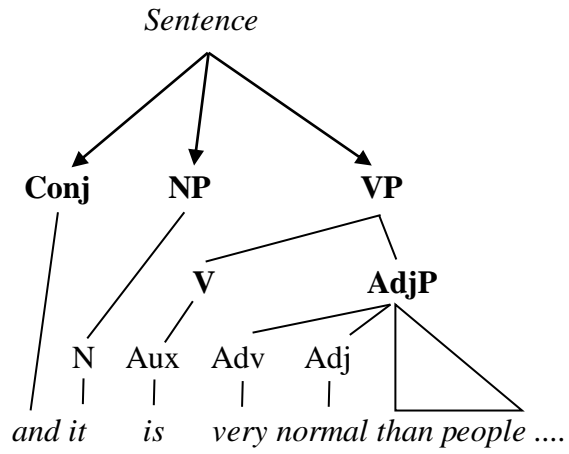


TRUE (✓)	FALSE (✓)
✓	

2. Depression is much more common and it is very normal than people realize that everyday people around us also struggle with depression.

(ST15/PH1/L6/CD)





TRUE (✓)	FALSE (✓)
✓	



## PLANTING TREES

Planting trees is essential to maintain ecological balance, especially in the capital city zone. In the capital area, there are also many government buildings and skyscrapers. PP No. 63 of 2002 concerning urban forest, article 8 states that the percentage of city forest area is at least 10 percent of the city area.

Jakarta has a strength of the city forest area of 0.4 percent of the total area. Still less than 9.6 percent of the region of Jakarta. Jakarta is also still in need of 5.5 million trees will be planting in public spaces.

Therefore, the government must immediately carry out a tree planting program in the capital city area.

Planting trees can reduce the frequency of floods and landslides. In the capital city area, floods often occur due to the low population of trees due to the number of buildings and the lack of open land so that water cannot be absorbed into the ground. Planting and increasing the population of trees in the capital city area can indirectly prevent flooding. That's because trees function to absorb water and reduce water discharge on the earth's surface. Therefore, in areas overgrown with trees, floods rarely occur because water will be stored in the soil due to tree roots. Apart from preventing flooding, trees can also prevent landslides. Landslides occur because the soil structure is not strong. Trees also make the soil firm. As a result, the soil is not easy to landslide and the structure becomes more solid.

Planting trees or reforestation in the capital city zone can also reduce air pollution. Pollution is more found in urban areas because urban areas are full of vehicles and factory machines. Air pollution also causes respiratory problems. Trees produce oxygen which can reduce polluted air. Trees can also make the atmosphere shady and cool. Thus, reforestation is necessary for urban areas that generate a lot of pollutants, especially in public spaces. Trees are essential because trees are the largest producer of oxygen. Where the oxygen is needed by humans to continue to breathe and the availability of oxygen should not be exhausted. Therefore, it is necessary to make reforestation so as not to run out of oxygen because more trees mean more oxygen.

Tree planting can also prevent global warming. Global warming is caused by the greenhouse effect. Gases produced on earth like vehicle fumes and factory activities will rise to the top and cover the earth's atmosphere. Sunlight that enters the world will be trapped and difficult to get out and cause the earth's temperature to be hot. Trees can absorb harmful gases caused by greenhouse gases. Therefore, it is essential to make reforestation to reduce and prevent global warming.

## **ST1**

In conclusion, planting trees is very important, especially in urban areas or areas with few trees. Therefore, the government and civilians must participate in and support tree planting for a better life.



## Benefits of turning off the lights while sleeping

Some of us may be used to sleeping with the lights on or off. Maybe we have often heard that turning off the lights during sleep has several benefits. Most people are probably more comfortable sleeping with the lights off. However, many people are afraid of the dark. According to health experts, sleeping in a dark place or lights off is much better than sleeping in a bright place. Exposure to light during sleep will make it difficult for the brain to achieve a night of more restful sleep. If we sleep in the dark, we will get a better sleep quality. The more we sleep less soundly, the brain activity that makes us sleep soundly more disturbed as well.

. Rest at night is a necessary for the body to get back fit for activities the next day. Although it looks trivial, certain sleep patterns greatly affect the quality of sleep and health, one of which is the habit of sleeping with the lights off or on. For some, they sleep accompanied by a small dim light.

This may seem harmless, but in reality, even very dim light can prevent you from getting a night of healthy quality sleep.

Sleeping in the dark or turning off the bedroom lights will make you feel better. Exposure to light is a key factor regulating sleep and the body's biological clock. Light is the body's biological reference because the light received by the body during sleep can provide signals that indicate certain times for the body. Sleep is one of the activities that we must do at the right time. Adults need 7-8 hours of sleep, while children and teens need about 10 hours. Skipping sleep is certainly not good for the body and can damage the circulatory system in the body. Not only that, lighting while you sleep will be bad for your health.

Sleeping in a dark room sends a signal to the body that it is time for bed. In this way, you can sleep more soundly. The benefits of sleeping with the lights off can maintain sleep quality. Sleep quality is a state of sleep that is practiced by an individuals to produce freshness and fit while building. The benefits obtained are even as important as the applying of a healthy diet and regular exercise.

There are many ways we can do so that we are not afraid of the dark. Fear of the dark can turn what should be the most relaxing and refreshing part of life into a nightmare. The fear of the dark doesn't just affect children; many adults are also afraid of the dark. The way to deal with your fear of the dark is to make sure you've given yourself enough time to cool off before bed. Anyway, bring yourself into the calmest and most relaxed state of mind to relieve anxiety when the lights are off.

This method is done gradually so that it can adjust to dark conditions. If you're used to sleeping with all the lights on out of fear, you can learn to slowly dim the lights before going to bed or even

## **ST2**

turn off some lights if you wake up in the middle of the night. We don't have to turn off all the lights at once to overcome our fear of the dark. First, we must know that sleeping in the dark will make sleep more sound and complete than with the light on. Use this fact as a starting point for daring to sleep in the dark.



## The Negative Effects of Child Marriage

The marriage of a child is nothing but legal exploitation. In almost all countries, children must be at least 18 years old to get married. Therefore, marrying a child before becoming an adult exploits their rights. One of the most common causes of a child's marriage is a long tradition. In many places, girls have been considered the property of others since they were born. Similarly, the elderly are thinking of expanding their families and want to marry young people to increase their status. The effects of a child's marriage can be life-changing for children, especially girls. Housework depends on the children. They are not ready for that mentally or physically, yet it falls on them. There are several negative effects which cause it to be avoided because it brings bad and dangerous effects.

In general, there is a significant age difference between brides and grooms. In most children's marriages, the bride is a child. Of course, if the bride is a child, she is not free to express her opinion about her family life. Then, she must blindly follow her husband's instructions. That means she can't tell her views, so there may be a miscommunication with each other. Good communication in marriage is essential as it is a form of maturity. Poor communication can cause many problems at home.

Early marriage carries risks, but it does not mean that marriage at maturity will always go smoothly. However, even if you get married at a ripe age, marriage risks exist, especially in financial relationships. Mentally unsupported men are not ready to act as husbands or fathers. That has created a new cycle of poverty in social life. Therefore, independence and financial stability are mandatory preparations before getting married early.

The marriage of a child can result in a girl having sex before she is physically and emotionally ready. Furthermore, she has little knowledge of her sexual and reproductive health. The marriage of a child is a major cause of teenage pregnancy that poses a severe health risk and can increase the risk of developing a sexually transmitted disease and experiencing gender-based violence. In some contexts, child marriage is also closely associated with female genital mutilation/circumcision, which constitutes a violation of human rights and impairs the physical and mental health of the girl. The marriage of children is a manifestation of this violence. As a result, girls are at increased risk of sexual, physical and psychological violence, related consequences, poor health, and depression).

Thus, after seeing some examples of the adverse effects of early marriage, we need to understand that we have to stop it. Adolescent education and empowerment are crucial to avoiding early marriage. Together with governments, and healthcare professionals, the role of parents, especially mothers, is vital in communicating the basics related to adolescent reproductive health norms and information. Then, can make efforts to reduce early marriages. Finally, the most critical thing is ending a child's marriage. Securing the rights of a girl means a fairer, safer, and more prosperous future for all of us.





### History of The Development and Benefits of Trans Jakarta

Trans Jakarta is the first Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) transportation system in Southeast Asia and South Asia, which has been operating since 2004 in Jakarta. Jakarta's residents have the additional option of traveling from one point to another. This system was designed based on the successful trans milieu system in the city of Bogotá in Colombia. For Trans Jakarta, it is designed as a mode of mass transportation to support the activities of the very congested capital city. In addition, it can avoid traffic jams at certain hours. Trans Jakarta is the BRT system with the longest line in the world, its length is

230.9 KM and has 243 BRT stations or the largest bus stops spread across 13 corridors. Initially operating from 5 am to 10 pm, it now operates 24 hours in some of its corridors. Along with the development of time, Trans Jakarta now has various types, such as Scania buses, Mercedes-Benz buses, yutong buses, Hino buses, Zhongtong buses and so on. In 2020 Trans Jakarta was affected by Covid-19. The reduced number of passengers and restrictions on TransJakarta bus passengers have triggered the decline in Trans Jakarta's revenue figures. Then over time, Trans Jakarta enforced that all seats on the bus were allowed to be filled. Provided you continue to wear a mask and adhere to health protocols. Recently, Trans Jakarta has been awarded the 2021 Sustainable Transportation Award given from The Institute for Transportation and Development Collection.

The benefit of having Trans Jakarta is that it is not far from overcoming the problem of congestion that is already quite severe in the capital city of Jakarta. It turns out that lately it has received a lot of positive responses with the existence of this BRT system. Using Trans Jakarta makes it easier for people to travel and at the same time can reduce air pollution in the environment. In addition to overcoming the congestion problem in Jakarta, there are also job vacancies with the addition of a fleet of bus stops and new routes that are continuously being developed. The existence of Trans Jakarta where we can start and continue to use public transportation services instead of private vehicles because more and more human activities in urban areas will of course also arise problems such as pollution congestion, lack of jobs and also the problem of the energy crisis. Using Trans Jakarta can reduce air pollution due to vehicle fumes. And can enjoy the whole street view.

Trans Jakarta is not a complete solution to Jakarta's problems, but the existence of this service provides an opportunity to be part of the metropolitan city solution. With very affordable rates for all people.

With Trans Jakarta, you can save costs. If you are not a resident of Jakarta or residents of Jakarta itself but haven't had the chance to try this service, let's start and use public transportation as our first choice. Because of the beauty of a city and starting from the citizens themselves.



### Proper amount of salt in food

Salt has many benefits in human life when consumed properly and not excessively. Salt is a mineral that can give it a salty taste. Salt is usually produced by crystallized seawater. NaCl or kitchen salt is commonly used to be a flavoring, salty flavoring giver in food. Almost every food uses food as a flavor. In addition to functioning as a salt flavor giver can also be used to preserve food. By reducing the water in a food so that salt can dry out food and become a natural preservative. In addition to providing taste and preserving salt can also be used to provide texture for example in making ice cream that requires cold temperature during the manufacturing process. In salt, there is a substance called sodium. Sodium is needed by the body. The benefits of consuming salt with a dose that is not excessive can launch metabolism, relieve respiratory problems, relax the body, and maintain digestive health. Too much salt intake in the body is considered harmful to health.

Humans are generally only recommended to consume salt as much as 1 spoon of the day. This is due to the many negative impacts that arise if the amount of sodium in the body is too much. We must be familiar with the stigma that consuming too much salt can cause hypertension. This is because salt increases fluid in the body so that the heart pumps harder than usual. In addition to causing hypertension, consuming salt in excess can also cause an increased risk of heart disease due to increased blood pressure that causes damage to the heart muscle and can end in stroke. Disruption of kidney function is also a no less terrible impact of excessive consumption of salt. In addition to these terrible impacts, there are other impacts such as dehydration, headaches, frequent urination, thirst, and bloating.

Of the many negative impacts caused by excess salt consumption, it would be nice if you start reducing salt consumption by the recommendation of 1 teaspoon per day. In addition, reducing the consumption of fast food is also a good way to start reducing salt consumption by reading the nutrient table on food packaging so that it can measure how much salt enters the body. How to reduce excess salt consumption in cooking can be by adding spices. Some of these small steps can certainly reduce the risk of negative risks of consuming salt in excess. Because everything will be useful if applied appropriately and not excessively. Start to care about your health, although it is difficult if done gradually will have an impact.



## Indonesian Football

The Indonesian league is still far from perfect. Most of the referees when in charge of the game there are still many wrong decisions. The resolution of the camera recording the game is not HD and the brightness is still very low. Goal-line technology is also not owned in the Indonesian league. Government support, especially those related to managing Indonesian football, can improve Indonesian football for the better.

Many referees in our league make the wrong decisions. When there is a violation the referee does not take firm action. Even though the violation is included in the category of hard offense and could have received a red card. Referees tend to be afraid of players, therefore referees are hesitant in making any decisions. In addition to the main referee, the line judges also often make mistakes and do not get along with each other. It can be seen in the Persib vs Persebaya match in the '70s. The linesman does not raise the flag as offside but the referee considers it to be offside. Even though seen from the replay, it doesn't show that the Persib player is in an offside position. The same thing happened during the Persib vs Persija match. Persib players can head the ball and touch the opponent's goal net at the corner kick. However, the referee did not designate it as a goal. PSSI can take action by trying the referee already has FIFA standards or doing an evaluation after every match.

VAR or goal-line technology will be very helpful in our football. Thus the football game will run well and can help the referee's performance. The debate regarding the performance of the referee will no longer occur because it has been assisted by VAR technology. However, until now the government has not immediately followed up. It's as if they don't care about our country's football. Our football really needs VAR or goal line technology for every game to run well.

Another reason that keeps our football from developing is the existence of a football mafia or match-fixing. Everyone already knows that the world of sports, especially football, cannot be separated from fixing the score. The impact of fixing the score is to make players lose their sportsmanship attitude. Match-fixing is done before the competition takes place. The practice of match-fixing involves referees, club management, and players. The bookie is the person behind the match-fixing. Therefore, the government must have a special team to investigate the football mafia.

Indonesian players in terms of quality are not inferior to Asian countries. However, the problem that our players still have is the stamina and cohesiveness of the team. To become a solid team, discipline and cohesiveness must be maintained. Whether it's a discipline in attack or defense. The thing that stands out from the European league game is in terms of stamina, vision to play, and teamwork. These three things greatly affect the game of our national team when facing European teams. Football can't be separated from teamwork. Therefore, every player must play with enjoyment and continue to build cohesiveness on and off the field.

Indonesian players have good individual skills. Many of our players' skills are recognized by European teams. It's just that often our players have not been able to put their skills at the right time. They should play as a team but instead, play alone or show

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personal skills. If only our players played more compactly and lowered their respective egos, it would be more beautiful and enjoyable to watch. Actually from that point needs to be changed and further improve team cohesion.

The government should pay attention to the smallest things in Indonesian football because they can affect our football rating. the government must also appoint football management who understands the world of football. Therefore, Indonesian football is better.



### **The Negative Impact of Using a Fan While Sleeping**

The air that sometimes feels hot at night makes many people choose to sleep with the fan on all night. This is done so that sleep can be more restful and comfortable. Sleeping with the fan all night can have a bad impact on health. To avoid things that are not desirable, several solutions can be done. If hot weather is the main reason you sleep using a fan, you can take a shower before bed or just sprinkle cold water on your face and neck. You can drink cold water to refresh yourself in addition. You must pay attention to the distance between the use of the fan. A distance that is too close will make the fan spread dust directly in large quantities. Do not point the fan directly at the body. This method can keep the fan dust from hitting the body directly. For example, you could try bouncing a gust of wind from a fan against a wall to provide some cool air. Set the fan speed correctly. The wind speed should be set sufficiently, the speed is not too high but enough to cool the room.

Sleeping using fan can cause allergies. Sleeping with the fan all night may not be a big deal for some people. But for people who have allergies and asthma, sleeping with a fan is something to watch out for. This is because fans can spread dust particles and other potential allergens that can irritate breathing. Dust mites are the most common allergy trigger due to sleeping with a fan.

Sleeping with a fan is also not good for lung health. The lungs will have difficulty getting oxygen. The air that goes in and out of the body is not renewed so oxygen cannot function properly when inhaled. This can worsen the condition and cause a person to have difficulty breathing. The use of a fan at high speed can reduce the humidity of the air. Air that is too dry can cause respiratory problems. Therefore, maintaining the humidity of the room by setting the appropriate fan speed is a must. The lower the fan speed, the greater the risk of avoiding dry mouth due to reduced humidity. Estimate how long the fan will need to be on and set the fan to the desired duration. The fan should not be turned on overnight. A fan running overnight will make the air cooler. This can lead to muscle contractions such as a stiff neck in the morning.

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Don't forget to clean the fan regularly. Dust and dirt adhering to the engine and propellers can spread into the room and irritate the respiratory system.

Sleeping with a fan certainly has its pros and cons. The danger or not of sleeping using a fan depends on the lifestyle of each of us. Not only about the fan, but the condition of our bodies must also be considered properly. If you feel you don't need a fan, it's better not to sleep with a fan. Water also plays an important role in maintaining the health of fan users. Using a fan will make the air dry. Dry ambient air can affect body conditions such as dry mouth, nose, and eyes. This condition can cause itching in the morning. Drinking more water before bed and after waking up will help the body not to lose a lot of fluids. If we are careful and pay attention to some of the things above, our health will be well maintained.



## The Importance of Breakfast

Breakfast is a mealtime that is often overlooked, either because you are in a hurry to go to work or school and you don't have time to prepare breakfast. Even though the benefits of breakfast are many and important for our bodies, everyone should start their day with enough energy as capital to carry out activities, where the morning is an early start. The energy we need comes from food, especially after hours of no intake at all. Thus, breakfast should also be a healthy menu.

Some people claim that breakfast is the start of metabolism, but this is just a myth; what is important for metabolism is the total amount of healthy food consumed throughout the day. People who skip breakfast are more likely to feel hungry quickly, so they will eat large portions when they meet food. This causes an increase in blood sugar levels and rapid weight gain. It's different when someone has breakfast in the morning because he will get a stable metabolism and tend not to consume many calories during the whole day.

Breakfast provides a good intake for the whole day because it provides an opportunity to eat foods full of nutrients such as protein, iron, vitamins, and fibre which are very important to build a healthy body with nutritional needs always met. Breakfast is useful for preventing heartburn and heartburn recurrence for those who already have this disease. Breakfast will make the stomach filled with food to neutralize stomach acid, especially after a long time the stomach is not filled with food. One of the benefits of breakfast that is no less important is improving the brain's cognitive skills, from memory enhancement to higher concentration.

In conclusion, breakfast is indeed an easy activity to do, but there are still many who don't care about the importance of breakfast. Start the activity by having breakfast every morning to maintain a healthy body because breakfast is not time wasted, but there are many benefits. Breakfast is the most important thing to maintain a healthy body and brain performance in starting daily activities. Therefore, there are so many important benefits of breakfast for the health of our bodies, so don't miss a healthy breakfast every day.



## Cigarettes Should Be Banned in Public Place

The smell of cigarette smoke sometimes makes people sick, and they can't stand the smoke because it is suffocating. People who smoke may not know about the meaning of the dangers of smoking or already understand it, but it is difficult to stop smoking because it is an addiction. For those smokers, smoking is commonplace. Suppose a day without smoking their mouth feels sour and unpleasant. Especially if some smokers sometimes smoke in public places, there could be some people who can't stand cigarette smoke. It must be annoying people around. Cigarette smoke is considered the most dangerous part of cigarettes because it contains more harmful substances than the smoke inhaled by smokers. In addition, cigarette smoke is dangerous because the smoke does not pass through the filter, causing health problems for those threatened. Indeed, the effects of cigarette smoke cannot be felt directly by smokers, but it takes a long time, up to several years. Therefore, with the many negative effects of cigarette smoke, cigarettes should be banned in public because they harm the smoker and people who inhale them.

Cigarette smoke is one of the most significant contributors to air pollution in the world. Although cigarette smoke has a small number of air pollutants contributing to pollution, this should not be underestimated. People who have never smoked are also more likely to develop lung cancer and die from rising levels of air pollution. Cigarettes contain several harmful substances, such as nicotine, tar, and carbon monoxide. When smokers burn cigarettes, these substances cause the appearance of toxic residues and can pollute the air. Research reveals that carbon monoxide can replace oxygen in the blood so that the organs in the body cannot function properly. In addition, the tar in cigarettes can also coat the lungs, thus affecting the respiratory process. This bad habit can also cause various dangerous diseases.

Cigarette smoke for children is hazardous because the immunity of children and infants is still not perfect. Besides being harmful to children's health, cigarette smoke can also interfere with their growth and development. When exposed to cigarette smoke often, children can experience various health problems. Moreover, children whose parents actively smoke will be easily exposed to toxic cigarette smoke. Research says cigarettes have very high effectiveness in spreading toxic chemicals. This is because the smoke produced by cigarettes can be trapped in the house and fill



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the contents of the house with toxic substances. In addition, cigarette smoke can also last a long time on the body and clothes. The dangers of cigarette smoke are dangerous for children and the fetus in the womb of a smoker's mother. It seems that a miscarriage is caused by cigarette smoke.

Smoking is a bad habit that harms others, yourself, and even the environment. Cigarettes are one of the addictive substances that can cause dependence for smokers. In addition to causing addiction, smoking also has a very harmful impact on health. Cigarette smoke is also very stifling for people who can not stand the smoke. Therefore, cigarettes should be banned in public places, a place where many people do activities, both parents, adults, and children. Unfortunately, talking about smoking and its effects on health is always a breeze through the ears of smokers. In conclusion, smoking bans can help reduce pollution, keep children safe and healthy, protect themselves from disease, and not harm others.



### **The dangers of using headphones excessively**

As we know, the use of headphones is familiar to all of us in this modern era. Headphones help us a lot in our activities. In addition to their function which is often used to listen to music, headphones also help us to feel calm if we don't want to hear something disturbing around us. Headphones are also very easy and practical to carry everywhere. Sometimes in any situation and condition, we bring headphones to accompany our daily lives. So far, the main use of headphones is for listening to music.

Many people use this technology to accompany their daily life. Headphones can accompany us when our break time arrives. For example, it is not uncommon for people to use headphones while sleeping.

Music that remains on and at high volume will be left to accompany his sleep late in the chanting of the song we play. The beauty of a song with a tone and meaning that can bring peace to us that comes out of headphones to accompany us to sleep, makes us love it so much that not a few people always do it before going to bed.

However, what we do is something that can be very dangerous for us and especially for our ears. Many factors occur due to the use of headphones while sleeping. The World Health Organization (WHO) states that listening to music that is too loud will make you lose your hearing. WHO also reports that more than 1.1 million people aged 12-35 years are at risk of hearing loss (deafness) because of this.

Headphones produce sound waves that reach our ears causing the eardrum to vibrate. These vibrations then spread to the inner ear through the small bones and reach the cochlea (cochlear). Continuous and long-term exposure to loud music can make hair cells lose their sensitivity to vibrations. The hair cells may recover, but they may not. Although it can recover, the ear may no longer function normally, causing permanent hearing loss or deafness. Research published by Noise & Health found that 10% of the 280 teens studied had the habit of listening to music through a headset for a long time, even while sleeping. This habit makes a person more at risk of developing NIHL later in life. Please note, that a reasonable limit for using earphones is only 4 to 6 hours with a maximum volume of 60 percent of the maximum volume limit.

Meanwhile, for people who use earphones with a volume of 80 percent, the maximum usage limit is only 1 to 2 hours. In a noisy atmosphere, such as in a crowd, and the earphone volume reaches 90 percent, the ideal limit for use is only 18 minutes. An ENT specialist at Sanglah Hospital Denpasar, Dr. Eka Putra Setiawan, Sp ENT-KL (K), said that falling asleep while using earphones can make the muscles in the ears tired from holding back the noise coming from the earphones. In addition, changing positions while sleeping can also cause the earphones to shift, which can affect the outer ear. Quoted from the Dawn Study, the use of earphones while sleeping can cause inflammation (redness and pain) and irritation of the outer ear. On the other hand, earphones and headphones can also block air circulation in the ear which can cause earwax to accumulate.

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All the dangerous possibilities can happen to us if we use headphones too much for a long time or while we sleep. Many cases occur because they think that ear problems are trivial things so they soon feel the losses they experience due to bad habits that are not slowly being reduced. We must be able to get used to ourselves and not be too excessive in doing something so that we will not experience bad effects in the future. Reduce the use of headphones in the long term, turn on music at a high volume, and avoid the habit of using headphones while sleeping.





## E-Book vs Printed Book

Rapid technological advances make humans have various access to convenience in life, one of which is e-books. This makes ebooks much in demand by modern people today. However, many studies say that there are around 90% of people who still read printed books. Many people claim that reading books using printed books is more satisfying for the readers.

Meanwhile, e-books or better known as electronic books are considered more comfortable to use compared to printed books. Readers using e-books can directly download files online, and e-books also take up less physical space compared to printed books. E-books are also more environmentally friendly compared to printed books because e-book readers can be recycled or we can read many books on one device at once.

In this modern era, there are many things we can do to get a printed book or e-book. According to The Wall Street Journal, an e-book is a text and image-based publication that is produced, published, and read digitally in digital form that can be read on a computer or other digital device. E-books can be found and purchased on websites such as ePub, iBooks stores, and others. While printed books are defined as a collection of printed pages that are limited to the cover and can be found in bookstores and libraries.

The benefit of using e-books is that people do not need to go to a bookstore or library to get a book. An e-book is easier to obtain compared to a printed book because only using a smartphone screen we can access various books. Although, the use of e-books is often associated with negative impacts on our health, one of which is the impact on our eye health. One study said that reading e-books will affect the way readers store information, unlike if readers read printed books. A recent survey concluded that students given e-books did not perform well when compared to students given printed books. The reason why reading printed books can retain more information is also that by reading printed books the reader can highlight several points.

Reading printed books also has positive and negative sides. The plus side is that printed books are better for storing information long term. Meanwhile, if we

read using e-books, many of us have to repeat reading until we understand. The negative side of printed books is that they are more expensive because of the many resources used. Among the resources used are leaves, ink, and many kinds.

Unlike printed books which have a larger physical size, e-books are very portable and easy to use because we can access them from our everyday electronic devices such as smartphones. Likewise, e-books are more environmentally friendly than printed books, it is based on data that every year the world consumes 16 million tons which causes 32 million trees to fall every year and of course leaves a huge industrial carbon footprint. On the other hand, printed books require batteries or power to operate. Printed books have the advantage of not requiring power and batteries to use.

Another negative side of e-books is the disruption of the privacy of their readers. This is based on the fact that when we download a file or e-book on the internet, we are required to enter our data in the database of the e-book provider. In these cases, the data that we enter into the internet database will also affect our privacy such as spam or illegal marketing. While printed books have a negative side in that they are more expensive than e-books. This is due to the need for more resources because books require a lot of material and a lot of resources are taken.

In conclusion, e-books should be prioritized because the e-book industry will be more environmentally friendly and have less physical space, and are cheaper than printed books. However, the use of printed books will also be more useful if used in health education, law, or others, of course, because science requires students to have long-term memory, therefore printed books will be more recommended.



## Impact Of Social Media On The Life Of Youth

Social media is a term used to describe interactions that occur between groups or individuals, such as sharing and exchanging ideas through the internet or other virtual communities. Currently accessing the internet is getting easier, plus social media is offered more and more various features, because they are teenagers or even how old they are surrounded by mobile devices and interactive social networking sites, such as Twitter, Instagram, and Facebook. Some make it a place to share kindness, share complaints, channel talent, and some even use social media as an 'exhibition' without realizing it. Even though at first, users may be just fad in creating social media accounts. Recently, a study also revealed that social media can make teenagers spend their money by clicking on advertisement on the internet. Ads that are accidentally clicked can cause someone to buy certain items unknowingly.

Teenagers have a direct influence, both positive and negative. Teenagers who often use social media can interfere with their learning process, for example when they are studying, chat notifications that come from their friends can interfere with their learning process. The habit of teenagers who often upload their activities can also be called narcissistic.

Information that is spread through social media is often listened to which leads to the formation of opinions among teenagers. For example, an official account only cites a page whose contents only discuss the sweetness of a courtship relationship, a description of the ideal boyfriend and others. The account regularly posts messages that, indirectly, only directs the focus of attention of teenagers towards dating rather than studying.

Therefore, teenagers are the most active users and almost every day open social media. Direct messages or information on social media spread very quickly among teenagers. Teenagers' immaturity in basic thinking has a negative effect on bad information through social media. As we know, social media is a place for teenagers to express their freedom of expression, either in the form of images or messages that are sometimes uncomfortable.

The government should make a policy about the age of someone who can play social media. Social media is currently scattered with a lot of information that contains negative content, so it is feared that it can affect the mindset of teenagers in addition to increasing the risk of cyberbullying, the use of social media also has an impact on the psychological health of teenagers. Psychological impacts that can appear on adolescents due to excessive use of social media include anxiety disorders and depression.

As a result, social media has become an important aspect of their lives. Social media has changed the way they interact with their parents, and their peers, besides social media also has a positive and negative impact on their lives. Teenagers also have the risk of being exposed to their personal information accidentally on the internet. As a result, personal information can even be in the form of personal photos can be widely spread on the internet. This is a serious problem because it can increase cases of cyber crimes, such as identity theft, identity fraud, and others.



### The Danger or Television for the Children

Television has many impact to our live. With television we can find some information about news, sports or many other. If you want find some job from television it will help you to find it. The function of television seems to me perfectly simple. It's to open our eyes, but that original distillation about informing, educating and entertaining will do as well today as ever it did. But if we talk about the dangers of Television to us it much, especially to the children who watch the Television for long time. Because the children have much negative impact such as damage to their eyes and others's. The statement from the result is true or not and this is important to us or not. If we want discuss about television, firstly we must to know what is television for.

Television or TV is a telecommunication medium used for transmitting sound with moving images in monochrome (black-and-white), or in color, and in two or three dimensions. It can refer to a television set, a television program, or the medium of television transmission. Television is a mass medium, for entertainment, education, news and advertising.

Television became available in crude experimental forms in the late 1920s. After World War II, an improved form became popular in the United States and Britain, and television sets became commonplace in homes, businesses, and institutions. During the 1950s, television was the primary medium for influencing public opinion. In the mid-1960s, color broadcasting was introduced in the US and most other developed countries.

Television brings positive impacts. ....

Results for children of impoverished parents are altogether different. For me more TV they watch, the better their grades. If parents are not stimulating, then the kids do better watching the idiot box than conversing with their parents. Incidentally, it is not just a stereotype that poor homes are intellectually impoverishing. Observational research has shown that parents on welfare spend far less time talking to their children than working class, or professional parents, resulting in an impoverished vocabulary.

However, it also brings negative impacts.

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Other negative impacts for children are .....

Experts generally agree that watching a lot of television is bad for children. Now a new study suggests it may not be very good for adults, either. The British study, in Scientific Reports, included 3,590 people, average age 67, who were free of dementia at the start of the study. All reported their TV watching time at the study's start.

They found that people who watched more than three and half hours of television a day had an average decrease of 8 to 10 percent in their verbal memory scores, compared with a 4 to 5 percent decrease in those who watched less. There was no association of TV watching with semantic fluency. The study controlled for education, medical conditions, physical activity and other factors.

Interestingly, overall of the results showed that those who watched television twice as often were more likely to have poor mental functioning. This finding was obtained from the impact of watching too much television which eventually led to low physical activity in early adulthood. Worse yet, it turns out that these habits worsen the speed of processing information in middle adulthood. The result found that lower levels of physical activity and high television viewing in young to middle adulthood were associated with poorer cognitive performance in middle age. Apart from all that, these latest findings at least add to the long list of negative effects of watching too much television.

The conclusion that we get is, the Television actually has good and bad impact to us. Depends on what information we take. More information we get from Television, we will get more benefits.

Sometime the Television can be danger for us especially for the children. Because the children will enter the world of electronic which is actually not old enough. The parents also still have to protect their children from the electronic. We also have to be able to distinguish between good information and bad information that we get from Television.





## **The Role of The Internet for Humans Today**

In today's life, social media and the internet are very helpful for daily activities, especially in the era of the corona pandemic which has existed for about 2 years. This corona pandemic causes humans to be unable to leave the house because the corona virus spreads easily and quickly. Humans have to work, study, and do other activities at home. Because of this, the internet plays a big role in helping human activities. For example, the internet helps students to study, helps employees to work from home, helps job seekers to find work, and even for small things like learning something new and finding entertainment.

The internet helps students a lot, especially during the pandemic when students had to study online. They can look for material that may be left behind because they do not attend class. Also, if they still don't understand the material given by the teacher, they can look it up on the internet. Not only for students, you can also get some knowledge through social media. For example, on Twitter you can find many threads containing health or other useful information created by influencers or ordinary people. You can also practice your English skills by interacting with foreigners on Twitter.

In addition to students, the internet and social media also provide job vacancy information. If you're looking for a job, the internet is a great way to find and apply for advertised jobs. You can use a job search website or visit an employer's website to find a job. There is a lot of information available, both permanent work and part-time work. Besides that, it will be more efficient if you look for work through the internet. Other than looking for work, you can also look for workers on the internet by making job vacancy brochures and then posting them on the internet or social media.

Another benefit of the internet is that you can learn new things. If you want to find a hobby or want to learn new things, you can look for ways on the internet. You can learn something by watching videos on the YouTube platform. By just entering keywords in the search bar, you can find many videos or articles that contain what you want to know. For example, if you want to learn to cook, draw, sew, or learn a foreign language.

If you want to find the latest news or just looking for entertainment, you can find it on the internet and social media. In today's world, news can spread quickly through the internet. News and issues shown on television must also be on the internet. In addition, if you are bored or have free time, you can look for entertainment on the internet. For example, when you want to watch a movie or K-drama, you can stream it on Netflix or Viu. Also, if you are a K-pop fan, you can watch idol content on YouTube.

In conclusion, the internet helps us in our activities, especially during this corona pandemic. Due to this corona pandemic, people are asked to stay at home. Also, people are asked to work and study at home. So, the internet and social media help us a lot, whether for education, work, knowing the latest news, or even just looking for entertainment. Also, please use the internet and social media as well as possible so that it doesn't have a bad effect on yourself.



## Treating Depression in a Better Way

Nowadays mental health issues happen to anyone, such as depression. Everyone says that depressed people are crazy or abnormal. This statement is not entirely wrong. If the patient is not treated and gets special treatment, this can be called crazy. On the other hand, some depressions are not to be called crazy. Depression is much more common and it is very normal than people realize that everyday people around us also struggle with depression. This disease is independent of age and affects people in different ways. Talking about depression is called crazy, actually, this arises from the stigma of society that often throws this label away. Therefore, how we deal with this is to realize that depression does not mean crazy and must treat them in the right way.

It has been a debate among us whether depression is crazy or not. It is this thought that we must get rid of. Being depressed is not something we should love and makes us abnormal or less than someone. In fact, experiencing depression is a sign that they are "normal" and much more common than they think. In addition, removing this stigma also gives them hope to fight depression and reassures them that we are with them. The depression that people think about is depression that can have a bad impact on the environment they live in, such as severe depression and not being handled properly. Initially, mild depression becomes severe depression and loss of sanity.

First of all, we need to know if we want to change society's stigma about depression as being crazy, then we must know what depression and crazy are. Once we know, we can treat them with good treatment and be more specific with the case they are experiencing, of course. Depression and insanity are mental disorders that can affect the brain, such as when thinking, feeling, and acting in daily life. However, depression and insanity have a technical meaning in psychiatry. Depression itself can be referred to as a mood disorder. People are sad or experience significant changes in the absence of delusions or verbal hallucinations in which voices comment on their behavior. In this case, mood disorders affect a person's feelings more than intellectual disorders or crazy thoughts, while insanity is more specific, such as losing touch with reality in the form of delusions and hallucinations.

Healing mental illness is not like curing any other illness. Healing depression in each person is different. Depression can still be cured although it can still recur, while insanity is still difficult to treat. To overcome the disease, usually will do the consumption of drugs and

continue some therapy until it feels better. Compared to depression, insanity cannot be effectively treated, but it can be effectively controlled in most people.

In conclusion, everyone should know and be able to differentiate between depression and insanity. Actually, these two diseases are both mental disorders, but they both have different disorders, causes, and treatments. Most importantly, we need to be able to be a support system for those in need and let them know that we are there and want to hear about them and their feelings – “normal” or not. For treatment, we can see a psychiatrist for further examination. The important thing is depression does not mean crazy.

## Cooking Instant Noodles without Replacing the Boiled Water

Currently, there are many new innovations in fast food because in addition to cooking it quickly, the taste of the food is not inferior to the original food. This product attracts the attention of many people, one of which is instant noodles. Instant noodles now have a variety of flavors ranging from traditional to modern. These instant noodles are not only in demand by adults but also children. Because instant noodles taste very good, many people ignore the side effects caused by this food and start to appear myths claiming that this is a way to make instant noodles a healthy food, one of which is by replacing boiled water that has been boiled noodles.

Many people believe that replacing the boiling water of instant noodles can reduce the harmful substances contained in instant noodles. In fact, all of that is just a myth. Most people choose this action because they feel the noodle-cooking water looks cloudy, they believe cloudy water is the result of chemicals dissolved in the water so they will replace it with new water or can. They boil the noodles 2 times then the second cooking water is used for the noodle soup.

Instant noodles that have been replaced with water will make the taste of the instant noodles themselves change. The boiling water of instant noodles looks cloudy, because it contains a lot of starch from instant noodles that dissolve in water. In addition, some vitamins and minerals dissolve when boiling the noodles. This soluble content is what makes the water used to boil instant noodles cloudy

yellow. Therefore the color is not caused by the chemicals dissolved in the instantnoodle.

If some people think that replacing boiled water with noodles will make instant noodles a healthy food and can fulfill its nutrition, then they are wrong, because instant noodles themselves are classified as less nutritious foods.

So, when asked if changing the water is the right solution to make instantnoodles healthier to eat, the answer is no. Instant noodles are one of the ultra- processed products that can cause many health problems if consumed without nutritional literacy.

Replacing boiled instant noodles is not necessary, because instant noodles contain several vitamins, one of which is folic acid contained in wheat flour which is good for the body. If boiled water is removed, folic acid will also be wasted. However, this fact does not cover that instant noodles are an ultra-processed product that can cause several health problems such as obesity triggers to nutritional disorders, especially in children's growth and development ifconsumed in excess.



## Will training a child to sleep alone at a young age will make a child resent this parents when he grows up?

Childhood is a time of great closeness to one's parents. For those of us who still feed on us. We can't cook our food when we still can't speak properly, etc. Many parents have trained their children from a young age to be able to live independently of their parents.

As children, we are very close to our parents. As children, we still depend a lot on our parents because we still can't do it ourselves. Mothers may find it easier to breastfeed their children when they wake up. He can get parents closer to their kids. Children can develop a good relationship with their parents as they grow up.

Parents can sleep with their children while the child is still breastfeeding until they are two years old. But after the child is 2 years old, he should sleep alone, and even though the child is still sleeping with his parents, it is better if they are separated from the bed with his parents. One must get used to the fact that the child sleeps alone. According to Ibn Rushd, the opinion says that the separation of beds at the age of seven years is because that age can be said to be the end of childhood. After all, it is marked by the loss of all milk teeth and has been replaced with permanent teeth. Meanwhile, the opinion says that separation starts at the age of ten because, generally at that age, on average, a sense of attraction between the opposite sexes starts to grow.

Many parents have started to get their children used to sleeping alone from a young age because when the child is older, the child will usually find it more difficult to maintain a long night's sleep, get anxious easily and become independent. The relationship between when husband and wife may be tenuous because it is difficult to have sex for fear of the child's see, and this idea can lead to a high impact on divorce.

So how do you keep your child sleeping alone and being looked after by his parents? We can use surveillance cameras or CCTV to monitor children's sleep even better if the CCTV can hear and interact with surveillance cameras or controllers, or the child sleeps alone in a room that is not far

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from his parents and the room is not locked so that at any time we can always see and make sure whether the child is sleeping comfortably or not.



## The Bad Impacts of Divorce on Psychological Condition of Children

Divorce is the end of a marriage. Divorce does not only affect the husband and wife involved but also children become victims. Divorce leaves a trauma for children that may last into adulthood. The psychological effect of divorce on children is often a concern for parents, even before deciding to separate. They are generally worried that their decisions will affect the child's mental state into adulthood. This psychological wound can be in the form of guilt that continues to exist in their minds, stress, and even depression, and is easily influenced by negative things. If these things continue to be left without proper action, of course, it is feared that this will only get worse. d because they no longer have to listen to their parents' fights or other violence. However, some children can recover from the stress of divorce although it depends on the individual. The first year or two is the toughest time for children the study. Some children feel relieve

The first impact of divorce is that children can be angry with themselves, angry at the environment, rebellious, impatient, and impulsive. Children's minds are often immature so they will feel guilty (guilty feeling) and consider themselves to be the culprit or the cause of their parent's divorce. Children feel "am I the reason they divorced" so that anger mixed with guilt arises. Especially if in the next process there is a struggle for children between husband and wife. The child becomes confused, he wants to live with his father but ends up with his mother or vice versa. He will feel like the ringleader of the struggle. Especially if they are under 12 years old, they are still very fragile in dealing with divorce. They feel like their world is falling apart after their parent's divorce.

After they feel persistent guilt over their parents' divorce, children feel depressed and stressed. Feelings of depression like this can make the child quieter, rarely socialize, and his school performance will decline. Depression knows no age. Even young children can experience depression when they are deeply saddened by their parents' divorce. The risk of this depression was higher in children who witnessed the divorce and understood what it meant. According to many studies, parental divorce is one factor that causes a person to have bipolar disorder. Without realizing it, children think that they are the reason behind their parents' divorce. This is what children naturally think, especially toddlers when they see their parents in conflict. Therefore, they feel they have a responsibility to improve the relationship between their parents. All of these things are stressors for children which eventually lead to negative thoughts.

Divorce also causes children who are growing up to be easily influenced by the bad things they encounter in their association. Such as smoking, drinking alcohol, and drugs. This is because children feel they are no longer cared for by their parents who are busy with household problems. Moreover, if the divorce goes through a process that is not easy, each parent needs time to recover so that they ignore their children. Negatively affected occurs when the condition of the home and family becomes uncomfortable, the child will try to find another place that is used as a place to share and entertain himself. When conditions like this, then his friends will be the goal as a substitute for family. If the friendship environment is not good, then of course the child will be very easily influenced to do deviant behavior as an escape to get happiness.

From the explanation above, we can see that the negative impact of divorce is that children continue to feel guilty for what happened to their family, are depressed, and are easily influenced by negative things. However, from some of the children's social behavior, several behaviors are very prominent, namely easy to get bad influences from the environment and problems with morals. Children are easily influenced by the environment because the condition of the home and family no longer provides comfort and warmth so children will seek



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entertainment in their environment and they too will be easily influenced by the association of the environment. Furthermore, the behavior of broken home children, namely problems with children's morals, will tend to be rude and stubborn, this happens because of a lack of attention and upbringing from parents. The bad effects of divorce must be handled properly so that it doesn't get worse. Don't hesitate to ask a psychologist for help if needed.



## Smoking in Public Places

Public places must be environmentally friendly and free from pollution, especially from cigarette smoke. The air pollution emitted by cigarettes is 10 times more dangerous than car pollution, because tobacco smoke produces fine particulate matter which is the most dangerous element of air pollution for health. Smoking increases the risk of many types of cancer. According to the National Cancer Institute Trusted Source, tobacco smoke contains around 6,000 chemicals, of which at least 60 can cause cancer. Warnings about dangerous compositions have been affixed to cigarette packs, but people still buy them which results in disruption of public space and health. Cigarette butts account for millions of pieces of litter annually and detract from a public aesthetic. **Thesis statement**

Smoke can interfere with comfort in public places. Starting from cigarette ashes that pollute public hygiene and the smoke produced interferes with breathing. Heavy smokers usually smoke everywhere including in public places, homes, toilets, and safe places. Because of that, the atmosphere caused by cigarette smoke is not environmentally friendly and interferes with health. Research showed that there was no place for safe smoking, but smokers are still determined to smoke in public places, which is disturbing public users. Usually, naughty teenagers often break the rules and have a bad impact on their health.

Smoking is bad for their health and they already know it. They must stop immediately because the long-term impact can affect their physical appearance. There have been a lot of studies on smokers' health and scientists have discovered a wide range of diseases and harmful long-term effects of tobacco on our bodies. Smoking also causes changes in texture color and accelerates the development of wrinkles. The signs of unhealthy appearance can occur in both men and women. Women who smoke can have more difficulty becoming pregnant. As a result, smokers show unhealthy physical conditions in their lives including other internal diseases.

Therefore, the consequences of smoking are not light. Starting with respiratory disorders and the heaviest consequence is lung disease. Furthermore, a lot of damage can't be seen or felt easily, it depends on your smoking habit. In addition, smoking is the main cause of the chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), a serious progressive and disabling condition that limits airflow in the lungs. Smoking also increases the risk of tuberculosis, certain eye diseases, and problems with the immune system. Society believes that between 30% and 50% of all smokers will die in advance on an average of 10 years more than non-

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smokers. The financial effect of cigarettes is expensive. Quit smoking if you want to know how much you save.

To avoid the inconvenience of public places, the smoker must stop for a while when in public places or avoid smoking at there. When people use public places, they also hope smokers do not cause air pollution and disturb public comfort. One of the ways to create a friendly environment is to provide a smoking room. Informing the reasons for providing a smoking room or prohibiting smoking in public places, explaining the negative impact on the community if it is close to cigarettes, and causing environmental problems. In real life, that facility is already available. In addition, society is assisted by the wider community to campaign about the dangers of smoking to children from an early age.



### Why Private Schools are The Best Choice?

Private schools are the best choice for parents for their children to continue their education. With sufficient capital and the quality of teachers that exceeds the standard in general, most parents still choose private schools as educational guidance for their children, rather than public schools. Public schools are indeed the best because they are supported by the government. However, privateschools also have many advantages over public schools. These advantages are the reasons why private schools are always in demand by parents of today's students.

With sufficient capital and the quality of teaching that exceeds the standard in general, most parents still choose private schools as education providers for their children, rather than public schools. Therefore, private schools always try their best to create the best graduates. One way is to provide competent teachers. The recruitment of teachers in private schools is entirely the responsibility of the management/educational institution. Usually, school managers set high qualifications when selecting teaching staff to get quality teachers. Teachers with competence, of course greatly affect the achievements of the students they teach. In general, the school will also demand that teachers be able to provide maximum teaching to their students

Private schools also have many advantages in the field of facilities and curriculum over public schools. Private schools are known for their high entrance and monthly fees. This is a guarantee that private schools have the best quality compared to public schools. Parents of students, the price can be said to be number two. However, scientific and character education is number one. Only in private schools can students get scientific education through a plus curriculum and character education through religious studies. Generally, private schools implement a curriculum that supports students to be more active. Private schools usually teach their students to have discussions and presentations. This is very good for training students' soft skills. Unlike public schools, private schools are owned and managed by a foundation. Therefore, the rules and policies are usually different from that of public schools. The rules of the foundation are more flexible and adapt to the circumstances.

These advantages are the reasons why private schools are always in demand by parents of today's students. It also convinces parents that their children receive learning as expected. To find the best private school, parents don't have to worry about which private school to choose for their child. Because private schools guarantee that all their services are of the best quality, including educational services, facilities infrastructure, environmental comfort, school activities, and security. Not only that, the teaching methods given by teachers in public schools are mostly monotonous and only that makes students easily bored. The teacher is the center and the children are only passively listening to the lessons. In private schools, especially superior ones, the teacher always interacts two ways with the students so that they can be more interested in the lesson. Students are allowed to present their arguments regarding the material taught by the teacher. Therefore, it is not surprising that private schools are the best choice for parents for their children to continue their education.