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CAKRAWALA PENDIDIKAN

FORUM KOMUNIKASI ILMIAH DAN EKSPRESI KREATIF ILMU PENDIDIKAN

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TYPES OF SENTENCES FOUND IN "BECAUSE INTERNET: UNDERSTANDING THE NEW RULE OF LANGUAGE" BY GRETCHEN MCCULLOCH

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan jenis-jenis kalimat yang sering digunakan dalam buku ilmiah ***Because Internet : Understanding the New Rule of Language scientific book by Gretchen McCulloch***. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif, karena peneliti menghitung jumlah jenis kalimat, sehingga dengan menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif, akan diketahui frekuensi jenis kalimat yang digunakan dan metode deskriptif diterapkan karena penelitian menggambarkan jenis kalimat apa yang digunakan dalam buku ilmiah ***Because Internet : Understanding the New Rule of Language scientific book by Gretchen McCulloch***. Setelah menganalisis data seperti yang dinyatakan dalam bab sebelumnya dari penelitian ini, peneliti membuat beberapa kesimpulan berdasarkan temuan dan diskusi sebagai berikut: 1) Data diklasifikasikan menjadi 6 jenis dalam jenis kalimat. Dari 306 data yang diambil peneliti, 107 (34,97%) data tergolong kalimat sederhana 73 (23,86%) data tergolong kalimat kompleks, 65 (21,2%) data tergolong kalimat majemuk, 49 (16,01%) data tergolong kalimat majemuk bertingkat, 11 (3,59%) data tergolong kalimat tanya, dan 1 (0,33%) data tergolong kalimat imperatif. Jenis kalimat yang dominan dalam buku ilmiah ini adalah kalimat sederhana.

Kata Kunci: ***jenis kalimat, buku ilmiah, Gretchen McCulloch***

Abstract: The research was aimed to find the types of sentences frequently used in Because Internet : Understanding the New Rule of Language scientific book by Gretchen McCulloch. This research used descriptive quantitative research, because the researcher counted the number of sentence types, so that by using quantitative approach, the frequency of sentence types that were used will be known and applied descriptive method because the research describes what sentence types used in "Because Internet : Understanding The New Rules of Language" scientific book by Gretchen McCulloch. Having analyzed the data as stated in the previous chapter of this study, the researcher makes some conclusions based on the findings and the discussions as follows: 1)The data were classified into 6 types in sentence types. From 306 data which are taken by the researcher, 107 (34,97%) data belongs to simple sentences 73 (23,86%) data belongs to complex sentences, 65 (21,2%) data belongs to compound sentences, 49 (16,01%) data belongs to compound complex sentence sentences, 11 (3,59%) data belongs to interrogative sentences, and 1 (0,33%) data belongs to imperative sentence. The dominant types of sentence of this scientific book is simple sentences.

Keywords: ***types of sentences, scientific book, Gretchen McCulloch***

INTRODUCTION

According to Miller (2002: xii), syntax has to do with how words are put together to build phrases, how phrases are put together to build clauses or bigger phrases, and how clauses are put together to build sentences. In small and familiar situations, humans could communicate using single words and many gestures, particularly when dealing with other members of the same social grouping (family, extended family, clan and so on). But complex messages for complex situations or complex ideas require more than just single words. In linguistics, a sentence is a grammatical unit of words, bearing minimal syntactic relation to the word that precede or follow it. According to Hogue (1995 : 8) a sentences is a group of word that contains a subject and a verb and expresses a complete thought.

Furthermore, Frank (1972 : 220) has stated that a sentence generally classified in two types, they are based on the function and number of predication. Types of sentences based on number of predication are simple, compound, complex and compound complex sentences. First , A simple sentence is one independent clause. For example : *A sports teacher invented the game of basketball about 100 years ago.* Second, Compound sentences are two independent clauses connected by a conjunction. For example : The game of basketball was invented in the United States, *but* it is now popular all over the world. Third, A complex sentence is one independent clause and at least one dependent clause. For example : The first basket were peach baskets, *which* were attached to the walls of the school gymnasium. Fourth, a compound complex sentence has at least two independent clauses and at least one dependent clause. For example : The first baskets were peach baskets, *which* were attached to the walls of the school gymnasium, *and* the first basketballs were soccer balls.

A scientific book is a piece of writing, usually written by scientist, researcher, or professor like Stephen Hawking (A Brief History of Time), or sometimes by a non-scientist such as Bill Bryson (A Short History of Nearly Everything). Usually these books are written for a wide audience presumed to have a general education rather than a specifically scientific training, as opposed to the very narrow audience that a scientific paper would have, and are therefore referred to as popular science. As such, they require considerable talent on the part of the author to sufficiently explain difficult topics to people who are totally new to the subject, and a good blend of storytelling and technical writing. In the UK, the Royal Society Prizes for Science Books are considered to be the most prestigious awards for science

writing. In the US, the National Book Awards briefly had a category for science writing in the 1960s, but now they just have the broad categories of fiction and nonfiction.

Therefore, this research takes several samples of sentence from scientific entitled "Because Internet : Understanding the New Rule of Language" by Gretchen McCulloch. Knowing that Because Internet is one of the best seller science linguistic book based on New York Times 2019. It will be useful to broaden student's insights over how to punctuate a text message or wondered where memes come from. It's the perfect book for understanding how the internet is changing the English language, why that's a good thing, and what our online interactions reveal about who we are.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher has formulated the following research questions: 1)What types of sentences found in Because Internet : Understanding the New Rule of Language scientific book by Gretchen McCulloch ?; 2)What are types of sentences frequently used in Because Internet : Understanding the New Rule of Language scientific book by Gretchen McCulloch ?

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Sentence

Oshima, Hogue (1998) has stated that a sentence is a group of words that you use to communicate your ideas. Every sentence is formed from one or more clauses and expresses a complete thought. Hogue (2003) has stated "A sentence has two main part : a subject and a predicate". So, sentence is a group of words that tells a complete thought. It always tells who or what and what is or what happens. A sentence is notoriously difficult, for the reasons we'll now discuss. It is sometimes said that a sentence is notoriously difficult, for the reasons we'll now discuss. It is sometimes said that a sentence expresses a complete thought. This is a notional definition: it defines a term by the notion or idea it conveys. The difficulty with this definition lies in fixing what is meant by a 'complete thought"(Greenbaum and Nelson, 2002:13). Furthermore Delahaunty and Garvey (2010:68) has stated that sentences are quite easy to recognize: typically begin with a capital letter and end with a period or its equivalent. From a linguistic point of view, sentences are the largest grammatical units. Sentences are also intuitively complete in two senses: first, may stand alone as informative units, and second, and more importantly, include all required grammatical elements.

Complex Sentence

A complex sentence is a combination of one independent clause and one (or more) dependent clause(s). For example : First, *Anna left the party early (independent clause)* because *she was tired (dependent clause)*. Second, *Hold the*

eat's mouth closed (independent clause) while *you count to ten (dependent clause).* Usually, the clauses can be in any order. However, the punctuation is different. For instance, comma rule. In a complex sentence, when the dependent clause comes first, separate the clauses with a comma. When the independent clause comes first, do not separate them. For example : First, *Because she was tired, Anna left the party early.* Second, *Anna left the party early because she was tired.*

Compound-complex Sentence

According to Oshima, Hogue (1998) A compound-complex sentence is a combination of two or more independent clauses and one (or more) dependent clauses. Many combinations are possible and their punctuation requires careful attention. For example : First, *I wanted to travel after I graduated from college; however, I had to go to work immediately.* Second, *After I graduated from college, I wanted to travel*, but *I had to go work immediately*. Third, *I wanted to travel* after *I graduated from college*, but *I had to go to work immediately* because *I had to support my family*. Fourth, *I could not decide where I should work or what I should do,* so *I do nothing*.

Punctuate the compound sentence; that is, use a semicolon and comma combination (first sentence), or put a comma before the coordinator joining two clauses (second sentence, third, and fourth). Punctuate the complex part like a complex sentence. With adverb clauses, put a comma after dependent adverb clause (second sentence) but not before them (third sentence). With noun clauses, use no commas (sentence fourth).

Scientific Book

A science book is a work of nonfiction, usually written by a scientist, researcher, or professor like Stephen Hawking (A Brief History of Time), or sometimes by a non-scientist such as Bill Bryson (A Short History of Nearly Everything). Usually these books are written for a wide audience presumed to have a general education rather than a specifically scientific training, as opposed to the very narrow audience that a scientific paper would have, and are therefore referred to as popular science. As such, they require considerable talent on the part of the author to sufficiently explain difficult topics to people who are totally new to the subject, and a good blend of storytelling and technical writing. In the UK, the Royal Society Prizes for Science Books are considered to be the most prestigious awards for science writing. In the US, the National Book Awards briefly had a category for science writing in the 1960s, but now they just have the broad categories of fiction and nonfiction.(Book Trade Announcements - Call For Entries For 2011 Royal Society Winton Prize For Science Books).

Gretchen McClulloch

Gretchen McCulloch is a Canadian linguist. On her blog, as well as her podcast Lingthusiasm (which she cohosts with Lauren Gawne) she offers linguistic analysis of online communication such as internet memes, emoji and instant messaging. She writes regularly for Wired and previously did so for The Toast. In 2019, she published a book on internet linguistics, Because Internet: Understanding the New Rules of Language.

McCulloch's writing online focuses on internet linguistics, a field first advocated by David Crystal. Her blog, which is titled "All Things Linguistic," posts or reposts content most weekdays; its posts, in conjunction with her other published work, are collectively known as "Gretchen McContent" by her fans. In it, she regularly discusses trends in use of English words, phrases and emoji in online communications as well as offering analysis of language form used in internet communications. She was a resident writer on linguistics at feminist website The Toast, where in 2014 she wrote an article analyzing the grammar of the doge meme. This article received coverage on BBC Radio 4, where McCulloch was interviewed on the subject by Evan Davis. In 2019, McCulloch's first book, Because Internet: Understanding the New Rules of Language, was published by Riverhead Books. The book explores the history of online communication in English and the linguistic trends that have emerged within it over the years, as well as the effect such communication might have on the English language as a whole. The book received critical acclaim from The New York Times and soon after publication appeared on The New York Times Best Seller list. It also received positive reviews on National Pu.

METHOD

This research used descriptive quantitative research, because the researcher counted the number of sentence types, so that by using quantitative approach, the frequency of sentence types that were used will be known and applied descriptive method because the research describes what sentence types used in "Because Internet : Undesrtanding The New Rules of Language" scientific book by Gretchen McCulloch.

The objects of the research is "Because Internet : Understanding The New Rules of Language" scientific book by Gretchen McCulloch. The writer takes Gretchen McCulloch scientific books that are considered as one of the best selling books according to New York Times.

The research took the data in the forms of scientific book texts. The scientific book texts belong to "Because Internet : Understanding The New Rules of Language" by Gretchen McCulloch. Data sources are from website

www.librarygenesis.com that was accessed on April 1st, 2021 at 10:00 PM.

The procedure of data collection was by searching the data from websites and the data were in forms of e-book. Here, the researcher found many scientific book on the digital library. Finally, she determined to take Grethen McCuloch scientific book with the title "Because Internet : Understanding The New Rules of Language" from digital library.

Coding

To make the data effective, the researcher abbreviated some technical term to be a code, sign, or mark. The following lists are the codes used in analyzing the sentence and phrase types.

S.S = Simple Sentence
Cd. S = Compound Sentence
Cx. S = Complex Sentence
Cd-Cx. S = Compound-complex Sentence
Int. S = Interrogative Sentence

5.

Data Analysis Procedure

This research is characterized as quantitative descriptive research. Following are some of the steps needed to collect data :

1. Determine the notions for the research object and find out Gretchen McCulloch Scientific book with the title "Because Internet : Understanding The New Rules of Language"
2. Establish the Google Chrome as the network service for internet access and then visiting the digital library www.librarygenesis.com to write down the key words "Because Internet : Understanding The New Rules of Language by Gretchen McCulloch"
3. Choose 10 % pages from each chapter total pages of the scientific book. Then researcher identified the sentence types of each sentence.
4. Put the results in the tables. This is the example of the table that would be used to identify sentence and phrase types.

Table of Analyzing Sentence Types

No	Sentences	Sentence Types	Conjunction

6. Then count the number of sentence and phrase types in percentage using this formula:

$$P = F \times \frac{100}{N}$$

Notes
P : Number of sentence types in percentage
F : Frequency
N : Number of samples

7. Last, make some interpretations of the data in line with themes

RESEARCH FINDING

The following table present the frequency of sentence types based on data analyzed based on the sentences types used in Gretchen McCulloch Scientific book with the title "Because Internet : Understanding The New Rules of Language".

Table of Frequency of Sentence Types in Gretchen McCulloch Scientific Book with the title "Because Internet : Understanding The New Rules of Language"

Sentence Types	Total	Frequency
Simple Sentence (S.S)	107	34,97%
Compound Sentence (Cd. S)	65	21, 2%
Complex Sentence (Cx. S)	73	23, 86%
Compound Complex Sentence(Cd-Cx. S)	49	16,01%
Imperative sentence	1	0,33%
Interrogative Sentence (Int. S)	11	3,59%
Total all sentence	306	100%

DISCUSSION

In this study, sentence types are analyzed by paying attention to function and conjunctions contained in the sentences. There are six types of sentences analyzed, they are: simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, compound complex sentence, imperative sentence, and interrogative sentence. From table 4.1 to 4.8 abaout the analysis of types of sentences in Gretchen McCulloch Scientific book with the title "Because Internet : Understanding The New Rules of Language", the totals of sentence used are three hundred and six. The types of sentence used include all types of sentence, simple, compound, complex, compound complex, imperative, and interrogative.

In Gretchen McCulloch Scientific book with the title "Because Internet : Understanding The New Rules of Language" the frequency of using types of sentence is dominated by simple sentence and followed by complex sentence. With the number of each sentence type are that simple sentences are one hundred-seven, complex sentences are seventy-three, compound sentences are sixty-five, compound complex sentence are forty-nine, interrogative sentence are eleven and imperative sentence is only one. Whereas, the percentages of simple sentence are 34,97%, complex sentence are 23,86%, compound sentence are 21,2%, compound complex are 16,01%, interrogative sentence are 3,59%, and imperative sentence are 0,33%.

CONCLUSIONS

Having analyzed the data as stated in the previous chapter of this study, the researcher makes some conclusions based on the findings and the discussions as follows: 1)The data were classified into 6 types in sentence types. From 306 data which are taken by the researcher, 107 (34,97%) data belongs to simple sentences sentences, 73 (23,86%) data belongs to complex sentences, 65 (21,2%) data belongs to compound sentences, 49 (16,01%) data belongs to compound complex sentence sentences, 11 (3,59%) data belongs to interrogative sentences, and 1 (0,33%) data belongs to imperative sentence. The dominant types of sentence of this scientific book is simple sentences.

Sentence Types can be applied by teachers in teaching grammar. They can use the example of sentence types In Gretchen McCulloch Scientific book with the title "Because Internet : Understanding The New Rules of Language" to teach the student how to understand every sentence in learning grammar. The student can make a sentence if students can understand the structure of sentence correctly.

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