CAKRAWALA PENDIDIKAN

FORUM KOMUNIKASI ILMIAH DAN EKSPRESI KREATIF ILMU PENDIDIKAN

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Forum Komunikasi Ilmiah dan Ekspresi Kreatif Ilmu Pendidikan

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Penyunting menerima artikel yang belum pernah diterbitkan di media cetak yang lainnya. Syarat-syarat, format dan aturan tata tulis artikel dapat diperiksa pada *Petunjuk bagi Penulis* di sampul belakang dalam jurnal ini. Artikel yang masuk akan ditelaah oleh Tim Penyunting dan Mitra Bestari untuk dinilai kelayakannya. Tim akan melakukan perubahan tata letak dan tata bahasa yang diperlukan tanpa mengubah maksud dan isinya.

Petunjuk Penulisan Cakrawala Pendidikan

1. Artikel belum pernah diterbitkan di media cetak yang lainnya.
2. Artikel diketik dengan memperhatikan aturan tentang penggunaan tanda baca dan ejaan yang baik dan benar sesuai *Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia yang Disempurnakan (Depdikbud, 1987)*
3. Pengetikan Artikel dalam format Microsoft Word, ukuran kertas A4, spasi 1.5, jenis huruf *Times New Roman*; ukuran huruf 12. Dengan jumlah halaman; 10 – 20 halaman.
4. Artikel yang dimuat dalam Jurnal ini meliputi tulisan tentang hasil penelitian, gagasan konseptual, kajian dan aplikasi teori, tinjauan kepustakaan, dan tinjauan buku baru.
5. Artikel ditulis dalam bentuk esai, disertai judul sub bab (heading) masing-masing bagian, kecuali bagian pendahuluan yang disajikan tanpa judul sub bab. Peringkat judul sub bab dinyatakan dengan jenis huruf yang berbeda, letaknya rata tepi kiri halaman, dan tidak menggunakan nomor angka, sebagai berikut:

   PERINGKAT 1 (HURUF BESAR SEMUA TEBAL, RATA TEPI KIRI)
   Peringkat 2 (Huruf Besar-kecil Tebal, Rata Tepi Kiri)
   Peringkat 3 (*Huruf Besar-kecil Tebal, Miring, Rata Tepi Kiri*)

6. Artikel konseptual meliputi; (a) judul, (b) nama penulis, (c) abstrak dalam bahasa Indonesia dan Inggris (maksimal 200 kata), (d) kata kunci, (e) identitas penulis (tanpa gelar akademik), (f) pendahuluan yang berisi latar belakang dan tujuan atau ruang lingkup tulisan, (g) isi/pembahasan (terbagi atas sub-sub judul), (h) penutup, dan (i) daftar rujukan. Artikel hasil penelitian disajikan dengan sistematika: (a) judul, (b) nama-nama peneliti, (c) abstrak dalam bahasa Indonesia dan Inggris (maksimal 200 kata), (d) kata kunci, (e) identitas penulis (tanpa gelar akademik), (f) pendahuluan yang berisi pembahasan kepustakaan dan tujuan penelitian, (g) metode, (h) hasil, (i) pembahasan (j) kesimpulan dan saran, dan (k) daftar rujukan.
7. Daftar rujukan disajikan mengikuti tata cara seperti contoh berikut dan diurutkan secara alfabetis dan kronologis.

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Daftar Isi

SENTENCES AND PHRASES IN THE BOOK OF THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF ONLINE LEARNING BY TERRY ANDERSON

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan jenis-jenis kalimat dan frase yang sering digunakan dalam buku The Theory and Practice of Online Learning karya Terry Anderson. Dalam pengajaran Writing guru akan mengajar secara efektif jika guru menguasai pemahaman tata bahasa dan sintaksis. Penelitian ini termasuk penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif karena menghasilkan data deskriptif dan menggambarkan fenomena yang ada di buku. Data diperoleh dengan cara pengambilan sampel buku yang diperlukan untuk menganalisis dan memahami dalam buku IPA untuk membuat pemahaman siswa dalam proses belajar mengajar. Teori dan Praktik Pembelajaran Online Terry Anderson dan meletakkan data pada Tabel, menganalisisnya dan membuat kesimpulan. Berdasarkan analisis penelitian ada Empat Jenis kalimat yang dianalisis, yaitu: Kalimat sederhana, Kalimat majemuk, Kalimat kompleks, dan Kalimat Majemuk; frekuensi penggunaan jenis kalimat didominasi oleh kalimat kompleks diikuti oleh kalimat sederhana, kalimat majemuk setara, dan kalimat majemuk.

Kata Kunci: *Analisis Sintaksis, Kalimat, Frasa, Buku Sains*

Abstract: This study aimed to find the types of sentence and phrase are frequently used in the book of The Theory and Practice of Online Learning by Terry Anderson. In the teaching writing the teacher will teach effectively if the teacher mastered grammatical and syntactical understanding. Those are necessary to analyze and understanding in science book to make the student understanding in the teaching and learning process. The research belongs to descriptive quantitative research because it produces descriptive data and describes the phenomenon in the book. The data was obtained by sampling of book the Theory and Practice of Online Learning by Terry Anderson and put the data on the Tables, analyzed them and made conclusion. Based on the analysis of the study there was Four Types of sentences analyzed, they are: Simple sentence, Compound sentence, Complex sentence, and Compound complex sentence; the frequency of using types of sentence is dominated by complex sentence followed by simple sentence, compound complex sentence, and compound sentence.

Keywords: *Syntactical Analysis, Sentence, Phrase, Science Book*

INTRODUCTION

A sentence must have a subject and a verb, but it may or may not have an object. Seaton and Mew (2007: 139) stated that, a sentence is a group of words that

express a complete though. According to Frank (1972: 220) a sentence generally classified in two types. It can be divided into four categories; they are declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, imperative sentence and exclamatory sentence. The second one is its structure. It also support by Murphy (2003: 224). According to him sentence structural is divided into four categories, they are simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound complex sentence. According to Hogue, Ann. (2007) says that there are four kinds of sentences in English, they are: simple sentence, compound sentence, complex and compound-complex sentence. First, a simple sentence is one independent clause. For example : *A sports teacher invented the game of basket ball 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 baskets were peach baskets, which were attached to the walls of the school gymnasium and the first basketballs were soccer balls.* "And sometimes some sentence content some A sentence usually has many phrases and a phrase is part of a sentence" Houge, Ann (2003). Considering English Department

Education study program students are prepared to be English teachers, they should have good competence in all skill in English. Especially in writing, the teacher will teach effectively if the teacher mastered grammatical and syntactical understanding. Those are necessary to analyze and understanding in science book to make the student understanding in the teaching and learning process.

A Science book is a work of nonfiction. 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. Therefore, this research takes an example of scientific book. The theory and Practice of Online Learning edited by Terry Anderson is one of the scientific book in which it describes about online education.

The current study focuses on Sentence and Phrase in the book of the Theory and Practice of Online Learning by Terry Anderson. The previous related studies done by Lutfizul Hijah Syafi'I on 2020 have investigated the same topic but for Speech However, the present study has been in the context scientific book with the title Theory and Practice of Online Learning by Terry Anderson and has aimed to answer the following research questions: 1) What types of sentence are found in

Theory and Practice of Online Learning by Terry Anderson? 2) What types of phrase are found in Theory and Practice of Online Learning by Terry Anderson? 3) What types of sentence and phrase are frequently used in Theory and Practice of Online Learning by Terry Anderson?

LITERATURE REVIEW
Sentence
Seaton and Mew (2007: 139) stated that, a sentence is a group of words that express a complete though. Mas'ud (2010) states Sentence is a set of words that have at least one subject and one predicate and contain complete meaning. In line Hogue (2003) has stated that "A sentence has two main part : a subject and 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. In addition, Hornby (2000) states the sentence is a set of work expressing a statement, a question or an order, usually containing a subject and a verb. Furthermore, according to Andersen (2014: 1) In short, sentence is simply defined as a group of words which make a complete thought.
According to Frank (1972: 220) a sentence generally classified in two types. It can be divided by its function and its structural. The first is its functional. These functional are divided into four categories, the author are declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, imperative sentence and exclamatory sentence.

The second one is its structure. It also support by Murphy (2003: 224). According to him, sentence structural is divided into four categories :
1. Simple Sentence
Simple sentence is a sentence that contains a subject and a predicate. It communicates one complete idea as an independent clause. It is a complete sentence. A simple sentence consists of one independent clause and no dependent clauses. It may contain phrases and have more than one subject or verb. Simple sentence is the smallest sentence-unit. Simple sentence is a sentence that contains a subject and a predicate. It communicates one complete idea as an independent clause. It is a complete sentence. A simple sentence consists of one independent clause and no dependent clauses. It may contain phrases and have more than one subject or verb. Simple sentence is the smallest sentence-unit.
2. Compound Sentence
A compound sentence is the logical combination of two complete thoughts or independent clauses to form one sentence. In a compound sentence, there is no single main clause with subordinate clauses depending on it: all the clauses are of equal importance and can stand on their own, though of course the author follow a logical order as required by the context. We often refer to clauses in a compound sentence as **co-ordinate main clauses.** The coordinating conjunction which can be used to

form compound sentences are: and, an then, but, for, nor, or, so, yet, either or, neither nor, not only but also. It is usually linked by a coordinating conjunction or a semicolon, but subordinating conjunctions used in a complex sentence can be used as coordinators as well to form a compound sentence as it were.

3. Complex Sentence

A complex sentence is one in which the control unit has a support unit added to it. A support unit is a group of words supporting the meaning of the control unit by adding more meanings to it. Complex sentence can be formed in two ways: 1) By joining subordinate clauses to the main clause with conjunctions. Example: The alarm was raised (main clause) as soon as the fire was discovered (subordinate clause); 2) By using infinitive or participle constructions. It is a sentence which consists of one main clause and one or more subordinate clause namely adjective clause, noun clause, and adverbial clause. The independent clause is connected the main clause by a subordination conjunction. Subordination involves two ideas, one of which is more important than the other. The more important idea is placed in the independent or main clause. These sentences can be joined by using adverb clause such as *when, while, because, although, if, so* and *that,* adjective clause such as *who, whom, which, whose,* and *that* and noun clause such as *that, whether* or *if.*

4. Compound Complex Sentence

A compound-complex sentence is a sentence that consists of two or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses. Compound-complex sentence consists of minimum two main clauses that connected by coordinate conjunctions, such as *and, but, or,* and *so* or we called it compound sentence, and minimum one dependent clause after subordinate conjunction, such as *whenever, although,* and *whenever.*

Phrase

According to Crowgey (2012), a phrase is a string o (one or more) words that functions as syntactic unit (or constituent). According to Simmons(2014), a phrase is two or more words that do not contain the subject-verb pair necessary to form a clause. Frank (1972) states "A phrase consists of a group of words performing a single function". According to Hogue (2003) "A sentence usually has many phrases and a phrase is part of a sentence". So, a phrase is a group of words that go together, but do not make a complete sentence.

1. Noun Phrase

Noun Phrase is a result of combining noun or pronoun that functions as a head on that phrase. It also means, Noun phrase is a noun that is formed from more than one word. The frame is not only the original noun but can also be adverb, verb, and the like. Although formed by words other than nouns, the nature of noun phrases remains as a noun.

2. Infinitive Phrase

Infinitive phrase is a combination of infinitive objects and modifiers. It also means, infinitive phrase is a group of words that uses an infinitive ("to + verb). An infinitive is a verbal (a word that expresses action); so, an infinitive phrase has the same role of expressing action in a sentence.

3. Gerund Phrase

Gerund phrase is a combination of gerund, object and S modifier. Gerund phrase in a sentence functions as a noun. It also means, Gerund phrase is a simple form of a noun phrase that begins with the basic shape of a gerund. Gerund is derived from the verb added -ing and has the function as a noun (noun). Whereas the arrangement of gerund phrases comes from the word gerund combined with object and modifier.

4. Prepositional Phrase

Prepositional phrase is a combination of prepositions (prepositions) and objects. The object can be noun. It also means prepositional phrase is a prepositional phrase has many purposes.

5. Participial Phrase

Participial phrase is a combination of present (-ing) or past participle (-ed) with direct objects and modifiers. It functions as verb or adjective. Sometimes it begins with a subordinating conjunction Some - ing and-ed phrase act like adjective.

6. Appositive Phrase

Appositive phrase is noun phrase, gerund phrase, or infinitive phrase that serve to explain noun or other pronoun. It also means, Appositive phrase is a noun (pronoun) or pronoun which is used to explain noun or any other pronoun. Appositive is also often accompanied by a word that explains the appositive in the form of a modifier, then forms the appositive phrase.

7. Adjective Phrase

It is a prepositional phrase that modifies a noun or pronoun (Warriner, 1982: 78).
Example; 1) The beacon *from the light house* stayed on all night. (The adjective phrase modify the beacon, telling that the beacon stayed on all night.) 2) The players *on their versity* are bigger than our players. (The adjective phrase modify the players, telling that the players are bigger than our players.)

8. Adverb Phrase

It is a prepositional phrase that modifies a verb, adjective, or an adverb (Warriner, 1982: 81) Example; 1) the snow fell *like feathers*. (The adverb phrase modifies the verb fell, telling how the snow fell.) 2) Her dress is too long in the back. (The adverb phrase modifies the adjective long, telling where the dress is too long.)

9. Verb Phrase

It is formed from verb and modifies by adverbs and may have complement (Romiyati, 2003: 20). Example: 1) Inne *was finished her study by the time; 2)* David *gave Mary a book*.

Science 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 specific 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, the author 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.

The Review of "Theory and Practice of Online Learning" by Terry Anderson

The theory and Practice of online learning by Terry Anderson was collecting eighteen articles focusing on different aspects of online teaching. As Anderson pointed out, the book was written primarily by authors from Athabasca University, an open university. This fact shaped the content of the book. The author wrote extensively about open-access and sharing knowledge. The author practiced what the author preached by making this book available for free under the Creative Commons license.

METHOD

This research uses descriptive quantitative research. The researcher will count the number of sentences so that by using the quantitative approach, the frequency of sentences types that are used will be known and applies descriptive method are used in Theory and Practice of Online Learning by Terry Anderson. The object that will be researched is a scientific book entitled The Theory and Practice of Online Learning by Terry Anderson. This book is written in 2004 and first edition published 2004. This book Fifth printing in 2011.

Data and Collection Procedure

The procedure of data collection was by searching the data from the book and the data were Inform of written texts scientific book of Terry Anderson. The researcher didn't found many scientific books in the English version. Finally, the researcher determined to take The Theory and Practice of Online Learning by Terry Anderson. It was done on April 21th, 2021.

Coding

To make the data effective, the researcher abbreviated the technical terms to be a code, sign, or mark. The following list of codes used in analyzing the sentence type.

No.	List of Sentence and phrase	Code
1.	Simple Sentence	S.S
2.	Compound Sentence	Cd.S
3.	Complex Sentence	Cx.S
4.	Compound-Complex Sentence	Cd-Cx.S
5.	Noun Phrase	N.p

No.	List of Sentence and phrase	Code
6.	To Infinitive Phrase	To.inf.p
7.	Gerund Phrase	G.p
8.	Prepositional Phrase	P.p
9.	Participle Phrase	Pr.p
10.	Appositive Phrase	Ap.p
11.	Verb Phrase	V.p
12.	Adjective Phrase	Adj.p
13.	Adverb Phrase	Adv.p

Data Analysis Procedure

Because this research is descriptive quantitative. The following are some of the steps required to collect the data:

1. Determine the meaning of the object of research and find out The Theory and Practice of Online Learning by Terry Anderson.

2. Establish the shopee as the market place then visiting the seller and checkout the book "The Theory and Practice of Online Learning by Terry Anderson".

3. Get a Scientific book, the next step is for the researcher to glance at the contents of the book. Then the researchers took several samples to be analyzed, namely   5 Sentences of the number of pages per chapter. After that, the researcher immediately identified the types of sentence and phrase.

4. Put the results in the table. These are the examples of table that would be used to identify the types of sentence and phrase.

DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULT

1) What types of sentence are found in Theory and Practice of Online Learning by Terry Anderson?

There was Four Types of sentences analyzed, they are: Simple sentence, Compound sentence, Complex sentence, and Compound complex sentence. With the number of each sentence type are; Complex sentence are 36 sentence, Simple sentence are 30 sentence, compound complex sentence are 13 sentence and compound sentence are 11 sentence. Whereas the percentages are complex sentence are 40 %, simple sentence 33.33 %, compound complex sentence are 14.45 % and compound sentence are 12.22 %.

Sentence Type	Total	Frequency
SS	30	33.33 %
Cd.S	11	12.22 %
Cx.S	36	40 %
Cd-cx.S	13	14.45 %
Total all Sentence	90	100 %

2) What types of phrase are found in Theory and Practice of Online Learning by Terry Anderson?

The total of phrase used are 577. In "The Theory and Practice of Online Learning" by Terry Anderson, all types of phrase are almost used, except appositive phrase. In addition, the phrase that is mostly used the noun phrase are 274 with 47.49 %, Prepositional phrase are 190 phrase with 32.92 %, after that, Verb Phrase are 65 with 11.27 %, To infinitive phrase are 33 with 5.72 % , then gerund phrase are 13 phrase with 2.25 % , Adjective Phrase are Two with 0.35 % and participial phrase, Adverb Phrase, and Appositive Phrase is zero.

Phrase Type	Total	Frequency
N.p	274	47.49 %
To.inf.p	33	5.72 %
G.p	13	2.25%
P.p	0	0 %
Pr.p	190	32.92 %
Ap.p	0	0 %
V.p	65	11.27%
Adj.p	2	0.35 %
Adv.p	0	0 %
Total All Phrase	577	100 %

3) What types of sentence and phrase are frequently used in Theory and Practice of Online Learning by Terry Anderson?

In "The Theory and Practice of Online Learning" by Terry Anderson. The frequency of using types of sentence is dominated by complex sentence followed by simple sentence, compound complex sentence, and compound sentence. the phrase that is mostly used the noun phrase are 274 with 47.49 %, Prepositional phrase are 190 phrase with 32.92 %, after that, Verb Phrase are 65 with 11.27 %, To infinitive phrase are 33 with 5.72 % , then gerund phrase are 13 phrase with 2.25 % , Adjective Phrase are Two with 0.35 % and participial phrase, Adverb Phrase, and Appositive Phrase is zero.

CONCLUSION

This research can conclude that there was Four Types of sentences analyzed, they are: Simple sentence, Compound sentence, Complex sentence, and Compound complex sentence; and there was used several phrases, they are Noun Phrase, Prepositional phrase, adjective phrase, verb phrase, To infinitive phrase, and gerund phrase.

In "The Theory and Practice of Online Learning" by Terry Anderson. The frequency of using types of sentence is dominated by complex sentence followed by simple sentence, compound complex sentence, and compound sentence.

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