

CAKRAWALA PENDIDIKAN

FORUM KOMUNIKASI ILMIAH DAN EKSPRESI KREATIF ILMU PENDIDIKAN

**An Analysis on Syntactic Structure of Sentences in the Editorial Opinion Column
of the Jakarta Post Edition 14 to 24 April 2021**

**An Analysis on Intrinsic Aspects and Moral Values of the Novel “Tiger’s Voyage”
by Colleen Houck**

**Analysis of Sentence and Phrase Types Found in Mortal Kombat 2021
Screenplay by Craig**

**Implementasi Metode Pembelajaran *Peer Teaching* untuk Meningkatkan Antusias
Belajar Mahasiswa dalam Mata Kuliah Komputer Terapan II**

**Analisis Kemampuan Pemahaman Konsep Matematika Mahasiswa Berdasarkan
Teori Apos pada Materi Anuitas dalam Mata Kuliah Matematika Keuangan**

Phrasal Verbs in the Songs of the Slipknot’s First Album “Slipknot”

Deskripsi Kesalahan Pembuktian Tidak Langsung Geometri Dasar

**Penerapan Pembelajaran Missouri Mathematics Project (MMP) Berbantu
Assessment “Kahoot” Untuk Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Materi Lingkaran**

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**Errors in Abstract Made by English Students of STKIP PGRI Blitar
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pada Pokok Bahasan Prisma dan Limas Kelas VIII SMPN 2 Doko**

Analisis Kesalahan Mahasiswa dalam Menyelesaikan Soal Cerita

**An Analysis of Figurative Language in the Lyrics of Linkin Park Album “Minutes to
Midnight”**

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ANALYSIS OF SENTENCE AND PHRASE TYPES FOUND IN MORTAL KOMBAT 2021 SCREENPLAY BY CRAIG

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Abstrak: Salah satu objek yang dapat digunakan untuk meningkatkan keterampilan membaca dan menulis adalah sekenario. Sekenario terdiri dari kalimat, dan dalam kalimat, ada komponen yang membentuknya, yaitu frase. Penelitian ini termasuk penelitian kuantitatif deskriptif karena menghasilkan data deskriptif dan menggambarkan fenomena dalam sekenario. Berdasarkan analisis penelitian, semua jenis kalimat termasuk kalimat sederhana, majemuk, kompleks, dan majemuk kompleks digunakan dalam dialog. Ini akan menjadi salah satu cara yang menarik untuk mengajar siswa karena mereka dapat memahami jenis kalimat dan frasa, dan mengambil pelajaran dari sekenario tersebut.

Kata Kunci: *analisis, kalimat, frase, mortal kombat 2021*

Abstract: One of the objects that can be used to improve reading and writing skills is speech. Speech texts are consisting of sentences, and in the sentences, there are components that shape them, those are phrases. This research belongs to descriptive quantitative research because it produces descriptive data and describes the phenomenon in the screenplay. Based on the analysis of the study, all of types of the sentence include simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentence are used in speech. It will be one interesting way to teach the students because they can understand the sentence and phrase types, and take the lesson from the screenplay.

Keywords: *analysis, sentence, phrase, mortal kombat 2021*

INTRODUCTION

Communicative competence in the target language is now more demanding than ever before. According to Ahmad, (2013) having good communication skills in English is a desire for most people. Communicative competence in the target language is now more demanding than ever before. Elaish, (2017) states "The English language is widespread across the world and is commonly used in many fields as the

primary language for communication".

According to Nikitina (2011) "Communications in its multiple forms pervades today's business environment such as : job interview, conference calls, meetings, product presentations, workshops, and public events like speech." So, The English language has an important role in various activities, especially in communication.

Talking about English, there are four skills in English that must be mastered, they are: listening, speaking, reading and writing. Beside those, English as a language has many language aspects such as sentence and phrase. They divided in many types.

According to Reztaputra & Khodra (2017: 1-6) A sentence is a series of words containing subject, predicate, object, and complement. It means that in order to create a sentence, there must be at least one subject and one verb.

Hogue, A. (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 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 baskets 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 sentence usually has many phrases and a phrase is part of a sentence” Hogue, A (2003). It means that phrase is a series of words that already contains meaning. Phrases function as units or parts of sentences and do not contain subjects and predicates. Therefore, phrases cannot be called a sentence even though they contain meaning. There are several different kinds of phrases, they are : noun phrases, infinitive phrases, gerund phrases, prepositional phrases, -ing and -ed phrases and appositive phrases.

First, A noun phrase is a noun + its modifiers. It can be a subject (S), a subject complement (SC), or an object (O). For example : My oldest daughter teaches a high school physics class. Second, An infinitive phrase is an infinitive + its objects and modifiers. For example : I am happy to meet you. Third, A gerund phrase is a gerund + its objects and modifiers. For example : I especially enjoy playing doubles with him. Fourth, A prepositional phrase is a preposition + a noun or noun phrase. For example : I do not know the name of the victim. Fifth, An -ing or -ed phrase is a shortened adjective or adverb clause. It consists of a present or past participle + objects and modifiers. For example : The student sitting next to the window is asleep. Sixth, An appositive phrase is a noun phrase that renames another noun. For example : My mother loved to watch the television show who wants to be a millionaire.

Considering English Education Study Program students are prepared to be English teachers, they should have a good competence in all language skills in order to be good English teachers. They should not only become good listeners and speakers, but also readers and writers. They will teach writing effectively if they master grammatical understanding, especially about the sentences and phrases. Those are necessary to analyze errors in students' written essays to find out how much knowledge they have gained during the teaching and learning process.

Therefore, this research takes several examples of writing mortal kombat screenplay. Knowing that *Mortal Kombat* is a 2021 American martial arts fantasy film based on the video game franchise of the same name and a reboot of the *Mortal Kombat* film series. The film stars Lewis Tan, Jessica McNamee, Josh Lawson, Tadanobu Asano, Mehcad Brooks, Ludi Lin, Chin Han, Joe Taslim, and Hiroyuki Sanada. It is directed by Simon McQuoid (in his feature directorial debut), from a screenplay by Greg Russo and Dave Callahan and a story by Russo and Oren Uziel.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Sentence

Mas'ud (2010) states Sentence is a set of words that have at least one subject and one predicate and contain complete meaning. Then, According to Oshima, Hogue (1998)

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.

Subject, every sentence in English must have a subject. There are two kinds of subject, they are : First, A simple subject (SS), that is a single noun or pronoun. For example : *The longest book that I have ever read is War and Peace*. Second, A complete subject, that is the simple subject + its modifiers. For example: *The longest book that I have ever read is War and Peace*.

Predicate, a predicate consists of at least a verb. For example : *My pet goldfish died*. In addition to a verb, a predicate may also include a direct object, indirect object, subject complement, or object complement. A predicate may also include other modifiers such as expressions of time and place. For example : First, *The name of the noisy dog that lives next door is Fifi*. Second, *Fifi barks and runs back and forth in her yard all day long, from six o'clock in the morning until six o'clock in the evening*.

According to Kittredge, Farley (1913) based on its use, sentences are divided into four kinds, they are : declarative, interrogative, imperative, or exclamatory. The following definitions and examples according to Mas'ud (2010):

First, Declarative sentence is a news sentence or statement that is positive or negative. For example : (+) *She will go to Jakarta.* (-) *They do not work hard everyday.* Second, Interrogative sentence is a question sentence. for Yes or No question, the formula (to be or modal + subject + verb). For example : (+) *You are going to school everyday.* (?) *Are you going to school everyday ?.* Third, Imperative sentence is a command sentence that includes a sentence of request, prayer, and others. In the command sentence, the subject is the second person or you and usually the word *please* put at the beginning or end of the sentence. In written sentence form, the command sentence is always marked with an exclamation mark and uses the verb 1 or simple present. For example : First, *Keep quiet !.* Second, *Please open the door !.* Fourth, Exclamatory sentence is a sentence type to express a strong feeling through an appeal. This type of sentence is terminated by an exclamation mark punctuation mark. For example : *What beautiful hair she has !.*

Types of Sentence

According to Oshima, Hogue (2007) there are four kinds of sentences in English : simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound-complex sentence.

Simple Sentence

A simple sentence has one subject-verb pair. The subject tells who or what did something. The verb tells the action (jump, work, think) or condition (is, was, seem, appear). For examples : First, *Filmmaker George Lucas (S) has changed (V) the film industry in many ways.* Second, *One new technology (S) was (V) a special computer-assisted camera crane.*

A simple sentence can have one of several possible "formulas." Here are four possibilities : First, *The Star Wars movies (S) were (V) international hits.* Second, *Young people (S) and adults (S) enjoyed (V) them.* Third, *The films (S) entertained (V) and thrilled (V) audiences everywhere.* Fourth, *Luke Skywalker (S) and his friends (S) battled (V) evil and made (V) us laugh at the same time.*

Notice that the subject in a simple sentence may have two or more items (sentences second and fourth). The verb may have two or more items (sentences third and fourth). These are all simple sentences because there is only one subject-verb pair.

Compound Sentence

A compound sentence is composed of at least two simple sentences joined by a comma and a coordinating conjunction. A compound sentence has this formula: *The gold disappeared with the mice, so the greedy man got nothing (S+ V+ Coord. Conj+ S+ V).* There are seven coordinating conjunctions in English: *and, but, so, or, for, nor, and yet.* The following are some examples

of Coordinating Conjunctions according to Oshima, Hogue (2007) :

Table 1 Coordinating Conjunctions

Coordinating Conjunctions	Example
And joins sentences that are alike.	He dropped a rice ball, and it rolled into a hole in the ground.
But joins sentences that are opposite or show contrast.	They were happy, but they were poor.
So joins sentences when the second sentence expresses the result of something described in the first sentence.	The greedy man wanted all of the mice's gold, so he pretended to be a cat.
Or joins sentences that give choices or alternatives.	He could choose a big box, or he could choose a small one

Use a comma before a coordinating conjunction in compound sentence only. Do not use a comma to join two words or two phrases in a simple sentence. Compound sentence (comma), for example : Yesterday we went shopping, *but* we didn't buy anything. The stores were crowded, *and* they were noisy. We ate lunch, *and* then we went home. Simple sentences (no comma), for example : *Yesterday we went shopping but didn't buy anything. The stores were crowded and noisy. We ate lunch and then went home.*

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*.

A dependent clause always begins with a subordinating word, or subordinator. There are different kinds of subordinators. Time subordinators begin a clause that tells when something happens. Reason subordinators begin a clause that tells why something happens. Place subordinators begin a clause that tells where something happens or where something is located. The following are some examples of Subordinators Conjunctions according to Oshima, Hogue (2007) :

Table 2 Subordinators Compound-complex Sentence

Time Subordinators	Example
After	He goes to school after he finishes work.
As	Several overcrowded buses passed as we were waiting.
As soon as	She felt better as soon as she took the medicine.
Before	Before you apply to college, you have to take an entrance exam.
Since	It has been a year since I left home.
Until	We can't leave the room until everyone has finished the test.
When	When you start college, you sometimes have to take a placement test.
Whenever	Whenever I don't sleep well, I feel sick the next day.
While	Several overcrowded buses passed while they were waiting.
Reason Subordinators	Example
Because	Jack excels at sports because he trains hard.
Since	Since she works out daily, Jill is in great condition.
As	As they want to compete in a marathon, they run every day.
Place Subordinators	Example
Where	I can never remember where I put my house keys.
Wherever	A baby animal follows its mother wherever she goes.

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 to 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 did nothing.*

Punctuate the compound part of a compound-complex sentence like a compound sentence; that is, use a semicolon or comma combination (sentence 1), or put a comma before a coordinator Joining two clauses (sentences second, third, and fourth). Punctuate the complex part like a complex sentence. With adverb clauses, put a comma after a dependent adverb clause (sentence second) but not before them (sentence third). With noun clauses. use no commas (sentence fourth).

Phrase

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”.

While, According to Mas'ud (2010) "A phrase is a series of words that already contain a definition, but have no subject and predicate". So, a phrase is a group of words that go together, but do not make a complete sentence. Phrases act as a single part of speech in a sentence.

Types of Phrase

According to Hogue (2003) Phrase can be divided into six kinds, they are : Noun phrase, Infinitive phrase, Gerund phrase, Prepositional phrase, -ing and -ed phrase, and Appositive phrase. The following definitions and examples.

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. Because all the affix words in the noun phrase function to explain the noun. For example : First, *The desk in this room is small.* Second, *Alif went to the store for some books.* Second, *My new car near the door is cost a lot.*

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.

This phrase functions as noun, adjective, and adverb. As noun, for example : First, *To learn English, you must practice everyday.* Second, *To do that is difficult for me.* As adjective, for example : First, *The poison was strong enough to have killed ten people.* Second, *He is a good man for you to know.* As adverb, for example : First, *He read to enlarge his horizons.* Second, *I had hoped to see him soon.*

Gerund Phrase

Gerund phrase is a combination of gerund, object and 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.

The main function of gerund phrases is as a noun (noun). So, gerund phrase can also function as a subject, subject complement, and also an object. For example : First, *Playing with guns is dangerous.* Second, *Taking a long walk every day is good exercise.* Second, *I especially enjoy playing doubles with him.*

Prepositional Phrase

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

phrase have many purposes. They can tell a place or a time, give a description, or show possession. As place, for example : Yesterday there was an accident in front of *my house*. As time, for example : It happened late *at night*. As description, for example : A car *with no headlights* hit someone. As possession, for example : I do not know *the name of the victim*.

Prepositional phrases that give more information about a noun follow the noun, as in the last two examples above. Prepositional phrases that tell a place or a time usually appear near the end of a sentence. However, you can sometimes move place and time phrases to the front.

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 ; that is, they give more information about a noun or pronoun. As -ing phrase, for example : The student *sitting next to the window is asleep*. This phrase gives more information about the noun *student*. As -ed phrase, for example : *Very embarrassed*, he apologized to the teacher. This phrase gives more information about the pronoun *he*.

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. No wonder this phrase is also often in the form of noun phrase. As with relative clause, the use of appositive phrases themselves sometimes also uses punctuation (,) or dash (-) if the appositive phrase is non-restrictive, meaning that any additional information carried can be removed or unimportant. For example : First, *The person responsible for the damage* will have to pay for it. Second, The computer, *the most powerful of its type*, was finally readied for use. Third, Fugu, *one of the most expensive fish dishes in Japan*, is also one of the most deadly. This phrase renames *fugu*.

MORTAL KOMBAT

Mortal Kombat is an American media franchise centered on a series of video games, originally developed by Midway Games in 1992. The development of the first game was originally based on an idea that Ed Boon and John Tobias had of making a video game starring Jean-Claude Van Damme, but as that idea fell through, a fantasy-themed fighting game was created instead, nonetheless paying homage to him with movie character Johnny Cage, whose initials and personal style resemble Van Damme's. Mortal Kombat was the first fighting game to introduce a secret fighter, reached if

the player fulfilled a set of requirements.

The original game has spawned many sequels and spin-offs consisting of several action-adventure games, as well as a comic book series and a card game. Movie producer Lawrence Kasanoff licensed the rights to the game in the early 1990s and produced the first movie of the franchise. Kasanoff also produced the second movie, animated TV series, live-action TV series movies, the first one million platinum-selling album and a live-action tour. *Mortal Kombat* has become one of the most successful fighting franchises in the history of video games and one of the highest-grossing media franchises of all time.

The series has a reputation for high levels of graphic violence, including, most notably, its Fatalities (finishing moves allowing the player to finish off their defeated opponent). Controversies surrounding *Mortal Kombat*, in part, led to the creation of the Entertainment Software Rating Board video game rating system. Early games in this series were also noted for their realistic digitized sprites and an extensive use of palette swapping to create new characters. Following Midway's bankruptcy, the *Mortal Kombat* development team was acquired by Warner Bros. Entertainment and reestablished as NetherRealm Studios.

RESEARCH DESIGN

According to Ary (2010: 426) "The research design is the researcher's plan of how to proceed to gain an understanding of some group or some phenomenon in its context". This research uses descriptive quantitative research, because the researcher will count the number of sentence and phrase types. so that by using quantitative approach, the frequency of sentence and phrase types that are used will be known and applies descriptive method because the research describes what sentence and phrase types are used in *Mortal Kombat* screenplay 2021.

Object of Research

The objects that will be researched *Mortal Kombat* 2021 screenplay. *Mortal Kombat* is a 2021 American martial arts fantasy film based on the video game franchise of the same name and a reboot of the *Mortal Kombat* film series.

Data and Data Source

The research takes the data in the form of screenplay texts. The screenplay texts belong to Greg Russo and Dave Callaham and a story by Russo and Oren Uziel. Data sources are from website with the access keyword "Mortal Kombat 2021 screenplay". <https://www.the-editing-room.com/mortal-kombat-2021.html>. that was accessed on May 19, 2021 at 09:22:00 AM.

Data Collection Procedure

The procedure of data collection was by searching the data from websites and the data were in form of written texts, screenplay of Mortal Kombat 2021. Here, the researcher found a screenplay on the window of internet. Finally, he determined to take Mortal Kombat 2021 screenplay from website of <https://www.the-editing-room.com/mortal-kombat-2021.html>

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
- Np = Noun phrase
- To.inf.p = To infinitive phrase
- G.p = Gerund phrase
- P.p = Prepositional phrase

Pr.part.p = Present participle phrase

Ps.part.p = Past participle phrase

Ap.p = Appositive phrase

Data Analysis Procedure

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

1. Determine the notions for the research object and find out Mortal Kombat 2021 screenplay.
2. Establish the Google Chrome as the network service for internet access and then visiting the Google site to write down the key word “Mortal Kombat 2021 screenplay”.
3. Get the text of the screenplay, the next step is that the researcher read every speech intentionally. Then, researcher identified the sentence and phrase types of each speech.
4. Put the results in the tables. These are the examples of table that would be used to identify sentence and phrase types

Table 3 Analyzing Sentence Types

No	Sentence	Sentence Types	Conjunction
1.	You're the family of my hated enemy, Hiroyuki Sanada.	S.S	
2.	So instead of killing you with my mere sword, I will use my ICE POWERS to impale you both on an ICICLE!	S.S	

Table 4 Analyzing Phrase Types

No	Sentence	Phrase	Phrase Type
1.	You're the family of my hated enemy, Hiroyuki Sanada.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the family • of my hated enemy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N.p • P.p

No	Sentence	Phrase	Phrase Type
2.	So instead of killing you with my mere sword, I will use my ICE POWERS to impale you both on an ICICLE!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • killing you • to impale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N.P • To.Inf.P

Table 5 Frequency of Sentence Types in Mortal Kombat 2021 Screenplay

Sentence Types	Total
SS	94
Cd.S	10
Cx.S	7
Cd-cx.S	2
Total all sentence	113

Table 6 Frequency of Phrase Types in Mortal

Phrase types	Total
N.p	27
To.inf.p	27
G.p	39
P.p	53
Pr.part.p	0
Ps.part.p	0
App.p	0
Total all phrase	146

FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS

First, this research analyzes the types of sentences and phrases contained in the screenplay text. In Mortal Kombat 2021 Screenplay contained 112 sentences.

In this study, sentence types are analyzed by paying attention to functions and conjunctions contained in the sentences. There are four types of sentences analyzed, they are: simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences. Then, in analyzing the type of phrase it can be seen from the function of the phrase and the element of the word included in the phrase. Phrase functions are the same as nouns, phrases can be subject, object, and complement. The types of phrases

analyzed in this study are six, they are: noun, infinitive, gerund, prepositional, participial, and appositive phrase. From Table about the analysis of types of sentence in Mortal Kombat 2021 Screenplay, the totals of sentences used are one hundred and thirteen. The types of sentence used include all types of sentence, simple, compound, complex, and compound complex sentence.

Then, from Table 6 about the analysis types of phrase in Mortal Kombat 2021 Screenplay, the totals of phrase used are one hundred forty six. In Mortal Kombat 2021 Screenplay, all types of phrase are almost used, except participial and appositive phrase.

CONCLUSIONS

From the explanation given in chapter IV, this research can conclude that there is Mortal kombat 2021 Screenplay. Use all types of sentences, simple, compound, complex and compound-complex sentences.

Nevertheless, there is also the amount of sentences. The simple sentence are most used, with the count are 94 , complex sentences are 7, compound sentences are 10, and compound - complex sentences are 2. Also there is the amount of phrases. In Mortal kombat 2021 Screenplay, participial and appositive phrase are not used so that there are four types of noun phrase 27, prepositional phrases 53, infinitive phrases 27 and gerund phrases 39.

SUGGESTIONS

For the teachers. It is important to introduce the types of sentence and phrase to the students so that students can arrange the sentence well. It is also advisable for the teachers to explain the types of sentence and phrase through speeches so that the material in teaching will vary.

For the students. Types of sentence and phrase are a crucial thing to learn in so that everyone can understand about a text easily. By understanding the types of sentence and phrase , students can understand the context of sentence, even the whole paragraph.

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