

Compass Newspaper Subordination Conjunction September 2021 Edition: Implications of Learning Indonesian in Class XI

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ABSTRACT

Every sentence in the newspaper has a subordinate unprepared conjunction. There are many kinds of subordinating conjunctions, many have researched about subordinating conjunctions. However, few research results are related to conjunctions with learning Indonesian. This study aims to (1) describe the data on the form of subordinate conjunctions in the September 2021 edition of the newspaper's political and legal discourse, (2) the subordinate knowledge of the meaning of the conjunction in the September 2021 edition of Kompas newspaper's political and legal discourse, and (3) find out the classification of the meaning of conjunctions. subordinates in the political and legal discourse of the September 2021 edition of the Kompas newspaper in learning Indonesian in class XI SMA. The approach in this research is descriptive qualitative research. The data is in the form of subordinate conjunctions in the September 2021 edition of the Kompas daily newspaper which recorded 26 data. The data source comes from the Kompas newspaper. The data were collected by listening to the data, sorting, classifying, and taking notes. The data were validated by triangulation theory and the accuracy of the researchers. The results of the study are as follows. Several forms of subordinating conjunctions were found, including (1) for (2) because (3) because (4) because (5) in (6) that (7) how (8) so that (9) while (10) after (11) to (12) from (13) to (14) even though (15) even though (16) i.e. (17) i.e. (18) with (19) if (20) time. Research using Indonesian language learning in class XI SMA Activities analyzing the use of conjunctions, with text as a learning medium can be used as activities that can be carried out by students. This activity is included in one aspect of language, namely writing skills.

Keywords: *Conjunctions, Subordinating Conjunctions, Implications, Indonesian Language, Class XI.*

1. INTRODUCTION

There are types of conjunctions found in the Indonesian language order, including coordinating and subordinating conjunctions. Subordinating conjunctions are those that connect two constituents with inequivalent positions while coordinating conjunctions are those that connect two or more constituents of equivalent position [1]

Kompas newspaper has various rubrics, including *politik dan hukum, humaniora, ekonomi dan bisnis, internasional, opini, olahraga, nusantara, metropolitan, umum* and *sosok* rubrics (political and law, humanities, economics and business, international, opinion, sports, national, metropolitan, general and figure. The *politik dan hukum* rubrics are interesting to study because discourse contains data on the recent condition and situation in Indonesia and reflects Indonesia's politics and law nuances. The

world of education should hold neutrality and not take sides in any field. Even so, *political and legal* rubrics can be used as teaching materials in Indonesian language subjects in grade 2 Senior High School.

Conjunctions are often found in the Kompas newspaper. There are numerous conjunctions used in the *politik dan hukum* rubric, however, the conjunctions cannot be understood by all readers, which content of the information is conveyed, and understand every conjunction in the rubric. Conjunctions in the *politik dan hukum* rubrics of Kompas daily newspaper can be explored as teaching materials. Conjunctions are very important as a basis for students to comprehend the content of a sentence.

This research is related to conjunctions contained in the *politik dan hukum* rubric of the September 2021 edition of Kompas newspaper and their

implications for Indonesian language learning in high school. Researchers conducted a study on conjunctions contained in the *politik dan hukum* texts of the September 2021 issue of the Kompas newspaper in their implications for the Indonesian language in high school. This study aims to: (1) describe the form of subordinating conjunctions in *politik dan hukum* texts in newspaper, (2) the meaning of subordinate conjunctions in *politik dan hukum* rubric of Kompas newspaper September 2021 edition, and (3) find the implications of meaning classification of subordinate conjunctions in the *politik dan hukum* segment of Kompas newspaper September 2021 edition on Indonesia language subject in grade 2 senior high school.

2. METHOD

This type of research is descriptive research. Figure [2] emphasizes that qualitative research implies that in understanding the existing phenomena, all behaviors arising are written in beautiful words, sentences, and paragraphs.

This research design used a qualitative descriptive method. This study describes a description that employed data in the form of words in the *politik dan hukum* rubric of Kompas newspaper September 2021 edition which was analyzed based on subordinating conjunctions.

This research was carried out for 4 months, from September 2021 to December 2021.

The object is the Kompas newspaper, texts in *politik dan hukum* rubric September 2021 edition. The subject of the research is the subordinate conjunction contained in the Kompas newspaper, the political and legal rubric, September 2021 edition.

The data in this study are in the form of words, sentences which are included in the type of subordinate conjunction. The data source used is the Kompas newspaper, the texts in *politik dan hukum* rubric, September 2021 edition.

The data collection technique in this study comprises observation, literature study, reading, and note-taking techniques. The library technique is a technique that uses written sources to collect data [3].

The data validity technique used in this research is theory triangulation. Theory triangulation serves as testing the validity of the data found based on existing theories, furthermore, other things are

completed by determining the type through analysis of the conjunctions according to the theory.

The researcher used the distributional method (agih) in analyzing the data. The purpose of the distributional method is an analytical method whose factor tool is in the language itself through substitution. [4] This method was applied in sorting conjunctions.

Based on the distributional method, the technique used by the researcher is the technique of sorting out factor elements. This technique was implemented to discover sentences containing conjunctions.

Based on distributional method, the technique used by the researchers is the advanced technique. This technique is the reverse technique, which does not change the number and form of the prevailing lingual elements [4] (Sudaryanto 2015: 125).

3. RESEARCH RESULTS

3.1 Subordinating Conjunctions

There are several forms of subordinating conjunctions, namely: 1) *untuk*, (2) *sebab*, (3) *karena*, (4) *oleh karena*, (5) *dalam*, (6) *bahwa*, (7) *bagaimana*, (8) *agar*, (9) *sementara*, (10) *setelah*, (11) *sampai*, (12) *sejak*, (13) *sampai*, (14) *meski*, (15) *meskipun*, (16) *yakni*, (17) *yaitu*, (18) *dengan*, (19) *kalaupun*, dan (20) *waktu* [(1) for, (2) since, (3) because, (4) so, (5) in, (6) that, (7) how, (8) so that, (9) while, (10) after, (11) to, (12) from, (13) until, (14) even though, (15) although, (16) i.e., (17) which (18) with, (19) if, and (20) time].

3.2 Meaning of Subordinating Conjunction

Subordinating conjunctions are conjunctions used to start an independent clause to join it with the independent clause in a compound sentence [5]

Subordinating conjunctions imply conjunctions that have meaning connecting two language units whose positions are inequivalent. Two types of constituents appear, first independent constituent and dependent constituent. Subordinating conjunctions are further differentiated based on the explanation purpose, including (1) use, (2) cause, (3) condition, (4) manner, (5) explanation, (6) unconditional, (7) effect, (8) time, (9) expectations, and (10) concession.

3.2.1 Subordinating Conjunction Expressing Unconditional Meaning

According to [6], the subordinating conjunction is a conjunction that joins two clauses, or more, and the clauses do not have similar syntactic status.

Several conjunctions state the relationship of unconditional meaning, the first is the conjunction *meski* (even though).

Conjunctions *meski* based on its position can be either at the beginning of a sentence or in the middle of a sentence.

(1) "Meski demikian, Ali menjelaskan.

K S P

pemberantasan korupsi tak sebatas

Keterangan

penangkapan koruptor"

(Even though, Ali explained

Conj. S P

corruption eradication is not only

Adverb

seizing corruptors)

Sentence (1) displays Conj.-S-P-Adverb pattern. Constituents *meski* is at the level of information that cannot stand independently, it should be attached to subject and predicate.

The word *meski* in the sentence above is classified as subordinating conjunction in the category of use which expresses the relationship between the use of an unconditional meaning. This is in line with [7] who probed the use of conjunctions in the Solopos Newspaper texts which found 40 subordinating conjunctions, one of which contained conjunctions that connected the meaning of condition.

The second which states an unconditional meaning is the conjunction *meskipun*. Given its position, it can be either in the middle or at the beginning of a sentence.

(2) "Meskipun sudah diterbitkan peraturan

S

presiden nomor 66 tahun 2021 pada akhir

Keterangan

Juli lalu, hingga kini lembaganya belum juga dibentuk "

Pelengkap

(Although the Presidential regulation number 66 of 2021

S

has been stipulated in last July

Adverb

the institution has not been formed)

Complementary

Sentence (2) has an S-Adverb-Complementary pattern. Constituents *meskipun* is at the level of subjects that cannot stand independently and should be accompanied by adverb and complementary.

The word *meskipun* in the sentence is classified as subordinating conjunction in the category of use which expresses the relationship between the use of unconditional meaning. This is following [8] which found 158 data, one of which has the meaning of a conditional relationship.

3.2.2 Expressing the Explanation Relationship

Conjunction *yakni* is always placed in the middle of a sentence following the main clause.

((3) "...sementara itu, ada pertimbangan

K S

kedua, yakni kondusivitas politik dan

P Keterangan

jaminan stabilitas keamanan..."

(...meanwhile, there is second opinion,

Conj. S

which is the political conductivity and

P Adverb

the guarantee of security stability..)

punya cukup waktu....”

(...the important thing to be

S

considered is assuring KPU

P

has enough time..)

Sentence (9) has S-P pattern. Constituent *untuk* exists at the level of the subject. It is situated in the subject because it avoids speculation with the predicate.

Based on the excerpt, it can be observed that the word *untuk* functions as a conjunction word that expresses the relationship of same or equivalent syntax.

(10) “Samsul meminta publik untuk

S P O

bersabar mengikuti proses hukum yang

Keterangan

berjalan....”

(Samsul suggested public to

S P O

be patient in following the ongoing

Adverb

legal process....”

Sentence (10) has an S-P-O-Adverb pattern. Constituent *untuk* is a filler adverb that should be joint with the subject and predicate.

The word *to* in the sentence is a subordinating conjunction, the category of use which states the relationship of use. This is in line with [13] that there are four types of subordinating data consisting of *untuk*, *dengan*, *meskipun*, and *jik* (to, with, although, and if).

3.2.6 Expressing the Cause Meaning

Based on its position, cause conjunction appears to be placed in the middle of a sentence.

(11) “Kasus korupsi semakin banyak

S P

sebab, ia melihat, seharusnya banyak kasus

Keterangan

korupsi bisa dikejar dengan TPPU, apalagi

berkaitan dengan penggelapan pajak....”

Keterangan

Corruption cases are increasing

S P

since, he observed, there should be many

Adverb

corruption cases if seized using TPPU, moreover related to tax evasion..)

Adverb

Sentence (11) has S-P-Adverb pattern. Constituent *sebab* fills the information level to avoid predicate speculation and must go along with the subject and the predicate.

The word *sebab* in this sentence is a subordinating conjunction in the category which states the relationship of use of *sebab bahwa seharusnya banyak kasus korupsi bisa dikejar dengan TPPU, apalagi berkaitan dengan penggelapan pajak*. This is in line with [14] who obtained six forms of cohesive conjunctions between subordinate sentences including *sebab* conjunctions.

The position of the conjunction *karena* can be placed either at the beginning of a sentence or in the middle of a sentence, between an independent clause and dependent clause.

(12) “...UU ITE perlu direvisi karena

S P Keterangan

terdapat persoalan implementasi,

khususnya tentang ketentuan pidana yang

multitafsir....”

(...Act of ITE should be revised because
 S P Adverb
many implementation issue,
especially regarding criminal law that is
multi-interpreted...)

Sentence (12) has S-P-Adverb pattern. Constituent *karena* is at the level of information that must be affixed with the subject and predicate to avoid predicate speculation.

Word *karena* in this sentence is subordinating conjunction in a category of use that expresses a cause. This is in line with [15] who found subordinating conjunctions, one of which is conjunction *karena*.

(13) “...ia mengikuti TWK susulan karena
 S P Keterangan
baru pulang menjalani studi di luar
negeri...”
 (...he joined follow-up TWK because
 S P Adverb
he just returned from abroad for study)

Sentence (13) has an S-P-Adverb pattern. The constituent *karena* avoids speculation and therefore, should be placed together with subject and predicate.

The word *karena* in this sentence is a type of subordinating conjunction which is a category expressing cause relationship. [16] found the data that there are subordinating conjunctions used by 23 students of which there are conjunctions *karena*.

(14) “...UU ITE perlu direvisi karena
 S P
terdapat persoalan implementasi,
 Keterangan
khususnya tentang ketentuan pidana yang
multitafsir...”
 Pelengkap

(...Act of ITE should be revised because
 S P
many implementation issue
 Adverb
especially regarding criminal law that is
multi-interpreted...)
 Complementary

Sentence (14) has S-P-Adverb-Complementary. Constituent *karena* should be together with subject and predicate.

The word *karena* in this sentence is subordinating conjunction which is a category of use that expresses a cause relationship. This is in line with [17] whose findings obtained data obtained that conjunction *karena* is included in stating the cause relationship.

Based on its position, the conjunction *oleh karena* can be placed at the beginning and the middle of a sentence.

((15) “...oleh karena itu, kami berkirim surat
 S P
kepada Bapak Presiden...”
 O
 (...so that, we sent letter
 S P
to Mr. President...)
 O

Sentence (15) has S-P-O pattern. Conjunction *oleh karena* is at the level of the subject that must be affixed to the predicate and object.

The word *oleh karena* in this sentence is a type of subordinating conjunction, which is a category of use that states the use relationship because it has the meaning of cause. This is in line with [18] who found conjunction data *oleh karena* which is included in stating the cause.

3.2.7 Expressing the Content Meaning

Conjunctions *dalam* can be placed in the middle of a sentence following the main clause at the beginning of the sentence.

(16) "Dalam surat tersebut, Kapolri

S

Menyampaikan perekrutan untuk

P

Keterangan

memenuhi kebutuhan organisasi...."

(In the letter, the head of Indonesian Police

S

expressed that the recruitment to

P

Adverb

fulfill the organization needs...)

Sentence (16) has S-P-Adverb patterned. The constituent *dalam* cannot stand alone, therefore must be followed by predicate and adverb.

The word *dalam* in the sentence is subordinating conjunction in the category of use which expresses the relationship of content. This is in line with [19] who discovered that *dalam* is included in the meaning relationship that states the content.

Conjunctions *bahwa* can be situated whether in the middle of a sentence following the main clause or at the beginning of the sentence.

((17) "...kami sampaikan bahwa KPK tetap

S

P

Keterangan

fokus terhadap kerja-kerja pemberantasan

Korupsi

(...we expressed that KPK will

S

P

Adverb

focus on efforts to eradicate

corruption)

Sentence (17) has an S-P-Adverb pattern. Constituent *bahwa* exists at the level of information that cannot stand alone, so it must be attached to the subject and a predicate.

The word *bahwa* in the sentence is subordinating conjunction of use that states the relationship of content. This is in line with [20] that students completing on theses used subordinating conjunctions including the conjunction *bahwa*.

(18) "Keputusan itu diambil dalam rapat

S

p

terbatas bersama Presiden"

Pelengkap

(The decision was taken in the limited

S

P

Meeting with President)

Complementary

Sentence (18) has an S-P-Complementary pattern. The *dalam* constituent is at the predicate level which cannot be independent and must be inserted together with the subject and complementary.

The word *dalam* in the sentence is subordinating conjunction in the category which expresses the relationship of the use of the content. This is in line with [21] that almost all subordinating conjunctions exist, including *dalam* conjunctions which state the meaning of the content.

3.2.8 Expresses the Expectation Meaning

Conjunctions *agar* can be at the beginning and in the middle of a sentence.

(19) "Ini penting agar ada gambaran

S

P

K

mengenai kebutuhan waktu yang diperlukan oleh

O

penyelenggara pemilu...."

(This is important so that there is description

S

P

Adverb

of time required by election committee

O

Sentence (19) has S-P-Adverb pattern. Constituent *agar* can be seen at the predicate level, which must be together with the subject, adverb, and complementary.

The word *agar* in the sentence is a type of subordinating conjunction which states the relationship of the use of content that has meaning. This corresponds to [22] who obtained data of conjunction *agar*, included in the relationship that expresses the meaning of expectation.

3.2.9 Subordinating Conjunctions Expressing Time Meaning

3.2.9.1 Temporal conjunction

Based on the proposition, temporal conjunctions can be placed either at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence.

((20) "Ada saksi lain sementara itu KPK

P S

menolak kesaksian Bank Panin dalam kasus

P O

OTT..."

K

(There are other witnesses while KPK

P S

denied the witness of Bank Panin in OTT

P O

case...)

Adverb

Sentence (20) has S-P pattern. Constituents *sementara* cannot be separated and must be affixed to the predicate.

The word *sementara* in the sentence is subordinating conjunction of category which expresses the relationship of time. This is in line with [23] that temporal conjunction states the use of the time relationship.

3.2.9.2 Setelah Conjunction

(21) "Setelah menerima surat pengunduran

K

diri,

Golkar memutuskan untuk memproses

S P K

pergantian Azis dalam waktu dekat"

Sentence (21) has S-P-Adverb pattern. The constituent *setelah* is found at the level of the subject which cannot stand independently, thus should be placed together with the predicate.

The word *setelah* in the sentence is subordinating conjunction in the category of use of time. This is in line with [24] who obtained conjunctions *setelah* to express the use of the time.

3.2.9.3 Sampai Conjunction

Based on its position, the conjunction *sampai* is placed in the middle of the sentence, between the independent clause and dependent clause.

((22) "Sampai habis napi yang terjerat

K S

hukuman ringan..."

P

(Until it ceases prisoners punished

Adverb S P

with light punishment...)

Sentence (22) has S-P pattern. Constituent *sampai* is at the level of the subject that cannot stand alone and should be together with the predicate.

The word *sampai* in the sentence is subordinating conjunction which states the relationship of the use of time. This is in line with [25] who revealed conjunction *sampai* is included in conjunction expressing the relationship of time.

3.2.9.4 Sejak Conjunction

Based on its position, the conjunction *sejak* can be positioned in the middle and at the beginning of a sentence.

(23) "Sejak kemarin Presiden belum
menyetujui pemindahan pegawai KPK"

K S P

O

(Since yesterday President has not
granted the transfer of KPK employee

Adverb S P

O

Sentence (23) has S-P pattern. Constituent *sejak* presents at the level of the subject which cannot stand alone and therefore, should be together with the predicate.

The word *sejak* in the sentence is a subordinating conjunction that expresses the relationship of the use of time. This is in line with [7] who examined the use of conjunctions in Solopos newspaper and found 40 subordinating conjunctions, one of which contained conjunctions that connected the meaning of time.

3.2.10 Subordinating Conjunctions
Expressing Effect Meaning

3.2.10.1 Sehingga Conjunction

Based on its position, the conjunction *sehingga* is always placed in the middle of the sentence, between the main clause and subordinate clause.

24) "menurut Aminah, vaksinasi door to
door mempermudah masyarakat karena

K S

P O

didatangi secara langsung, sehingga tidak
perlu antre ke tempat vaksin..."

Keterangan

(according to Aminah, door-to-door

Adv. S

vaccination facilitates public because they
are

P O

visited immediately, as they do not have to

Adverb

queue in the vaccination site

Sentence (24) has S-P-Adverb pattern. Constituent *sehingga* is in the level of adverb that cannot stand alone and should come together with subject and predicate.

The word *sehingga* in the sentence is subordinating conjunction which states the relationship of the use of the effect. This is in line with [8] who found 158 data, one of which has a meaning of effect relationship.

3.2.10.2 Hingga Conjunction

Based on its position, the conjunction *hingga* is always in the middle of the sentence, between the main clause and subordinate clause.

25) "keterbukaan informasi diharapkan

S P

juga dilaksanakan oleh pemerintah, dari

Pelengkap

pusat hingga desa..."

(The information openness is expected

S P

to be managed as well by government,

Complementary

center till village...)

Sentence (25) has S-P-Complementary pattern. The constituent *hingga* is in the complementary level which cannot stand alone, they should be joint with the subject and predicate.

The word *hingga* in the sentence is subordinating conjunction which states the relationship of effect meaning. It corresponds to [10] who argued that the meaning of the conjunction comprises cause, effect, result, and condition.

3.2.10.3 *Sampai* Conjunction

Based on its position, the conjunction *sampai* is always in the middle of the sentence, between the main clause and subordinate clause.

(26) “*Sampai saat ini vaksinasi belum*

K S P

merata di beberapa wilayah”

Keterangan

(Until present vaccination has not been

K S P

equally distributed in several regions)

Adv.

Sentence (26) has S-P-Adverb pattern. Constituent *sampai* is at the level of subject that does not stand alone and should be together with predicate and adverb.

The word *sampai* in the sentence is subordinating conjunction which states the use of the effect. This is following [26] that conjunction *sampai* is included in cause and effect relationship.

3.3 Implications of the meaning of subordinating conjunctions

3.3.1 Implications with Learning Indonesian Language

Learning is a systematic aspect and can incorporate various components. Of the many available components, one component in the learning system is a learning resource.

Teachers can use a variety of methods in order to deliver material and teaching and learning activities can happen. Steps that should be taken by teachers include using learning media from an existing text and then taking and creating interesting learning material. From the text media, teachers can design learning schemes that will be applied during teaching and learning activities. Newspapers can be associated with learning the Indonesian language starting from the bottom, what texts are included and how to find learning materials contained in newspapers.

3.3.1.1 Connection to Curriculum

Analyzing the use of conjunctions with text as a learning medium can be used as an activity that can

be done by students. One of the examples of writing skills is the analysis activity.

This can be categorized as one of the linguistic features in the curriculum currently used in Indonesia. Given the 2013 curriculum syllabus, there is one basic competency that can be expanded into conjunctions, which is Core Competencies processing, reasoning, presenting, and creating.

All those activities can be included in the concrete realm and the abstract realm according to the curriculum model. Related to the development experienced by students in the material development can be undergone effectively and creatively.

All of these situations can be achieved by connecting them with basic competencies. An example of a basic competency that can be connected in the senior high school level is basic competence 3.1 understanding the structure and rules of editorial or opinion texts, both spoken and written.

Based on several indicators that can be associated with conjunctions, teachers can consider implementing the material delivery about discourse, editorial, newspapers, conjunctions.

Teachers can start preparing all materials for teaching. Teachers ask students to be attentive to the material positively. Students are asked to find keywords about the material, which are conjunctions. The material used is modified with newspapers that have been selected by the teachers to shape student creativity. Teachers exploit fun learning methods and shape the character of students to be tolerant, self-confident, and honest.

From the steps that have been passed in the learning process, students should understand the material about text discourse, conjunctions, active sentences, passive sentences.

Students should also study conjunctions with other learning resources by looking for keywords that match the learning material, which is conjunctions.

4. DISCUSSION

[10] studied “The Use of Conjunctions in the *Politik dan Pendidikan* Rubric in Kompas Newspaper of December 2017 Edition”. The purpose of this research was to describe conjunctions used in the political rubric. The findings are (1) the types of conjunctions contained in the political rubric were

conjunctive adverbs, coordinating, subordinating, correlative, and transition.

[7] investigated "The Use of Conjunctions in the *Wacana Berita Utama* Solopos and Its Implications for Learning Indonesian Language". The purpose of the study was to identify the forms of conjunctions in Solopos newspaper of March 2017 edition. The findings obtained 70 conjunctions, namely 24 coordinating conjunctions.

[27] researched "Analysis of Speech Errors of MPB-UMS Students who are Candidate for Reagent of Blora Regency". The purpose of the study was to describe the form of speech errors of students who played a role as candidate for the reagent of Blora Regency. The findings obtained morphological errors including writing prepositions, rewriting words, pleonasm, and combined prefixes.

[28] studied "Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion Devices in the "Selebriti" Rubric in *Femina* Magazine as Teaching Material for Writing Narrative Texts". The purpose of this research is to describe the use of grammatical cohesion tools in the "Selebriti" rubric in *Femina* magazine. The findings obtained a grammatical cohesion device consisting of 6 conjunctions, 10 references, 3 substitutions, and 3 ellipses.

[29] examined "The Power of Phoneme Layout in the Unique Lexicon Structure of *Basa Semarang*." The research objective was to locate the phonemes in the unique lexicon structure regarding different meanings. The findings obtained that the layout of the phonemes in *Basa Semarang* had the power to construct new meanings.

[30] researched "Analysis of Morphological Errors in Papers of Sharia Economic Law Students in Surakarta". The purpose of the study was to determine the form of errors in Sharia economic law students. The findings showed that students should continue to study the rules in scientific writing that refer to writing general guidelines.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

The contribution is to express the thoughts obtained through the process of observation, research began with a study of the data and is then classified according to certain methods and systems. Content and facts can be interpreted. The authors also wrote articles for readers to convey the results of the

analysis and the contributions for readers are to reflect on and evaluate, spoken and written.

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