

Construction of Compound Sentence Phenomenon in Agoda.com Reviews

I Dewa Ayu Salsa Bila Ninda Pradevi¹, Putu Devi Maharani²

^{1,2} Universitas Mahasaswati Denpasar

Email: salsabiladevi04@gmail.com, devi.maharani@unmas.ac.id

How to cite (in APA style):

Pradevi, I. D. A.S. B. N., & Maharani, P. D. (2024). Construction of Compound Sentence Phenomenon in Agoda.com Reviews. *Retorika: Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa*, 10(3), 910-921. DOI: <http://10.55637/jr.10.3.10387.934-945>

Abstract- Compound sentence, as a type of sentence structure, are sometimes considered easy to construct due to their limited range of conjunction options, such as for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so along with punctuation marks, such as semicolons (;) and commas (.) to bridge the clauses. However, the fact of its use is often inappropriate, especially in written form. The primary objective of this study is to identify the construction of coordination used in the compound sentences found in the reviews of The Apurva Kempinski Bali on Agoda.com website. Additionally, the study aims to analyze the constituent structure of each compound sentence using tree diagrams. The data of this study were taken from period of time April until July 2024. The data were analyzed by using the observation method and qualitative descriptive methods. To analyze the types of coordination in compound sentences, this study applied the theory proposed by Quirk and Greenbaum (1973). The constituent structure of each compound sentence was analyzed by using tree diagram theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1991). The result of this study show that there are three types of coordination in compound sentence: syndetic coordination, asyndetic coordination, and a combination of both types. Out of 40 data of compound sentences, there are 21 data that contain syndetic coordination, 15 data contain asyndetic coordination, and 4 data contain asyndetic coordination. The dominant type of coordination used is syndetic coordination. However, there is a type in which the sentence construction seems to belong to another type such as syndetic coordination which looks like a combination coordination between syndetic and asyndetic coordination.

Keywords: Construction, Compound Sentence, Types of Coordination, Constituent Structure, Review

L INTRODUCTION

Language plays a crucial role in daily life and society as a powerful tool for communication. As a powerful tool language have some various functions such as a tool to interact, socialize and communicate with others. Through communication, people share their ideas, emotions, statements, and feelings. Language could be employed in both spoken and written form in the process of communicating with others. Spoken form is regularly used in daily conversation which refers to the use of vocal

sounds such as gestures, body language and tone. While written form is refers to the use of visual symbol such as alphabet or letters, spelling norms and punctuation system which is used to express words and convey ideas. Written form allowing for a well-constructed form with detailed and more formal communication. This kind of form is frequently applied in papers, books, emails, and online material to reach a wide range of audience across times and places. In this era, internet is a global network that connects millions of devices and users, allowing instant

communication, information sharing, and access to various services. This promotes such activities including streaming, networking, online shopping, and travel agencies. Online travel agencies help many people to access their travel needs easily. The most common online travel agency that is known as Agoda.com which provides various information related to travel and accommodation stuff including, flights, vacation rentals, hotel reservation, travel guides, booking options, special offers and customer reviews.

According to (Kotler & Keller, 2016), customer review is defined as a type of feedback that offers insightful information on the performance of the product and customer satisfaction. Through these reviews, companies can fully understand the requirements and preferences of the customers and make decision that will enhance their product or service. Customer reviews are one of the most important aspects to pay attention to because it is building trust and credibility by offering real and honest feedback of the previous customer. By providing real-word insights into the reliability and quality of services and accommodation will assist potential customer in making informed decision. Employing a review which contain a well-constructed sentence pattern is crucial because it is improving the readability and the clarity of the review itself. According to (Goldberg, 1995), construction refers to a conventional combination of form and meaning which classified as the fundamental units of grammar. It is not only functioning as templates for inserting words but it has their own semantic and syntactic substance. A well-constructed sentence pattern also helps readers to prevent misunderstandings and confusion in order to so for company and customers. People tend to make some mistakes in the process of constructing a sentence including the use of improper grammar, removing necessary word, or adding unnecessary and failing to construct their thoughts. If this kind of mistake is still happening, it will make the sentences harder to comprehend because the construction of the sentence is inappropriate. Furthermore, a sentence may become unclear due to the inappropriate word choice or misplacement of modifiers that affect the intended meaning. The issue mentioned above can be solved by focusing on syntax.

Syntax is one of the branches of linguistics which refers to the study of principles and rules that determine how sentences and phrases are

assembled. It emphasizes the constructions and rules that influence the word arrangement in a sentence. In order to construct a meaningful and grammatically correct sentence, it focuses on the hierarchical arrangement of sentence components, examining how different components including nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs are connected. According to (Chomsky, 1969), syntax refers to the study of a certain language which discussed about the principles, procedures and sentence construction. It means, syntax is crucial in constructing sentence with a grammatically correct sentence pattern to prevent ambiguity, ensures clarity, meaningful and coherent sentence.

The largest independent unit of grammar is known as sentence which is defined as an assortment of words and a fundamental grammatical component which sentence should express a complete message or idea. Every word in a sentence is begin with a capital letter and it usually end with a period, exclamation mark or question mark. (Oshima & Hogue, 2006) emphasize that a sentence is an arrangement of words that conveys a whole idea and it usually consists of a subject and a predicate which must be grammatically correct. Sentence can be classified according to a variety of aspects, including the structure or the construction of the sentence. According to (Quirk et al., 1985), sentences can be classified based on their complexity which divided into simple and multiple types. Multiple sentences, which are more complex than simple sentences, can further be divided into two subcategories: complex sentences and compound sentences. The characteristics of complex sentence is consisting of one or more subordinate clause that serve as the sentences direct object or adverbial in the sentence. (Brown, 2007) stated that a compound sentence consists of two or more independent clauses combined by a conjunction. In a compound sentence, every clause could stand alone and express the entire thought. It contains two or more independent clauses with equal elements linked by a coordinating conjunction.

There are two kinds of coordination in compound sentences, those are syndetic coordination and asyndetic coordination, according to (Quirk & Greenbaum, 1973). Syndetic coordination involves coordinating conjunction such as for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so to link clauses. In contrast, asyndetic coordination typically utilizes punctuation marks such as coma (,) or semicolon (;) to connect the

clauses. In order to clarify the roles and connection of clauses and coordinators within sentences, constituent structure provides a framework for comprehension.

Constituent structure, according to (Carnie, 1992) is refers to the hierarchical word and phrase arrangement of sentences. It describes how sentences are constructed into nested parts or components rather of being merely linear string of words. Constituent structure can be described in several ways such as bracketing, labeled and bracketed, and tree diagram. Tree diagrams are commonly used to illustrate the hierarchical arrangement. In this diagram, each point represents a constituent and the branches indicate the connections between various constituents. According to (Valin Jr, 2004), tree diagram defined as an illustration of the hierarchical structure of sentence. The diagram shows the arrangement and relationships between the various words and phrases that construct a sentence. Tree diagram is used to illustrate the syntactic structure, emphasizing the connections between constituents and how to generate bigger units inside a sentence.

The data source of this study was obtained from the Agoda.com reviews of The Apurva Kempinski Bali which are from April until July 2024. This period is part of the high tourism season, during which many tourists stay at the hotel, leading to an increase in reviews on the Agoda.com website. Agoda.com is an online travels and accommodations booking platform which was founded in 2005 by Michael Kenny and Robert Rosenstein in Bangkok. It has expended globally after being acquired by Booking Holdings in 2007. Agoda.com provides a variety of services including hotel reservations. The Apurva Kempinski Bali is a modern luxury resort which is well known for their architecture that inspired by Indonesian heritage that combine with traditional Balinese elements. Located in Nusa Dua, Bali, Indonesia which is one of the most visited areas in Bali, The Apurva Kempinski is one of the most luxurious resorts in Bali. The resort offers various amenities such as lavish rooms, villas, suites, and world class fine dining. This led to a high amount of tourist that interested to stay and experience the service and amenities of the resort. As a result, many tourists or visitors will share their reviews regarding to their experience while staying there. This data source was chosen due to the high quantity of compound sentences with distinctive constructions found throughout the reviews of

the resort.

There are some previous studies that related with the topic of this study. The first study was done by (Agus et al., 2024) entitled "The Syntactical Analysis of Compound Sentence Found in Crazy Rich Asians Novel". The aims of the previous study are to identify the types of compound sentence and to analyze the constituent structure of the sentence. The researcher found 38 compound sentence which divided into 3 types namely compound sentence connected by coordinator, compound sentence connected by conjunctive adverb and compound sentence connected by semicolon/comma. Based on their findings, compound sentence connected by coordinator become the dominant types that is used. This study is relevant with the previous study because both analyzed the sentence by focusing on the coordinators that is used in the compound sentence and the constituent structure of the sentence. The data source of the previous study used a novel entitled "Crazy Rich Asians" while this study used hotel reviews as the data source of the study.

Second, research by (Jung et al., 2021) entitled "Syntactic Analysis of Chinese Imperative Function in 'The Captain' Movie. The study aims to analyze the function of imperative sentences in the movie using qualitative methods. According to their findings, there are 281 imperative sentence which divided into three categories namely strong category, neutral category, and weak categories. From those three categories, commanding function which classified as strong category become the dominant with the amount of 80 sentences. Both studies focus on syntax as the topic of the study, which includes examining sentence structure and word arrangement. The previous study is focus on analyzing imperative function, while this study is focusing on compound sentence, both of which constitute essential components of syntax.

The third study was done by (Andriani & Bram, 2021) which entitled "Syntactic Analysis of Sentence Pattern and Types of BBC News Articles". The aims of the study are to analyze the sentence patterns and the types of the sentence itself. According to the findings, there are four sentence types and five categories of sentence pattern namely, (S+V), (S+LV+SC), (S+V+O), (S+V+DO+OC) and (S+V+IO+DO). The most frequent sentence pattern is (S+V+O) and the most frequent sentence type is complex sentence. Both studies focus on syntactical analysis which examine the sentence structure and construction

in many sorts of texts. The previous study is focuses on analyzing the sentence pattern and the types of sentences found in the BBC News articles which is the structure of the sentence is more formal, structured, and professional, while this study is focuses on compound sentence in the Agoda.com reviews which tends to be more informal, spontaneous and personal.

Fourth, the study was done by (Muthiah & Sofian Hadi MPd, 2021) which entitled “An Analysis of Syntax Errors in Text Asking Permission and Giving Instruction Class VIII”. The aims of the study are to describe the syntactic errors and the possibility of student errors. According to the findings of the study, out of 95 quiz answers of students, there are 30 students faced the syntax error, 50 students answer correctly, and 15 students does not answer the quiz. The dominant syntax error that is found by the researcher is in the giving instruction sentence. Both studies are focused on syntax which refers to the construction and rules of words arrangement. The previous study is focuses on analyzing syntax errors whereas this study is focuses on investigating the construction of compound sentence phenomenon.

The last study was done by (Sari et al., 2024) entitled “A Syntactic Analysis of Constituent Structure in Sentences Written by EFL Students”. There are three aims of the study. First, to determine the most dominant conjunction. Second, to determine the most difficult conjunction. Third, to determine the factors that influence the difficulty in using correlative and coordinating conjunction. According to the findings of the study, the most dominant conjunction that used is coordinating conjunction “and”, correlative conjunction “both...and” become the most difficult conjunction and there are external and internal factor that influenced the students. Both studies investigate syntactic structure in written materials. The previous study focuses on constituent structures in sentence produces by EFL, while this study focuses on the construction of compound sentence in online platform of hotel reviews.

This study is focused on analyzing the types of coordination in compound sentences based on the theory that was proposed by (Quirk & Greenbaum, 1973). Additionally, it examines the construction of the sentences using the tree diagram theory proposed by (K. Brown & Miller, 1991). The primary objective of this study is to identify the construction of coordination used in the compound sentences found in the reviews of

The Apurva Kempinski Bali on Agoda.com website.

II. METHODS

This study adopts a qualitative approach which employs content analysis to systematically identifies, categorizes, and interprets the coordination structures in compound sentences. Involving the collection and processing of data derived from comprehensive literature studies and detailed qualitative data analysis. A qualitative approach is particularly suitable for this study because it enables for an in-depth exploration of how language is used in real-world and natural context. There are various steps taken in collecting the data including, first reading the reviews on the Agoda.com website and identifying the sentence that classified as compound sentence. Second, note-taking the sentences that categorized as compound sentences. Third, collecting the data based on the types of compound sentences. This research utilizes the theory from (Quirk & Greenbaum, 1973) to examine the types of coordination in compound sentences. The methodology is limited to the tree diagram theory proposed by (Brown & Miller, 1991), which is utilized to analyze the constituent structure of coordinate clause in compound sentences. The theories mentioned above are applied because it provides a comprehensive framework for examining various types of sentence coordination such as syndetic and asyndetic coordination. It provides a detailed syntactic examination of sentence structure by visually demonstrating the constituent parts of a compound sentence. This is crucial in identifying the relationships between clauses, conjunctions, and other elements which help to clarify how compound sentence are constructed in the reviews. The data source of this research was taken from reviews of The Apurva Kempinski Bali on the Agoda.com website. The data were conducted from the period of time April until July 2024. The reviews were selected based on specific criteria: it had to be written in English. There are 40 reviews found using compound sentences as the data of this study. Since all reviews are produced and written directly by visitors which are actual users, it is guaranteed that the reviews accurately reflect natural language usage. Several procedures were applied during the data collection phase to guarantee that the reviews were representative of the variety of compound sentence. First, a specific time frame from April to July 2024 was

chosen in order to collect a reasonable and consistent collection of reviews. Leading in a current and relevant dataset. Second, the reviews were scanned for compound sentences which are distinguished by the use of coordinating conjunctions such as (for, and, nor, but, yet, or, so), semicolons, or commas used to link clauses. Third, the study applied multiple reviewers to check the consistency to increase the reliability and validity of the findings. Two independent reviewers were involved in the classification and analysis of the compound sentences. Each reviewer identified and categorized compound sentences according to Quirk & Greenbaum's theory. The classification from each reviewer were compared in order to ensure that the findings were consistent. Furthermore, the findings were cross-checked with previous studies on compound sentence construction in

equivalent contexts to ensure that the patterns observed in the Agoda.com reviews are consistent with established linguistic knowledge.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

This section presents the results of the analysis of compound sentences found in the reviews of The Apurva Kempinski Bali on Agoda.com website. The table below is presented the types of coordination, coordinator, frequency, and percentage along with the result of the study. According to the theory proposed by (Quirk & Greenbaum, 1973), there are two primary types of coordination that were examined which is syndetic coordination and asyndetic coordination. The frequency at which each type of coordination occurs in compound sentence is presented in the table below.

Table 1. Types of Coordination in Compound Sentences

No	Types of Coordination	Coordinator	Frequency	Percentage
1	Syndetic Coordination	a. And	18	45%
		b. But	3	7%
2	Asyndetic Coordination	a. Coma (,)	15	38%
3	Syndetic and Asyndetic Coordination	a. Combined Coordinator	4	10%
	Total		40	100%

Based on the findings above, it can be seen that there are 52% data or 21 data that used syndetic coordination from total 40 data of compound sentences. From 21 data that used syndetic coordination, there are 18 data that utilized coordinator "and" and 3 data that utilized coordinator "but." There is also 38% data or 15 data of compound sentences that utilized coordinator coma (,) which classified as syndetic coordination. And the rest 10% data or 4 data of compound sentences contain a combined coordination which are syndetic and asyndetic coordination. It can be concluded that from those two types of coordination in compound sentence, syndetic coordination has the highest frequency with total 52% of the data were using the coordinator "and" and "but" to connect the independent clauses. These two coordinators that classified as syndetic coordinator is frequently used because it can be understood universally across different stages of language proficiency. The coordinator "and" is commonly used to

describe numerous parts of an aspect, such as facilities or features, while coordinator "but" assists reviewers in emphasizing contrasts or exceptions. By arranging ideas in a coherent manner, these coordinators help readers follow the reviews more easily.

Discussion

The reviews in Agoda.com of The Apurva Kempinski Bali which is the data source of this study, contains a large number of compound sentence. The findings of the study show a number of significant patterns regarding how coordination is used in compound sentences in the reviews. Three various types of coordination were found after analyzing 40 compound sentences which are syndetic coordination, asyndetic coordination, and a combination of both. The researcher conducted further discussions, creating tree diagram from each data to analyze the syntactical structure of compound sentences. There are seven representative data

were selected to be analyzed more deeply using the tree diagram theory proposed by (K. Brown & Miller, 1991) in this study.

1. Syndetic Coordination

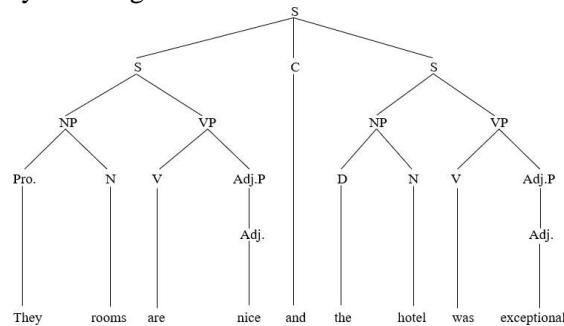
Syndetic coordination refers to the use of coordinate conjunction to bridge clauses with some coordinator such as *for, and, or, but, so and yet*. Based on the findings above, there are 52% or 21 data that utilized syndetic coordination in compound sentence. From 21 data, there are 18 data that contain coordinate conjunction “*and*” and the rest 3 data contains coordinate conjunction “*but*.” Based on the findings above which analyzed by using the theory that was proposed by (Quirk & Greenbaum, 1973) about the types of coordination in compound sentence. In fact, there are some minor errors in the sentence construction of the data that was found in the reviews, especially in using coordinate conjunction. This might cause a confusion for the users of the Agoda.com website that is not familiar with the construction of compound sentence. Even though compound sentence classified as a basic building block of writing, it will not prevent some people in doing mistakes. Some data were chosen as the representative of the appropriate and inappropriate construction of compound sentence in using syndetic coordination. The data are presented below, along with the dates of publication of the reviews. Data 1 is the appropriate use of coordinate conjunction while Data 2 and Data 3 is the inappropriate use of coordinate conjunction. The discussion of each data is presented below.

Data 1

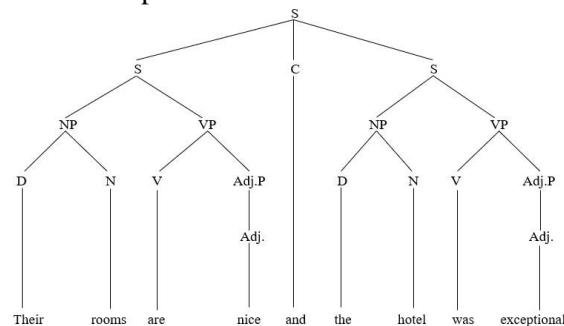
They rooms are nice and the hotel was exceptional. (29th April 2024)

The sentence *They rooms are nice and the hotel was exceptional* is categorized as compound sentence due to its structure consisting two independent clauses connected by the coordinating conjunction *and* which classified as syndetic coordination. The use of the coordinating conjunction *and* in this compound sentence is appropriate and correct. Correct use of syndetic coordination enhances comprehension and readability by establishing explicit connections between related ideas. Such clarity makes it easier for users evaluate the hotel overall quality without being confused while the users skimming reviews for key information. Coordinator *and* in this compound sentence show that the second clause creates a point similar to the first clause, which are both clauses have the same structure that consists of NP and VP. Both

clauses of this compound sentence have the same sentence pattern which is constructed from subject, verb, and complement. The syntactical structure of this compound sentence is presented by tree diagram below.



Focusing to the tree diagram above, there is a grammatical error in the first clause specifically in the noun phrase (NP) section which is *They rooms*. It supposed to be *Their rooms* because the word *They* is a subject pronoun which cannot modify a noun. While *There* is a possessive adjective which modify the noun *rooms* to show that the rooms are someone belongings. Therefore, it is better to replace the word *They* with *Their* to make the clause and the compound sentence grammatically correct and well-constructed. So, the sentence will be “*Their rooms are nice and the hotel was exceptional*.” The tree diagram of the revised compound sentence is presented below.



The first independent clause is *Their rooms are nice* stands as a complete thought with *Their rooms* as the subject, *are* as the verb and *nice* as complement. The second independent clause is *the hotel was exceptional* which also form a complete thought, with *the hotel* as subject, *was* as verb and *exceptional* as complement.

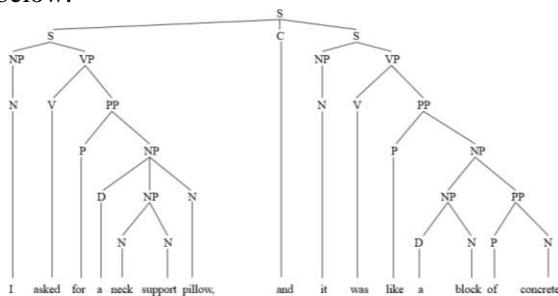
Based on the tree diagram above, the two independent clauses consist of noun phrase (NP) and verb phrase (VP). In the first clause, noun phrase (NP) reduced to determiner (D) for *Their* and noun (N) for *rooms*. Then, in the verb phrase (VP) section, verb phrase (VP) reduced to verb (V) for *are* and adjective phrase (Adj.P) which

drop to adjective (Adj.) for *nice*. The second independent clause also consist of noun phrase (NP) and verb phrase (VP), noun phrase (NP) reduced to determiner (D) for *The* and noun (N) for *hotel*. Verb phrase (VP) reduced to verb (V) for *was* and adjective phrase (Adj.P) which drop to adjective (Adj.) for *exceptional*. Those two independent clauses are equally composed of noun phrase (NP) and verb phrase (VP) but the structure of the continuing in the verb phrase (VP) part is different. So, the two clauses in this compound sentence are not equivalent because there is a difference structure component in the verb phrase (VP) part of each clause.

Data 2

I asked for a neck support pillow, and it was like a block of concrete. (7th July 2024)

The sentence *I asked for a neck support pillow, and it was like a block of concrete* is categorized as compound sentence due to its structure consisting two independent clauses connected by the coordinating conjunction *and* which classified as syndetic coordination and a punctuation coma (,) before the coordinator. The first independent clause is *I asked for a neck support pillow* stands as a complete thought with *I* as the subject, *ask* as the verb and *for a neck support pillow* as preposition. The second independent clause is *it was like a block of concrete* which also form a complete thought, with *it* as subject, *was* as verb, and *like a block of concrete* as preposition. Both clauses of this compound sentence have the same sentence pattern which is constructed from subject, verb, and preposition. The syntactical structure of this compound sentence is presented by tree diagram below.



Focusing to the syntactical structure above, there is one coordinating conjunction to bridge the independent clauses which is *and*. But there is also a punctuation coma (,) before the coordinator *and*. Many possibilities can be happened because of this issue, such as confusion, reduce readability, and misunderstanding. Inappropriate use of syndetic coordination will decrease the credibility and

knowledge of the reviewers. Readers might question the validity of the review if the writer appears to lack writing abilities or fails to communicate effectively. Maintaining proper use of syndetic coordination is essential to maintaining the effectiveness of reviews and helping readers make informed decisions. Therefore, to prevent this issue, using one coordinator either *and* or coma (,) is enough to bridge the clauses. It does not mean if using punctuation coma (,) before the coordinator *and* is unnecessary but it is better to use one coordinator to avoid some confusion and misunderstanding for readers. Comparing this data with Data 1 proves that using coordinator *and* without coma (,) does not reduce the meaning of the sentence. So, the sentence will be *I asked for a neck support pillow and it was like a block of concrete*.

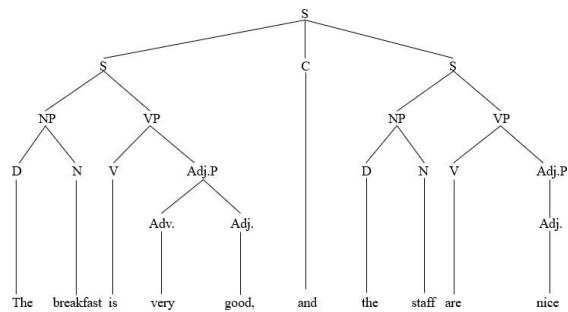
Based on the tree diagram above, the two independent clauses consist of noun phrase (NP) and verb phrase (VP). In the first clause, noun phrase (NP) reduced to noun (N) for *I* and verb phrase (VP) reduced to verb (V) for *asked* and preposition phrase (PP) which drop to preposition (P) for *for* and noun phrase (NP) for *a neck support pillow*. The second independent clause also consist of noun phrase (NP) and verb phrase (VP), noun phrase (NP) reduced to noun (N) for *it*. Verb phrase (VP) reduced to verb (V) for *was* and preposition phrase (PP) which drop to preposition (P) for *like* and noun phrase (NP) for *a block* and preposition phrase (PP) for *of concrete*. Those two independent clauses are equally composed of noun phrase (NP) and verb phrase (VP) but the structure of the continuing in the verb phrase (VP) part is different. So, the two clauses in this compound sentence are not equivalent because there is a difference structure component in the verb phrase (VP) part of each clause.

Data 3

The breakfast is very good, and the staff are nice. (27th July 2024)

The sentence *The breakfast is very good, and the staff are nice* is categorized as compound sentence due to its structure consisting two independent clauses connected by the coordinating conjunction *and* which classified as syndetic coordination and a punctuation coma (,) before the coordinator. The first independent clause is *The breakfast is very good* stands as a complete thought with *The breakfast* as the subject, *is* as the verb and *very good* as complement. The second independent clause is

the staff are nice which also form a complete thought, with *the staff* as subject, *are* as verb, and *nice* as complement. Both clauses of this compound sentence have the same sentence pattern which is constructed from subject, verb, and complement. The syntactical structure of this compound sentence is presented by tree diagram below.



Focusing to the syntactical structure above, this data is similar with Data 2 which also cause the same possibilities according to the sentence pattern. This compound sentence is utilized one coordinating conjunction to bridge the independent clauses which is *and*. But there is also a punctuation coma (,) before the coordinator *and*. To fix this sentence, using one coordinator such as coma (,) is enough to bridge the clauses. Removing the conjunction *and* does not mean it is unnecessary but it is better to use one coordinator to avoid confusion and misunderstanding for readers. Comparing this data with Data 4 proves that using coordinator coma (,) without conjunction *and* does not reduce the meaning of the sentence. So, the sentence will be *The breakfast is very good, the staff are nice*. Using one coordinator to bridge two independent clauses is enough, However, it is different when the writer is connecting more than two independent clauses, it will require two coordinators to bridge each clause. For instance, when the writer utilizes two coordinator such as coma (,) and *but* to bridge three clauses, the types of coordination that used is classified as a combination coordination between syndetic and asyndetic coordination. The appropriate use of a combined type of coordination can be seen in the Data 6.

Based on the tree diagram above, the two independent clauses consist of noun phrase (NP) and verb phrase (VP). In the first clause, noun phrase (NP) reduced to determiner (D) for *The* and noun (N) for *breakfast*. Then, in the verb phrase (VP) section, verb phrase (VP) reduced to verb (V) for *is* and adjective phrase (Adj.P) which drop to adverb (Adv.) for *very* and

adjective (Adj.) for *good*. The second independent clause also consist of noun phrase (NP) and verb phrase (VP), noun phrase (NP) reduced to determiner (D) for *the* and noun (N) for *staff*. Verb phrase (VP) reduced to verb (V) for *are* and adjective phrase (Adj.P) which drop to adjective (Adj.) for *nice*. Those two independent clauses are equally composed of noun phrase (NP) and verb phrase (VP) but the structure of the continuing in the verb phrase (VP) part is different. So, the two clauses in this compound sentence are not equivalent because there is a difference structure component in the verb phrase (VP) part of each clause.

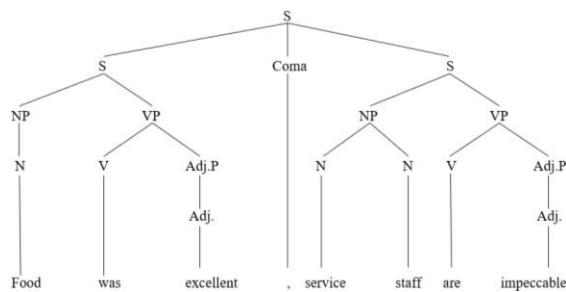
2. Asyndetic Coordination

Asyndetic coordination refers to the use of coordinate conjunction to bridge clauses with some coordinator such coma (,) and semicolon (;). Based on the findings above, there are 38% or 15 data that utilized syndetic coordination in compound sentence. The total amount of 15 data is utilized coordinator coma (,) to bridge the clauses. There is no data found which is utilized semicolon (;) to connect clauses. Some data were chosen as the representative of asyndetic coordination used in compound sentence. The data are discussed below, along with the dates of publication of the reviews.

Data 4

Food was excellent, service staff are impeccable. (6th July 2024)

The sentence *Food was excellent, service staff are impeccable* is categorized as compound sentence due to its structure consisting two independent clauses connected by the coordinating conjunction coma (,) which classified as asyndetic coordination. The first independent clause is *Food was excellent* stands as a complete thought with *Food* as the subject, *was* as the verb and *excellent* complement. The second independent clause is *service staff are impeccable* which also form a complete thought, with *service staff* as subject, *are* as verb, and *impeccable* as complement. Both clauses of this compound sentence have the same sentence pattern which is constructed from subject, verb, and complement. The syntactical structure of this compound sentence is presented by tree diagram below.

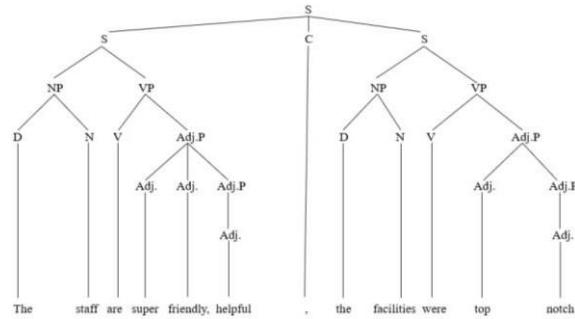


Based on the tree diagram above, the two independent clauses consist of noun phrase (NP) and verb phrase (VP). In the first clause, noun phrase (NP) reduced to noun (N) for *Food*. Then, in the verb phrase (VP) section, verb phrase (VP) reduced to verb (V) for *was* and adjective phrase (Adj.P) which drop to adjective (Adj.) for *excellent*. The second independent clause also consist of noun phrase (NP) and verb phrase (VP). Noun phrase (NP) reduced to the same components which is noun (N), the first noun (N) for *service* and the second noun (N) for *staff*. Verb phrase (VP) reduced to verb (V) for *are* and adjective phrase (Adj.P) which drop to adjective (Adj.) for *impeccable*. Those two independent clauses are equally composed of noun phrase (NP) and verb phrase (VP) and the structure of the continuing in the noun phrase (NP) and verb phrase (VP) part is similar. So, the two clauses in this compound sentence are equivalent because each clauses have a similar structure component.

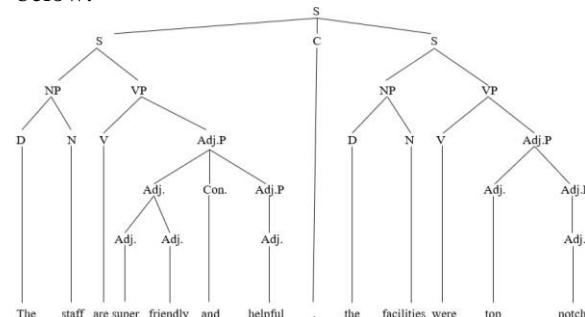
Data 5

The staff are super friendly, helpful, the facilities were top notch. (12th July 2024)

The sentence *The staff are super friendly, helpful, the facilities were top notch* is categorized as compound sentence due to its structure consisting two independent clauses connected by the coordinating conjunction coma (,) which classified as asyndetic coordination. The use of the coordinating conjunction coma (,) in this compound sentence is appropriate and correct. Coordinator coma (,) in this compound sentence show that the second clause creates a point similar to the first clause, which are both clauses have the same structure that consists of NP and VP. Both clauses of this compound sentence have the same sentence pattern which is constructed from subject, verb, and complement. The syntactical structure of this compound sentence is presented by tree diagram below.



Focusing to the tree diagram above, there is a grammatical error in the first clause specifically in the adjective phrase (Adj.P) section which is *super friendly, helpful*. It supposed to be *super friendly and helpful* because the punctuation coma (,) is used to mention at least more than 2 words or things. While the conjunction *and* is used to link two separate words or things. Therefore, it is better to replace the punctuation coma (,) with conjunction *and* to make the clause and the compound sentence grammatically correct and well-constructed. So, the sentence will be "*The staff are super friendly and helpful, the facilities were top notch.*" The tree diagram of the revised compound sentence is presented below.



The sentence *The staff are super friendly and helpful, the facilities were top notch* is categorized as compound sentence due to its structure consisting two independent clauses connected by the coordinating conjunction coma (,) which classified as asyndetic coordination. The first independent clause is *The staff are super friendly and helpful* stands as a complete thought with *The staff* as the subject, *are* as the verb and *super friendly and helpful* as complement. The second independent clause is *the facilities were top notch* which also form a complete thought, with *the facilities* as subject, *were* as verb, and *top notch* as complement.

Based on the tree diagram above, the two independent clauses consist of noun phrase (NP) and verb phrase (VP). In the first clause, noun phrase (NP) reduced to determiner (D) for *The* and noun (N) for *staff*. Then, in the verb phrase (VP) section, verb phrase (VP) reduced to verb

(V) for *are* and adjective phrase (Adj.P) which drop to adjective (Adj.) for *friendly* and adjective phrase (Adj.P) which drop again into adjective (Adj.) for *helpful*. The second independent clause also consist of noun phrase (NP) and verb phrase (VP), noun phrase (NP) reduced to determiner (D) for *The* and noun (N) for *facilities*. Verb phrase (VP) reduced to three branches namely verb (V) – adjective phrase (Adj.P) – adjective phrase (Adj.P) for *were friendly, helpful*. Those two independent clauses are equally composed of noun phrase (NP) and verb phrase (VP) but the structure of the continuing in the verb phrase (VP) part is different. So, the two clauses in this compound sentence are not equivalent because there is a difference structure component in the verb phrase (VP) part of each clause.

3. Syndetic and Asyndetic Coordination

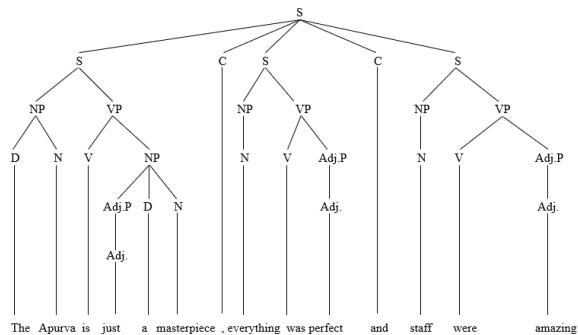
Syndetic and asyndetic coordination refers to the use of a combination from both types of coordinating conjunction. Based on the findings above, there are 10% or 4 data that utilized a combined coordination in compound sentence. Some data were chosen as the representative of combined coordination used in compound sentence. The data are discussed below, along with the dates of publication of the reviews.

Data 6

The Apurva is just a masterpiece, everything was perfect and staff were amazing. (3rd June 2024)

The sentence *The Apurva is just a masterpiece, everything was perfect and staff were amazing* is categorized as compound sentence due to its structure consisting three independent clauses connected by the coordinating conjunction coma (,) and *and*. Coordinating conjunction coma (,) classified as asyndetic coordination while coordinating conjunction *and* classified as syndetic coordination. The first independent clause is *The Apurva is just a masterpiece* stands as a complete thought with *The Apurva* as the subject, *is* as the verb and *just a masterpiece* as complement. The second independent clause is *everything was perfect* which also form a complete thought, with *everything* as subject, *was* as verb, and *perfect* as complement. The third independent clause is *staff were amazing* stands as complete thought with *staff* as subject, *were* identified as verb and *amazing* as complement. The use of the coordinating conjunction coma (,) and *and* in this compound sentence is appropriate and correct. Coordinator coma (,) in this compound sentence show that the second clause creates a point similar to the first clause and the coordinator *and*

show that the third clause creates a point similar to the previous clause which are those three clauses have the same structure that consists of noun phrase (NP) and verb phrase (VP). Those three clauses of this compound sentence have the same sentence pattern which is constructed from subject, verb, and complement. The syntactical structure of this compound sentence is presented by tree diagram below.



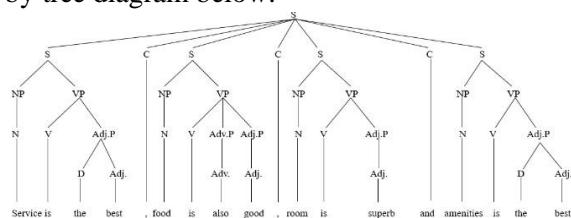
Based on the tree diagram above, the three independent clauses consist of noun phrase (NP) and verb phrase (VP). In the first clause, noun phrase (NP) reduced to determiner (D) for *The* and noun (N) for *Apurva*. Then, in the verb phrase (VP) section, verb phrase (VP) reduced to verb (V) for *is* and adjective phrase (Adj.P) which drop to adjective (Adj.) and noun phrase (NP) for *just a masterpiece*. The second independent clause also consist of noun phrase (NP) and verb phrase (VP), noun phrase (NP) reduced to noun (N) for *everything*. Verb phrase (VP) reduced to verb (V) for *was* and adjective phrase (Adj.P) which drop to adjective (Adj.) for *perfect*. The third independent clause also consist of noun phrase (NP) and verb phrase (VP), noun phrase (NP) reduced to noun (N). Verb phrase (VP) reduced to verb (V) for *were* and adjective phrase (Adj.P) which drop to adjective (Adj.) for *amazing*. Those three clauses are equally composed of noun phrase (NP) and verb phrase (VP) and the structure of the continuing in the noun phrase (NP) and verb phrase (VP) part is similar. So, the two clauses in this compound sentence are equivalent because each clauses have a similar structure component.

Data 7

Service is the best, food is also good, room is superb and amenities is the best! (13th June 2024)

The sentence *Service is the best, food is also good, room is superb and amenities is the best!* is categorized as compound sentence due to its structure consisting four independent clauses connected by the coordinating conjunction coma (,) and *and*. Coordinating conjunction coma (,) classified as asyndetic coordination while

coordinating conjunction *and* classified as syndetic coordination. The first independent clause is *Service is the best* stands as a complete thought with *Service* as the subject, *is* as the verb *the best* as complement. The second independent clause is *food is also good* which also form a complete thought, with *food* as subject, *is* as verb, and *also good* as complement. The third independent clause is *room is superb* stands as complete thought with *room* as subject, *is* identified as verb and *superb* as complement. The fourth independent clause is *amenities is the best!* stands as complete thought with *amenities* as subject, *is* identified as verb and *the best!* as complement. The use of the coordinating conjunction coma (,) and *and* in this compound sentence is appropriate and correct. Coordinator coma (,) show that the second clause creates a point similar to the first clause, the second coordinator coma (,) in this compound sentence show that the third clause creates a point similar to the previous clause and the coordinator *and* show that the fourth clause creates a point similar to the previous clause which are those four clauses have the same structure that consists of noun phrase (NP) and verb phrase (VP). Those three clauses of this compound sentence have the same sentence pattern which is constructed from subject, verb, and complement. The syntactical structure of this compound sentence is presented by tree diagram below.



Based on the tree diagram above, the four independent clauses consist of noun phrase (NP) and verb phrase (VP). In the first clause, noun phrase (NP) reduced to noun (N) for *Service*. Then, in the verb phrase (VP) section, verb phrase (VP) reduced to verb (V) for *is* and adjective phrase (Adj.P) which drop to determiner (D) for *the* and adjective (Adj.) for *best*. The second independent clause also consist of noun phrase (NP) and verb phrase (VP), noun phrase (NP) reduced to noun (N) for *food*. Verb phrase (VP) reduced into three branches namely verb (V) – adverb phrase (Adv.P) – adjective phrase (Adj.P), verb (V) for *is* and adverb phrase (Adv.P) which drop to adverb (Adv.) for *also* and adjective phrase (Adj.P) which drop to adjective (Adj.) for *good*. The third independent clause

also consist of noun phrase (NP) and verb phrase (VP), noun phrase (NP) reduced to noun (N) for *room*. Verb phrase (VP) reduced to verb (V) for *is* and adjective phrase (Adj.P) which drop to adjective (Adj.) for *superb*. The fourth independent clause also consist of noun phrase (NP) and verb phrase (VP), noun phrase (NP) reduced to noun (N) for *amenities*. Verb phrase (VP) reduced to verb (V) for *is* and adjective phrase (Adj.P) which drop to determiner (D) for *the* and adjective (Adj.) for *best!*. Those four independent clauses are equally composed of noun phrase (NP) and verb phrase (VP) and the structure of the continuing in the noun phrase (NP) and verb phrase (VP) part is similar. So, the two clauses in this compound sentence are equivalent because each clauses have a similar structure component.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the result of the study which is presented in the previous section, it shows that there are three types of coordination that utilized in compound sentences found in the reviews of The Apurva Kempinski Bali in Agoda.com website. There are 40 data that classified as compound sentence which divided into three types of coordination, those are syndetic coordination, asyndetic coordination and a combination between syndetic and asyndetic coordination. The frequency of the use of syndetic coordination is 21 data or 52%, from 21 data that used syndetic coordination, there are 18 data that utilized coordinator “and” and 3 data that utilized coordinator “but.” There are 15 data or 38% that utilized coordinator coma (,) which classified as syndetic coordination. The rest 4 data or 10% utilized a combination coordinator contain a combined coordination which are syndetic and asyndetic coordination. Based on the frequency above, syndetic coordination as conjunction become the dominant types of coordination that is utilized by the reviewers. Syndetic coordination become the dominant types because it provides a clear relationship between ideas, emphasizing the connection between clauses and highlighting contrast. In both spoken and written form, people naturally employ syndetic coordination to connect ideas because it reflects how people think and communicate seem more conversational and natural.

This study has examined the construction of each type of coordination in compound sentence. However, there is a phenomenon in constructing

compound sentences which is found in the syndetic coordination type. This phenomenon occurs due to the inappropriate use of coordinators which is different from the theory of compound sentence construction that was proposed by Quirk and Greenbaum (1973). The construction of syndetic coordination, to bridge two independent clauses, writers supposed to use one coordinator such as *for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so*. However, there is some construction of compound sentences that utilize punctuation coma (,) before the coordinator to bridge the clauses that found in the data source. This phenomenon can lead to a confusion and misunderstanding for readers. First, this can lead to a confusion for readers that does not know about the function of the punctuation coma (,) before the syndetic coordinator. Second, it can cause a misunderstanding for some people that is unfamiliar to identify the types of coordination in compound sentence. For instance, the readers thought that the compound sentence is utilize a combined coordination between syndetic and asyndetic coordination. The findings emphasize how crucial punctuation and coordination are in improving user-generated reviews readability and understanding. Punctuation errors can cause confusion and affect the overall image of the reviews which can influence the user's decision. Reviews must be concise and organized in order to effectively convey experiences and ideas, allowing reader to quickly absorb the information and make decision. Therefore, to prevent this issue, following grammatical rules to enhance clarity and comprehension is crucial. Key recommendations such as using proper coordinating conjunctions, ensuring correct punctuation, proofreading for errors, and incorporating a variety of sentence types can further increase readability.

Even though compound sentence is considered as an easy sentence to construct, writers should pay more attention to the process of constructing sentences to avoid this kind of mistake being repeated in the future. This kind of mistakes is also possible to occur in another types of sentence construction. Therefore, it is very important to pay attention in applying conjunction and others unit in constructing a sentence. This study is expected to be valuable for readers, teachers, lecturers, and other researchers interested in syntax.

REFERENCES

Agus, W., Putra, A., Bagus, G., Putra, W. N., & Maharani, P. D. (2024). The Syntactical Analysis of Compound Sentence Found in Crazy Rich Asians Novel. *Journal of Language and Applied Linguistics*, 2024, 44–53. <https://doi.org/10.22334/traverse.v5i1>

Andriani, E., & Bram, B. (2021). SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS OF SENTENCE PATTERNS AND TYPES OF BBC NEWS ARTICLES. In LiNGUA (Vol. 16, Issue 1). <https://www.bbc.com>.

Brown, H. D. (2007). PRINCIPLE OF LANGUAGE LEARNING AND TEACHING (Fifth Edition). Pearson Education Inc.

Brown, K., & Miller, J. (1991). Syntax A Linguistic Introduction to Sentence Structure (Second Edition). Routledge.

Carnie, A. (1992). Constituent Structure (Oxford Surveys in Syntax & Morphology). Oxford University Press.

Chomsky, N. (1969). ASPECTS OF THE THEORY OF SYNTAX. Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Goldberg, A. E. (1995). Constructions : A Construction Grammar Approach to Argument Structure. University of Chicago Press.

Jung, C., Julina, & Rudiansyah. (2021). Syntactic Analysis of Chinese Imperative Function in "The Captain" Movie. *RETORIKA: Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa*, 7(2), 130–140. <https://doi.org/10.22225/jr.7.2.2911.130-140>

Kotler, P., & Keller, K. L. (2016). Marketing Management. Pearson Education Ltd.

Muthiah, Z., & Sofian Hadi MPd, M. (2021). An Analysis of Syntax Errors in Text Asking Permission and Giving Instruction Class VIII. *LINGUA Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, Dan Pengajarannya*. <http://journal.unnes.ac.id/nju/index.php/lingua>

Oshima, A., & Hogue, A. (2006). Writing Academic English, Fourth Edition (The Longman Academic Writing Series, Level 4). Pearson Longman.

Quirk, R., & Greenbaum, S. (1973). A University Grammar of English. Longman.

Quirk, R., Greenbaum, S., Leech, G., & Svartvik, J. (1985). A Comprehensive Grammar of The English Language. Longman Inc.

Sari, L. I., Bochari, S., & Usman, S. (2024). A Syntactic Analysis of Constituent Structure in Sentences Written by EFL Students. *Jurnal Ilmiah Lingua Idea*, 15(1), 35–47. <https://doi.org/10.20884/1.jli.2024.15.1.9971>

Van Valin Jr, R. D. (2004). An Introduction to Syntax. Cambridge University Press. Program.