
The Use of Effective Sentences in the Editorial of Kompas.id

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Abstract

Newspapers are inherent in everyday life because they are needed to contain information and find the desired information. This research was motivated by errors found in the language of the newspaper. The error found is in the field of syntax. Thus, this study aims to describe and explain errors in the field of syntax in the editorial of Kompas.id of the fourth week edition in October 2022, which contains 12 editorial titles. This study uses qualitative research methods with a descriptive approach. Data acquisition is done by observation techniques. Data on the use of language in the newspaper was observed and recorded techniques to record the data that has been analyzed. Data were analyzed using the distribution method. Results of analysis of language errors in the field of syntax contained in the article title Kompas.

Keywords: Effective Sentences, Editorial, Kompas.id

Introduction

News is like a necessity for all people to get various information they want in various fields or realms of government. News contains matters relating to entertainment, politics, entertainment, lifestyle, fashion, culinary, international information, local information, and tourism. News contains interesting events for its readers. News that is usually published in newspapers, such as newspapers, has now shifted to internet-based online media. Utilization of technology is currently being used so that published news can be read and it is interesting to read. Print newspapers are now starting to be abandoned and their fans and readers are decreasing. Basically, with the use of rapidly developing technology, making most people prefer to read news through online media that can be accessed anytime and anywhere. Writing and publishing news in online media is almost the same as publishing and writing in newspapers. In terms of the form of the news arrangement, the news arrangement in online media is made the same as a newspaper published in print media. People who read it will feel like they are reading a printed newspaper, but which is online based and easy to save and read at any time. Kompas is one of the online news platforms that many people use to find news online. The arrangement of news in online media is made the same as newspapers published in print media. People who read it will feel like they are reading a printed newspaper, but which is online based and easy to save and read at any time. Kompas is one of the online news platforms that many people use to find news online. The arrangement of news in online media is made the same as newspapers published in print media. People who read it will feel like they are reading a printed newspaper, but which is online based and easy to save and read at any time. Kompas is one of the online news platforms that many people use to find news online.

Kompas Daily is a print media containing written language which has a major influence on Indonesian language users. The language in the Kompas newspaper is highly reasoned with a wide variety of sentence patterns and the use of good standard language. Thus, to understand the contents of the Kompas newspaper requires a good understanding by the reader. Kompas, which was originally a print newspaper, has expanded by providing the Kompas.id application or website for its readers. This makes readers younger to read Kompas.id anywhere and anytime. In the Kompas daily there is an editorial rubric, which is an article in a newspaper or magazine that reveals the position of the editor or head of the newspaper. The article contains opinions that contain the opinions and official attitudes of a media as a

publishing institution on actual, phenomenal or controversial issues that are developing in society. Opinions written by the editorial team are assumed to represent the editorial office as well as reflect the official opinion and stance of the media concerned, Ecip (in Wahjuni, 2017).

The editorial is a column written by the editor of the press publisher. It is published on a special page for opinion writings about a problem or event, M. Romli (in Febriantika, 2016). Based on this opinion, an editorial is an opinion about a problem or event which is usually published on a special page and written by the chief editor. In the editorial, problems related to real life are discussed. Thus, the use of authentic materials in learning will provide opportunities for students to communicate in the real realm.

Even though currently editorials presented in online media are more in demand, the use of written language in online media news also needs attention. Even though it is in online media, the language contained in the news must also comply with linguistic rules. Writing language in an editorial should also pay attention to the use of sentences, the sentences used should also be in accordance with the level of language. Sentences at the language level are in the syntax sub-discussion. Syntax is a branch of linguistics that discusses the relationship between words in speech. Zaenal Arifin (in Wini Tarmini & Sulistyawati, 2019) suggests that syntax is a linguistic branch that concerns the arrangement of words in sentences. Syntax in Dutch syntaxis, in English syntax, and in Arabic nahu is the science of language that talks about the relationship between elements of language to form a sentence. In Greek, the syntax is called *suntattein* syntax, which means *sun* 'with' and *tattein* 'to put'. Etymologically the term means putting together words to form groups of words (phrases) or sentences and groups of words (phrases) to form sentences. Therefore, Wini Tarmini & Sulistyawati (2019) state that in Indonesian, syntax is called sentence grammar. Etymologically the term means putting together words to form groups of words (phrases) or sentences and groups of words (phrases) to form sentences. Therefore, Wini Tarmini & Sulistyawati (2019) state that in Indonesian, syntax is called sentence grammar.

Wendi (2009) says that sentences are one of the objects of study of syntax, grammatical units which are limited by long pauses accompanied by falling and rising final notes. In spoken form, sentences are pronounced in a rising and falling voice, loud and weak, accompanied by pauses, and ending with rising or falling intonation. In a sentence there are several syntactic functions. The syntactic function is owned by each element of the sentence. Sentence elements are grammatical units that can be words, phrases, or clauses that make up sentences. One of the language elements included in the scope of syntax is sentences. Zaenal, A & Jurnaiyah (2008) states that a sentence is a unit of language that relatively stands alone, has final intonation (spoken sentences), and actually or potentially consists of. From a functional point of view, sentence elements in the form of subject, predicate, object, complement, and adverb. In a sentence there are elements (constituents) that make up the sentence. The sentence-forming elements can be words, phrases, and clauses. Each of these elements can be distinguished based on their category, function or role in the sentence. Several types of categories that can be elements of a sentence are nouns (nouns), pronominal (pronouns), verbs (verb), adjectives (adjectives), numeralia (number words), adverbs, and assignment words, such as prepositions (words). front), conjunctions (conjunctions), and particles, such as Each of these elements can be distinguished based on their category, function or role in the sentence. Several types of categories that can be elements of a sentence are nouns (nouns), pronominal (pronouns), verbs (verb), adjectives (adjectives), numeralia (number words), adverbs, and assignment words, such as prepositions (words). front), conjunctions (conjunctions), and particles, such as Each of these elements can be distinguished based on their category, function or role in the sentence. Several types of categories that can be elements of a sentence are nouns (nouns), pronominal (pronouns), verbs (verb), adjectives (adjectives), numeralia (number words), adverbs, and assignment words, such as prepositions (words). front), conjunctions (conjunctions), and particles, such as *ashuh*, *huh*, *huh*, and *even*.

The online editorial published on Kompas.id will not be spared from language errors, especially errors in the use of effective sentences. Dalman (2020) in his book says that an effective sentence is a

sentence that has one main idea and its elements consist of at least a subject and a predicate. An effective sentence is defined as a sentence that has the ability to express the speaker's idea so that the listener or reader can understand the idea meant by the speaker. Effective sentences are sentences that are short, concise, and clear and easily understood by the reader or listener. Effective sentences are sentences that are consciously arranged to achieve the information power desired by the writer for the reader (Fuad, et al: 2009). Besides that, Ak gift (1997) states that effective sentences also have the ability or power to bring back ideas in the mind of the listener or reader identical to what the speaker or writer is thinking. Shanthi (2018) says that effective sentences are sentences that have logical language and are acceptable to the listener or reader. Sentences are expected to be able to elicit a response from the reader because sentences are an indirect means of communication through writing. If the resulting sentence is difficult to understand then the reader cannot know the ideas contained in the sentence (Marpaung et al., 2014).

Nisa (2018) and Ismail & Siti (2013) (in Ariyadi et al., 2019) agree that language errors are the incorrect use of a language orally or in writing that deviates from Indonesian grammar rules. The incorrect use of a language affects the use of effective sentences in a news story. Syntactic errors at the sentence level can be in the form of unsubject sentences, ambiguous sentences, redundant word usage, and sentence logic. This is what makes the use of a sentence ineffective in editorials. Editorial Discourse in a newspaper rubric must use effective, concise, thorough, clear, and straightforward sentences (Anwari, 2019). Sentences are formed from elements that have their own syntactic functions. These functions form a single unit which gives rise to its own meaning. Wendi (2019) in his book states that in this written form, sometimes sentences have ambiguity. The ambiguity in question is having a double meaning or meaning. This ambiguity occurs because in written form the sentences are not accompanied by clear pauses or intonation. If there are errors in the language of the newspaper, then it will be used as an example in the language process by the community. It must be remembered that those who read newspapers and magazines are not only people from the educated circles, but also down to the lower class, Badudu (in Alber et al., 2018) . The ambiguity in question is having a double meaning or meaning. This ambiguity occurs because in written form the sentences are not accompanied by clear pauses or intonation. If there are errors in the language of the newspaper, then it will be used as an example in the language process by the community. It must be remembered that those who read newspapers and magazines are not only people from the educated circles, but also down to the lower class, Badudu (in Alber et al., 2018) . The ambiguity in question is having a double meaning or meaning. This ambiguity occurs because in written form the sentences are not accompanied by clear pauses or intonation. If there are errors in the language of the newspaper, then it will be used as an example in the language process by the community. It must be remembered that those who read newspapers and magazines are not only people from the educated circles, but also down to the lower class, Badudu (in Alber et al., 2018).

The relevant research from this study is the research of Dian Ratnasari & Afrinar Pramitasari(2022) which discusses "Construction of the Editorial Syntax of Suara Merdeka Daily Edition December 2021-January 2022". This research is relevant to the research of Dian Ratnasari & Afrinar Pramitasari due to discussing sentence level errors in an editorial. Subsequent research that is relevant to this research is research from Ade Dufadhhol Ariyadi & Asep Purwo Yudi Utomo (2020) on "Analysis of Syntactic Errors in Online News Texts Titled Searching for Ethics of Political Elites during Covid-19". This research and research conducted by Ade Dufadhhol Ariyadi & Asep Purwo Yudi Utomo both examine syntactic errors in online or online newspapers. Other research that is relevant to this research is research from Diah Maulida (2022) "Analysis of Language Errors in the Syntax Field of News in the Suara Merdeka Newspaper January 21 2022 Edition". This research and research conducted by Diah Maulida both examine the syntax errors in a newspaper.

This study aims to explain and describe the forms of errors in the use of effective sentences contained in the editorials of Kompas.id, October 24 to 29, 2022 editions. The results to be achieved in this study are to find and explain syntactic errors in the use of effective sentences in the editorials of Kompas.id, October 24 to 29, 2022 editions. This is important considering that editorials are widely read

today by various groups and are also used as teaching material in learning Indonesian at school or at university.

Methods

This research method uses qualitative methods with a descriptive approach. Erickson (1968) states that qualitative research seeks to find and describe in a narrative way the activities carried out and the impact of the actions carried out on their lives. Qualitative analysis focuses its research on indicating meaning, description, clarification, placement of data in their respective contexts and often describes it in the form of words rather than in numbers, Mahsun (in Maulida, 2022). Thus, the data generated from this study is in the form of sentences which describe the use of effective sentences in the Kompas.id editorial editions from 24 to 29 October 2022. The data collection technique was carried out using observation techniques and note-taking techniques to record all data that has been observed and found. The data in this study were analyzed using the distribution method, the data that has been found will be simplified so that the authors can determine the results and discussion that are in accordance with the research.

Results and Discussion

Error analysis in the field of sentence structure concerns word order, coherence, phrase arrangement, sentence cohesiveness, and sentence logic (Wardani and Sabardila 2016). Errors in sentence grammar make a sentence ineffective in its use. Sentence ineffectiveness can be caused by these things and the ambiguity of a sentence. Wendi (2019) in his book states that in this written form, sometimes sentences have ambiguity. The ambiguity in question is having a double meaning or meaning. This ambiguity occurs because in written form the sentences are not accompanied by clear pauses or intonation. In this discussion, it will be explained about effective sentences in the editorial Kompas.id edition 24 to 29 October 2022. The use of effective sentences that are analyzed is related to the use of redundant words, ambiguous or ambiguous sentences,

Based on the findings, there were language errors in the syntax field in the use of effective sentences in the Kompas.id editorial, namely:

1. Incorrect use of effective sentences in the editorial entitled "From Santri to Indonesia"

The following quotes are included in the ineffective sentence error:

All groups of people with different ethnicities, races, and classes equally get a place and are respected.

In the sentence above, it is found that the sentence is ineffective in terms of the ambiguity of the word, namely the italicized word. In the word "all groups of people of different ethnicity, race" means that they are different. However, the word "group" which is side by side with the word "you are welcome" without any punctuation marks, makes all groups of people the same, even though at the beginning it was explained that all people are different, ethnicity and race. So this creates ambiguity in the sentence.

2. Misuse of effective sentences in the editorial entitled "Spoiling Users"

The following quotes are included in the ineffective sentence error:

Going to work by scooter is also relatively pocket-friendly amid rising fuel prices.

In the sentence above, it is found the ineffectiveness of the sentence in terms of the ambiguity of the word which causes double meaning. In the italicized words, namely the words "pocket" and "in the middle". There is no punctuation mark to pause the pronunciation. So this can lead to the meaning that a pocket position is in the middle and another meaning in the midst of rising fuel prices.

3. Misuse of effective sentences in the editorial "Challenging Period"

The following quotes are included in the ineffective sentence error:

It is suspected that this was influenced by a number of events that occurred before or during the survey.

In the sentence above, the word "suspected" comes from the word "landmark", which in the Big Indonesian Dictionary means "sign". So "marked" is the same as "marked". The use of the word "suspected" is not needed in the explanation of the sentence above. The word makes the sentence ambiguous. The ambiguity of the sentence caused, makes the use of the sentence ineffective.

4. Incorrect use of effective sentences in the editorial "Beware of New Subvariants"

The following quotes are included in the ineffective sentence error:

Health protocol discipline is meaningless free from Covid-19.

In the sentence above, there is ambiguity and double meaning. In the italicized sentence, it explains that the health protocol discipline is meaningless, so that with it you are free to avoid Covid-19. Even though the editorial explains the importance of health protocols. So, after the word "Health" is marked with punctuation which will pause and make it clear that the discipline of health protocols will be meaningful and can prevent Covid-19.

In addition, the following quotes are included in the ineffective sentence error:

With experience so far, the cases of Covid-19 tend to increase during holiday periods.

In the sentence above, the word "times" means that many periods have experienced an increase in Covid-19 cases. Meanwhile, in the explanation of the editorial, the period described is only the holiday period, not including other periods. So that the word masa which is written repeatedly makes the word redundant and causes a double meaning to the explanation of the sentence. Words that are redundant and cause multiple meanings in a sentence, of course affect the effectiveness of the sentence. So, the use of the sentence above is less effective because of redundant word errors and double meanings.

5. Incorrect use of effective sentences in the editorial "Skillful Captain in the Face of Storms"

The following quotes are included in the ineffective sentence error:

This situation should not then encourage presidential candidates and supporting political parties to justify any means for the mere sake of winning the election.

In the sentence above, the word "then" becomes redundant in explaining the sentence. Redundant words certainly affect the effectiveness of the sentence. The word becomes useless in its use and is considered a waste of words in sentences. So, the use of the sentence above is less effective due to the error of redundant words.

6. Incorrect use of effective sentences in the editorial "Myanmar's problems are not resolved"

The following quotes are included in the ineffective sentence error:

The last violent incident which was condemned by the international community was the bombing by a plane of a music concert in Lachin, Northern Myanmar.

In the sentence above, the word "plane above" gives ambiguity to the explanation of the sentence. There can be multiple meanings in the sentence. The plane could be considered to be above the music concert that is being performed. Or the plane is bombing a music concert and the plane is not above the music concert. This ambiguity causes the sentence to be ineffective and confuses the reader about

the explanation of the sentence. This makes it difficult for the reader to remap the content of the thoughts to be conveyed in the explanation of the sentence.

The explanation above is the findings from the data analyzed in the Kompas.id editorial on the 24 to 29 October 2022 editions. From this edition, 12 editorial titles were found. Not all editorials have errors in effective sentences, but only 6 editorial titles have errors in the use of effective sentences. Not all editorials have errors in effective sentences.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the discussion above, it is known that writing editorials in the Kompas.id online newspaper still encounters language errors in the field of syntax. In this study, errors were found in the use of effective sentences related to redundant words, the ambiguity of a sentence, the illogical explanation of a sentence. So, these things make the sentence ineffective. These errors resulted in a lack of attention to good and correct linguistic rules in writing effective sentences.

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