

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Sentence

A sentence is a series of words expressing one or more ideas. Each idea in a sentence is expressed by a clause (Winter, 1999:3). A sentence may express a complete thought. According to Fleming (2006:1) a sentence is a group of words contains at least one clause, that is a sentence contains at least one subject and at least one verb. In conclusion, a sentence is the basic unit of thought in English grammar, which consists of subject and verb and expresses a complete thought.

A clause is a group of words containing a subject and a verb. A basic sentence also consists a subject and verb (Keith, 2010:2). So, a simple sentence consists of a clause. There are two types of clause: **independent clause** and **dependent clause**. Independent clause can stand alone as a complete grammatical sentence. It contains the main subject and verb of the sentence. On the other hand, dependent clause cannot stand alone as a grammatical sentence because of an extra element that changes an independent clause into a dependent clause. It must always be connected to independent clause. For example:

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| I was late.         | → Independent clause (stand alone)      |
| Because I was late. | → Dependent clause (cannot stand alone) |

#### 2.2 Types of Sentences

Knowing the basic sentence structure or sentence types of English helps writer in a variety of ways. Knowing the best sentence types offers writer control over how to choose to present information. For some writers, learning the basic sentence patterns can make it easier to check sentence structure at the editing stage of writing. Sheldon (2010:1) says that all sentence types have subject, verb,

and represent a complete statement. According to Westervelt (2003:1) independent and dependent clauses can be used in a number of ways to form the four basic types of sentences: simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex. Musser (2008:2) says that there are four types of sentences classified by structure.

### 1. Simple Sentence

A simple sentence is a group of words with one independent clause. Musser (2008:2) says that a simple sentence may contain a single subject and a single verb, a compound subject and a single verb, a single subject and a compound verb, or a compound subject and a compound verb. The sentence must be complete (no words left out) in order to be scored as a simple sentence. A simple sentence may consist of large number words, but it is still one real independent clause. According to Oshima and Hogue (2006:175) using too many simple sentences in paragraph or an essay can make the paragraph of the essay sounds choppy.

For example:

#### **Formulation: SV**

The boy ran to the store.

S V

(Simple sentence with single subject, single verb).

#### **Formulation: SSV**

The boy and girl ran in a relay race.

S S V

(Simple sentence with compound subject, single verb).

#### **Formulation: SVV**

Kevin went to the party and had a wonderful time.

S V V

(Simple sentence with single subject, compound verb).



- You shouldn't be angry if they forget.
- You can't expect people to call you right away, nor should you be angry if they forget.

## B. Using Conjunctive Adverb

When the connecting sentences with a conjunctive adverb put a semicolon before the adverb and a comma after it. A conjunctive adverb may also begin a sentence; in that case, of course it does not have a semicolon before it. However, it is still followed by a comma.

The formulation in using conjunctive adverb as follow:

**Independent clause + conjunctive adverb + independent clause**

For example:

- I would like to continue talking with you; **however**, I have a meeting in five minutes.
- I don't want to continue this phone conversation; **moreover**, I have a meeting in five minutes.

## C. Using Semicolon

Connecting two clauses with a semicolon is effective when the two sentences are both forceful.

- Many farms were destroyed in the flood; many people were left homeless.

The words after a colon restate, explain or exemplify the word before the colon:

- ❖ My mother had a full-time job: she always made sure that we had meals, clean clothes and a secure place to call home.

NOTE: Do not use a colon to separate the verb from the rest of the predicate. Only use it when the part after the colon restates or develops what came before.

### 3. Complex Sentence

A Complex Sentence consists of one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses. Each clause must have a subject and a verb (Musser, 2008:4). A dependent clause must include a subordinating word (dependent conjunction), a subject and a verb. Oshima and Hogue (2006:231) said that complex sentence can be a good improvisation in writing because it is a mark of a mature writing style.

Subordinate / dependent clause is called fragment sentence. It cannot stand alone – It needs an independent clause either before it or after it. The formulas of two complex sentence are: D,I - I dc D.

#### Common Subordinate (Dependent) Conjunction Words: (dc)

|            |               |          |
|------------|---------------|----------|
| after      | even          | if since |
| although   | even though   | so that  |
| as         | if            | than     |
| as if      | in order that | though   |
| as long as | just as       | unless   |
| as soon as | like          | until    |
| as though  | once          | when     |
| because    | provided      | whenever |
| before     | rather than   | while    |

*(Dependent Conjunction words can be at the beginning of a complex sentence or in the middle).*

The dependent clause in a complex sentence may be an adverb clause, an adjective clause, or a noun clause.

Complex Sentences with adverb clauses- An adverb clause tells when, why, how, where, under what conditions, or with what result an action took place. The adverb clause may come before or after the independent clause.

For example:

| Examples   | Explanation  |
|--|--|
| Because baseball involves so much strategy, it is my dad's favorite sport. (D, I)  | Complex sentence with the dependent clause first and a <b>comma</b> separating the clauses.                                |
| Baseball is my dad's favorite sport because it involves so much strategy. (I dc D) | Complex sentence with the Independent clause first. <b>NO COMMA</b> is required to separate the clauses) Used a Dep. Conj. |

#### 4. Compound – Complex Sentence

A compound-complex sentence is two or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses. A compound-complex sentence joins coordinate and subordinate ideas into a single sentence (Musser, 2008:5). All the punctuation rules for both compound and complex sentences apply to the compound-complex sentence. Holdings (2000:4) states that a compound-complex sentence has at least two independent clauses and at least one dependent clause. The dependent clause can be part of the independent clause.

Remember: A Compound-Complex Sentence is just that: One Compound Sentence formula before or after a Complex Sentence Formula. Example:

**While Tom reads novels, Jack reads comics, but Sam reads only magazines.**

Dependent clause      independent clause      independent clause

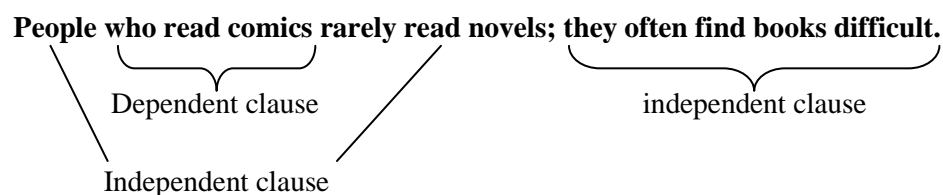
**Tom reads novels, But Jack reads comics because books are too difficult.**

Independent clause      independent clause      dependent clause

**Jack, who reads comics, rarely reads novels; however, Tom enjoys novels.**

Dependent clause      independent clause

Independent clause



Frank (1972:222-223) has the same opinion with Musser. Franks states that there are four classifications of sentences **by number of full predications**. They are *simple sentence*, *compound sentence*, *complex sentence*, *compound-complex sentence*. She (1972:220-221) also classifies sentences by types, into four types: ***declarative sentences*** (statement) for example: *The child eat his dinner*. ***Interrogative sentences*** (questions) for example: *Did the child eat his dinner?* ***Imperative sentences*** (commands, request) for example: *Eat your dinner*. ***Exclamatory sentences*** (exclamation) for example: *What a good dinner that was!*

### 2.3 Articles

Article is a piece of writing about a particular subject in newspaper or magazine (Hornby, 2000:61). On the other hand, the article is completely of factual essays made to be published (through newspapers, magazines, newsletters, etc) and aims to convey ideas and facts that can convince, educate, and entertain. The contents of the article may vary, some examples of which often people read: history, adventure, argument, research, and guidance to perform or teach something.

### 2.4 Globe Asia Magazine

Globe Asia is Indonesia's only English language business magazine catering to the country's business elite as well as to the foreign business community. Its mission is to provide cutting edge, in-depth coverage on Indonesia's business environment as well as to profile the country's established and upcoming entrepreneurs. It promotes entrepreneurship, free enterprise and capitalism. It stands strongly on the side of business and sets new standards for business journalism.

Globe Asia is the part of Berita Satu Media Holdings, Indonesia's fastest growing media company. Globe Asia has set new standards for business journalism by profiling and dissecting the most successful individuals and companies. The editorial provides insightful analysis as well as inspirational features on how business is conducted not just in Indonesia but around the world.

On every page of Globe Asia, there are stories of entrepreneurs successful whether they are established billionaires; multi-millionaires; or rise stars. Globe Asia's exclusive annual list of "Indonesia's 150 Richest People" highlights where wealth is created and how it is invested in one of Asia's fastest expanding economies.

Globe Asia provided insights into how the movers and shakers of the business world shape their companies and the broader economy. Each covers story profiles tycoons and captains of industry to uncover their secrets of success. Globe Asia unravels and profiles entrepreneurs who beat the odds to succeed in all sectors of the economy.