

## Compound Sentences in the News “Darurat Militer Jadi Bumerang, Presiden Korsel Terancam Hukuman Mati” in CNBC Indonesia Upload

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### ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze the structure of compound sentences in digital news articles related to political events of the President of South Korea, Yoon Suk Yeol, published on CNBC Indonesia. The main focus of the research is to identify the types of compound sentences used in news reports, with an emphasis on analyzing compound sentences using the theory of compound sentence syntax. This research uses a qualitative descriptive approach with data collection techniques through literature study and document analysis. The data used comes from sentences in the news that discuss current political issues related to President Yoon, such as martial law and impeachment. In this analysis, special attention is paid to sentences that use subordinate clauses, conjunctions, and compound sentence structures that describe cause-and-effect relationships, time, and political context. This concept of compound sentences is used to understand the relationship between clauses in the reported political context. The research results show that multilevel and mixed compound sentences have an important role in conveying complex and layered information, which is often needed in news reports about political events. In addition, the subordinate clauses in these sentences help clarify the relationship between events and their impact on society and government. Through this analysis, it can be understood how sentence structures in digital news support readers' understanding of ongoing political events, as well as exploring the language techniques used to strengthen messages in news reports.

### ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis struktur kalimat majemuk dalam artikel berita digital yang berkaitan dengan peristiwa politik Presiden Korea Selatan, Yoon Suk Yeol, yang dipublikasikan di CNBC Indonesia. Fokus utama penelitian adalah mengidentifikasi jenis kalimat majemuk yang digunakan dalam laporan berita, dengan menitikberatkan pada analisis kalimat majemuk dengan menggunakan teori sintaksis kalimat majemuk. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui studi pustaka dan analisis dokumen. Data yang digunakan berasal dari kalimat dalam berita yang membahas isu politik terkini terkait dengan Presiden Yoon, seperti peristiwa darurat militer dan pemakzulan. Dalam analisis ini, perhatian khusus diberikan pada kalimat-kalimat yang menggunakan klausa subordinat, konjungsi, dan struktur kalimat majemuk yang menggambarkan hubungan sebab-akibat, waktu, dan konteks politik. Konsep kalimat majemuk ini digunakan untuk memahami hubungan antar klausa dalam konteks politik yang dilaporkan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kalimat majemuk bertingkat dan campuran memiliki peran penting dalam menyampaikan informasi yang kompleks dan berlapis, yang sering kali dibutuhkan dalam laporan berita tentang peristiwa politik. Selain itu, klausa subordinat dalam kalimat-kalimat tersebut membantu memperjelas hubungan antar kejadian serta dampaknya terhadap

masyarakat dan pemerintahan. Melalui analisis ini, dapat dipahami bagaimana struktur kalimat dalam berita digital mendukung pemahaman pembaca terhadap peristiwa politik yang berlangsung, serta menggali teknik-teknik bahasa yang digunakan untuk memperkuat pesan dalam laporan berita.

**Kata Kunci:** *Kalimat majemuk; Berita digital; Sintaksis; Presiden Yoon Suk Yeol.*

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## Introduction

Language is the main communication tool used by humans to convey ideas, emotions, and information in writing and orally. Language has a very important role in human life. Language is not only a means of interacting, but also a tool for creating social relationships, conveying culture, and shaping identity. According to Widiagustini (2019), the main function of language is as a medium to express information, feelings, thoughts, skills, and so on to others. In the process, language becomes a bridge in daily communication that makes one's ideas clearly accepted by others. This strongly supports the openness of information in interpersonal communication, so language in its various forms plays an important role in shaping mutual understanding.

The advanced and rapid development of the times encourages language to evolve and adapt to technological advances. One significant change is the emergence of digital media as a new communication platform that has changed the way humans absorb and convey information. Digital media, according to Tea (in Nafisah & Budiarto, 2023), is an online tool that enables virtual news distribution and social interaction. This platform is not only a source of information but also offers a platform for people to express opinions, form opinions, and understand global issues with a broader perspective.

Digital media allows language to evolve, adapt and adjust to various contexts and communication purposes. One of the most popular digital news portals today is BBC News Indonesia. As part of the BBC's global news service, the platform presents rich, reliable and diverse information in the form of text, audio and video. The news formats presented on BBC News Indonesia often combine visual elements with comprehensive text narratives, including in-depth reports, analysis and live coverage from various parts of the world. In contrast to traditional media that favors long-form, digital news like that presented by BBC News Indonesia often adapts to the concerns of modern readers, using short paragraphs and a straightforward yet informative language style.

In this context, one of the articles on the CNBC Indonesia page entitled "Martial Law Backfires, South Korean President Threatened with Death Penalty" is an interesting example to analyze. This article is accompanied by relevant photos such as a portrait of President Yoon Suk Yeol when announcing South Korea's martial law. These visual elements not only support the news content but also reinforce the message to the audience, providing additional context that helps readers understand the complexity of the issues raised.

The writing structure in the article uses compound sentences to explain various interrelated aspects, such as the chronology of the scandal, the role of law enforcement agencies, and the political implications for President Yoon's administration. The use of compound sentences reflects the media's efforts to present information that is dense, yet comprehensive, so that readers can understand the issue more clearly and consider its impact on political stability in South Korea.

In linguistic studies, syntax is a branch of linguistics that examines the structure of sentences, clauses, phrases, and other discourse elements (Ramlan in Maharani et al., 2023). Syntax allows us to analyze and understand how language elements are arranged into meaningful sentences. At the syntactic level, a sentence is the highest grammatical unit that can

be clearly understood, both in written and spoken form (Suryani et al., 2022). In addition, each sentence is generally characterized by a final pause or intonation that distinguishes one sentence from another (Nurulanningsih & Defita, 2023). According to Jumrah et al., (2023) these pauses are very important to ensure that information can be conveyed clearly and does not confuse the reader or listener.

Compound sentences are sentences that consist of two or more clauses and have complete meaning. Yulanda (2015) stated that compound sentences usually have at least one additional clause that enriches the meaning of the main clause. Maharani et al. (2023) mentioned that compound sentences are often difficult to insert additional elements into without disrupting their structure. Compound sentences appear in various types, namely coordinate compound sentences, subordinate compound sentences, condensed compound sentences, and mixed compound sentences (Maharani et al., 2023). Coordinate compound sentences consist of two or more clauses in which the parts of the sentence have equal status, meaning that no clause is more important or dominant than the others. Subordinate compound sentences consist of two or more clauses, where one clause acts as the main clause and the other as a subordinate clause. Subordinate clauses depend on the main clause. Condensed compound sentences consist of two or more clauses that are merged into one sentence without using conjunctions or linking words. Mixed compound sentences combine coordinate compound sentences and subordinate compound sentences in one sentence. The structure of compound sentences allows for the communication of more complex and diverse messages within a single sentence.

The use of compound sentences in digital news can make it easier for readers to combine information coherently, so that each idea in the sentence is not divided or separated. As stated by Djafar (2017), the use of compound sentences, especially in scientific writing, determines the reader's understanding of the content or meaning of the sentence. In this case, news in CNBC Indonesia can be used as an example of how the use of compound sentences provides complexity in conveying messages without ignoring clear and communicative linguistic aspects.

Some previous studies have examined compound sentences, among others, Jehane (2021) which discusses Indonesian compound sentences in scientific work texts and as enrichment material in syntax courses, then Yumni et al (2022), discussing compound sentences in Naning Pranoto's *Wayang Tembang Cinta Para Dewi Novelet*, and Yulanda et al (2015) discussing compound sentences in the novel *Rantau 1 Muara* and its implications as teaching material. It can be concluded that compound sentences in scientific texts or novels can be categorized into several types, such as equivalent, multilevel, and mixed compound sentences. Equivalent compound sentences tend to be more dominant and often consist of two clauses. Meanwhile, in the context of scientific texts, there are more complex variations in the use of compound sentences, with subordinative and complex sentence types having more structures and types.

This research examines how compound sentence structures in political news related to South Korean President Yoon Suk Yeol are used to convey information effectively. This research will analyze the types of compound sentences and how the relationship between clauses in the sentence clarifies the political context, including the causes, effects, and events involving the political figure. In addition, this study also examines how conjunctions and subordinate clauses are used to connect information in political discourse and provide a deeper understanding of events involving Yoon Suk Yeol, such as the martial law decree, impeachment, and its impact on the South Korean government. Thus, the purpose of this study is to identify and interpret the function of compound sentences in the news to convey a more comprehensive political narrative, as well as to explore the language techniques used in the sentence structure to strengthen the message to be conveyed to the reader.

## Method

This research is conducted by applying a qualitative descriptive approach which aims to analyze and describe the types of multilevel and mixed compound sentences contained in news articles on CNBC Indonesia. Qualitative descriptive research is a research method used to gain

an in-depth and comprehensive understanding of social or cultural phenomena from the perspective of the participants (Creswell, 2018). This approach focuses on understanding the meanings and experiences of the individuals or groups involved in the research.

The data used in this research are sentences in news articles published on CNBC Indonesia. Each sentence in the news is selected based on its relevance to the current political issue involving the President of South Korea, Yoon Suk Yeol. The selected sentences will later be analyzed to see the types of compound sentences that are the focus of analysis in this research.

The data collection technique used is the literature research method and document analysis. Sentences in the news will be selected and analyzed in depth to identify sentence types and relationships between clauses. Furthermore, the identified sentences are analyzed based on the compound sentence theory applicable in linguistics. By using this research method, it is hoped that it can provide insight into how multilevel and mixed compound sentences are used in news texts, as well as how these sentence structures function to convey information more clearly and effectively to readers.

## Results and Discussion

### A. Result

Data	Sentence	Compound Sentence Types
1	"Prahara bertubi-tubi masih terus melanda Presiden Korea Selatan (Korsel) Yoon Suk Yeol pasca dirinya menetapkan darurat militer, Selasa lalu."	Subordinate Compound Sentences
2	"Setelah mendapatkan rencana pemakzulan dari parlemen Majelis Nasional, Kepolisian Korsel memutuskan untuk memeriksa Yoon, Kamis (5/12/2024)."	Subordinate Compound Sentences
3	"Di dalam hukum, pelanggaran semacam ini dapat berakhir pada hukuman mati."	Subordinate Compound Sentences
4	"Sebelumnya, pada Selasa malam, Presiden Korsel Yoon mengejutkan negaranya dengan mengumumkan darurat militer di TV."	Subordinate Compound Sentences
5	"Ia menyebut alasan pemberlakuan hal ini adalah ancaman dari Korut dan 'kegiatan anti-negara' oleh lawan politik dalam negeri."	Subordinate Compound Sentences
6	"Meski begitu, dekrit ini gagal 6 jam setelah diberlakukan oleh Yoon."	Subordinate Compound Sentences
7	"Hal ini disebabkan oleh keputusan 190 dari 300 anggota parlemen Majelis Nasional yang menolak dekrit tersebut."	Subordinate Compound Sentences
8	"Mereka menuduh Yoon telah 'melanggar konstitusi dan hukum' serta menuding presiden mencoba menghindari penyelidikan atas dugaan tindakan ilegal yang melibatkan dirinya dan keluarganya."	Mixed Compound Sentences
9	"Meski begitu, sejumlah pejabat Partai Kekuatan Rakyat (PPP) pimpinan Yoon, mengatakan bahwa meskipun ia telah menuntut Yoon meninggalkan partai atas 'darurat militer yang tidak konstitusional', mereka akan memblokir mosi pemakzulan."	Mixed Compound Sentences
10	"Sementara itu, anggota parlemen lainnya, Kim Seung Won, mengatakan bahwa keputusan Yoon memberlakukan darurat militer adalah sebuah kesalahan fatal yang 'tidak pantas untuk diampuni'."	Subordinate Compound Sentences
11	"Jika mosi tersebut diloloskan, Yoon akan diskors"	Subordinate

	sambil menunggu putusan dari hakim Mahkamah Konstitusi.”	Compound Sentences
12	“Jika para hakim menyetujuinya, Yoon akan dimakzulkan dan pemilihan baru harus diadakan dalam waktu 60 hari.”	Mixed Compound Sentences
13	“Politisi dari partai tersebut telah berulang kali meminta pihak berwenang untuk memeriksa sejumlah pelanggaran Yoon, termasuk skandal istrinya, Kim Keon Hee, yang dituduh melakukan korupsi dan penyalahgunaan pengaruh, terutama terkait dugaan menerima tas Dior dari seorang pendeta.”	Mixed Compound Sentences
14	“Selain itu, pada pekan ini, Partai Demokrat yang berposisi memangkas 4,1 triliun won (Rp 46 triliun) dari anggaran yang diusulkan pemerintah Yoon sebesar 677,4 triliun won (Rp 7.600 triliun).”	Mixed Compound Sentences
15	“Sayangnya, hal ini tidak dapat diveto oleh presiden sehingga Yoon harus menerima pemotongan ini.”	Mixed Compound Sentences

## B. Discussion

### Data 1

“Prahara bertubi-tubi masih terus melanda Presiden Korea Selatan (Korsel) Yoon Suk Yeol pasca dirinya menetapkan darurat militer, Selasa lalu.”

The sentence above is a type of Subordinate Compound Sentence. This sentence consists of two main clauses: “Prahara bertubi-tubi masih terus melanda Presiden Korea Selatan (Korsel) Yoon Suk Yeol” and “pasca dirinya menetapkan darurat militer, Selasa lalu.” The relationship between these two clauses is an implied cause-and-effect connection, where the second clause functions as a time adverbial, explaining when the event in the first clause occurred. This makes the second clause dependent on the first one, as it cannot stand alone as a complete sentence.

The primary characteristic of a Subordinate Compound Sentence in this case is evident in the presence of the conjunction “pasca”, which indicates a time relationship. This conjunction is commonly used to connect a main clause with a subordinate clause. The sentence presents a complex depiction, with the main information being an ongoing situation (the turmoil affecting the president) and the temporal context referring to a prior action (the declaration of martial law). This reinforces the defining trait of a Subordinate Compound Sentence, which is the integration of two pieces of information with different levels of significance within a single sentence structure.

### Data 2

“Setelah mendapatkan rencana pemakzulan dari parlemen Majelis Nasional, Kepolisian Korsel memutuskan untuk memeriksa Yoon, Kamis (5/12/2024).”

The sentence above is a type of Subordinate Compound Sentence. It consists of two main clauses connected by a conjunction: the first clause, “Setelah mendapatkan rencana pemakzulan dari parlemen Majelis Nasional”, and the second clause, “Kepolisian Korsel memutuskan untuk memeriksa Yoon, Kamis (5/12/2024).” The first clause is a subordinate clause or dependent clause, as it cannot stand alone as a complete sentence. This clause provides a time reference for the event in the main clause. The second clause is the main clause, which carries the primary information in this sentence.

The relationship between the two clauses indicates a time sequence, marked by the



subordinating conjunction “Setelah”. This conjunction serves as the key indicator that the sentence is a Subordinate Compound Sentence. The sentence conveys the main information (the decision of the South Korean police) with additional context regarding the time (after the impeachment plan was received by parliament). Such a structure illustrates complexity in delivering information by incorporating a sequential relationship between events. This reinforces the defining trait of a Subordinate Compound Sentence, where the subordinate clause supports or elaborates on the main clause.

### Data 3

“Di dalam hukum, pelanggaran semacam ini dapat berakhir pada hukuman mati.”

The sentence belongs to the Subordinate Compound Sentence category. It consists of two interconnected clauses: the first clause, “Di dalam hukum, pelanggaran semacam ini”, and the second clause, “dapat berakhir pada hukuman mati”. The first clause provides background information or context regarding the legal framework in which such violations apply. This clause is classified as a subordinate clause because it cannot stand alone and only serves as additional clarification for the main information. The second clause is the main clause because it contains the core information, which is the possible consequence of the violation.

The conjunction linking the two clauses is not explicitly visible, but the hierarchical relationship remains clear through the meaning connection between the subordinate clause (legal context) and the main clause (the consequence of the violation). This relationship serves to explain the primary context of the sentence’s core message. The sentence exhibits the characteristics of a Subordinate Compound Sentence, where the subordinate clause acts as a supporting element to provide deeper clarification about relevant conditions in relation to the main clause. Such a structure is commonly used in formal discourse to strengthen arguments or provide specific contextual details.

### Data 4

“Sebelumnya, pada Selasa malam, Presiden Korsel Yoon mengejutkan negaranya dengan mengumumkan darurat militer di TV.”

The sentence belongs to the Subordinate Compound Sentence category. It consists of two main clauses: the first clause, “Sebelumnya, pada Selasa malam”, and the second clause, “Presiden Korsel Yoon mengejutkan negaranya dengan mengumumkan darurat militer di TV”. The first clause is a subordinate clause that functions as a time adverbial. This clause cannot stand alone because it only provides temporal context regarding when the main event occurred. The second clause serves as the main clause, which conveys the core information of the reported event.

The relationship between the two clauses is established by an implicit temporal conjunction through the use of “Sebelumnya”. Such conjunctions indicate a time relationship and position the first clause as a supporting element that clarifies the timing of the event in the second clause. This sentence is a typical example of a Subordinate Compound Sentence, where one clause provides additional information to clarify the context of the main event. The use of “Sebelumnya, pada Selasa malam” enhances the narrative by offering a clear chronological sequence.

### Data 5

“Ia menyebut alasan pemberlakuan hal ini adalah ancaman dari Korut dan 'kegiatan anti-negara' oleh lawan politik dalam negeri.”

The sentence belongs to the Subordinate Compound Sentence category. It consists of two main clauses connected by the word “adalah”. The first clause, “Ia menyebut alasan pemberlakuan hal ini”, serves as the main clause containing the core information, which is the subject’s statement regarding a specific reason. The second clause, “ancaman dari Korut dan 'kegiatan anti-negara' oleh lawan politik dalam negeri”, is a subordinate clause

that elaborates or complements the main clause by specifying the stated reason. This clause functions as a complement or predicate because it is connected through the copula “adalah”, which indicates a causal relationship or additional explanation.

The sentence structure demonstrates a logical connection in which the subordinate clause functions to clarify the content of the main clause. This relationship makes it a typical example of a Subordinate Compound Sentence. Overall, the sentence conveys a formal and descriptive tone. The subordinate clause’s role as a supporting element for the main information enhances clarity, ensuring that the message in the sentence is well-structured and logically organized.

#### **Data 6**

“Meski begitu, dekrit ini gagal 6 jam setelah diberlakukan oleh Yoon.”

The sentence belongs to the Subordinate Compound Sentence category. The first clause, “Meski begitu”, is a subordinate clause that functions as a concession adverbial (acknowledging a contradictory fact). This clause cannot stand alone as a complete sentence because it only provides a logical marker that prepares the reader to understand the following clause. The second clause, “Dekrit ini gagal 6 jam setelah diberlakukan oleh Yoon”, serves as the main clause, which carries the core information—the fact that the decree failed after a certain period.

The relationship between these two clauses demonstrates a concessive connection, where the subordinate clause provides a contrastive context to the main clause’s content. This is marked by the phrase “Meski begitu”, which signals that the event in the main clause occurred despite a condition that would typically lead to a different outcome.

#### **Data 7**

“Hal ini disebabkan oleh keputusan 190 dari 300 anggota parlemen Majelis Nasional yang menolak dekrit tersebut.”

The sentence belongs to the Subordinate Compound Sentence category. The first clause, “Hal ini disebabkan oleh keputusan”, serves as the main clause, conveying the core information about the cause of a certain situation. The second clause, “190 dari 300 anggota parlemen Majelis Nasional yang menolak dekrit tersebut”, is a subordinate clause that elaborates or specifies the decision mentioned in the main clause. This subordinate clause contains the relative phrase “yang menolak dekrit tersebut”, which provides additional clarification about the subject in that clause (the parliament members).

The relationship between the two clauses demonstrates a cause-and-effect explanation, where the subordinate clause provides details about the decision that led to the situation described in the main clause. This structure is commonly found in formal sentences aimed at offering a specific explanation of an event. Such a structure is a defining characteristic of a Subordinate Compound Sentence, as the subordinate clause functions to support and clarify the content of the main clause. The use of detailed explanations enhances clarity, making the sentence suitable for descriptive or argumentative contexts.

#### **Data 8**

“Mereka menuduh Yoon telah ‘melanggar konstitusi dan hukum’ serta menuding presiden mencoba menghindari penyelidikan atas dugaan tindakan ilegal yang melibatkan dirinya dan keluarganya.”

This sentence falls under the category of Mixed Compound Sentences because it combines a coordinating relationship between two main clauses and a subordinating relationship that adds detail through a subordinate clause. The coordinating relationship is evident in the first main clause, “Mereka menuduh Yoon telah ‘melanggar konstitusi dan hukum’”, which is connected to the second main clause, “serta menuding presiden mencoba menghindari penyelidikan”, using the conjunction “serta”. This reflects an equal relationship because both clauses carry information of similar weight. The subordinating

relationship is found in the final subordinate clause, “atas dugaan tindakan ilegal yang melibatkan dirinya dan keluarganya”, which provides further details about the object “penyelidikan” in the second main clause. This subordinate clause serves to clarify and expand on the investigation, making it part of a hierarchical relationship. This structure exemplifies the characteristics of a Mixed Compound Sentence, as it incorporates both equal and hierarchical relationships within a single sentence.

#### Data 9

“Meski begitu, sejumlah pejabat Partai Kekuatan Rakyat (PPP) pimpinan Yoon, mengatakan bahwa meskipun ia telah menuntut Yoon meninggalkan partai atas 'darurat militer yang tidak konstitusional', mereka akan memblokir mosi pemakzulan.”

This sentence falls under the Mixed Compound Sentences category because it combines a coordinating relationship between two main clauses “sejumlah pejabat PPP mengatakan” and “mereka akan memblokir mosi pemakzulan” with a subordinating relationship that arises from the subordinate clause “bahwa meskipun ia telah menuntut Yoon meninggalkan partai”, which explains the content of the first main clause, namely the statement made by the People's Power Party officials. This relationship demonstrates subordination because the subordinate clause depends on the main clause for its meaning. This subordinate phrase uses the conjunction “meskipun”, which establishes a concessive relationship (indicating a contradiction).

#### Data 10

“Sementara itu, anggota parlemen lainnya, Kim Seung Won, mengatakan bahwa keputusan Yoon memberlakukan darurat militer adalah sebuah kesalahan fatal yang 'tidak pantas untuk diampuni'.”

This sentence is categorized as a Subordinate Compound Sentence because the subordinate clause provides further explanation of the statement expressed in the main clause. The first main clause, “Sementara itu, anggota parlemen lainnya, Kim Seung Won, mengatakan”, functions to introduce the subject who is making a statement. This is the independent clause that carries the main idea of the sentence. The second subordinate clause, “bahwa keputusan Yoon memberlakukan darurat militer adalah sebuah kesalahan fatal yang 'tidak pantas untuk diampuni'”, provides a detailed explanation of what Kim Seung Won said. This clause depends on the main clause for its meaning and uses the conjunction “bahwa”, which signals subordination.

This relationship illustrates how the main clause presents the fundamental information (a parliament member making a statement), while the subordinate clause elaborates on the content of that statement. Such a structure is commonly used in news reports or discussions involving statements or quotations.

#### Data 11

“Jika mosi tersebut diloloskan, Yoon akan diskors sambil menunggu putusan dari hakim Mahkamah Konstitusi.”

The sentence is categorized as a Subordinate Compound Sentence. The subordinate clause, “Jika mosi tersebut diloloskan”, functions as a condition that must be met for the main clause to take effect. This clause depends on the main clause to form a complete meaning. The main clause, “Yoon akan diskors sambil menunggu putusan dari hakim Mahkamah Konstitusi”, expresses the consequence or result of the condition stated in the subordinate clause. This clause can stand alone and contains the core information of the sentence. The use of the conjunction “jika” signals a conditional relationship between the two clauses, where the subordinate clause influences the occurrence of the main clause event. This conditional relationship is a defining characteristic of Subordinate Compound Sentences.



#### Data 12

"Jika para hakim menyetujuinya, Yoon akan dimakzulkan dan pemilihan baru harus diadakan dalam waktu 60 hari."

The sentence is categorized as a Mixed Compound Sentence because it combines a subordinate relationship between a dependent clause and an equal relationship between two main clauses. The first clause, "Jika para hakim menyetujuinya", is a subordinate clause that expresses a condition. This clause depends on the main clause to form a complete meaning. The conditional relationship is marked by the conjunction "Jika", which indicates that the main clause will only happen under the stated condition. The second clause, "Yoon akan dimakzulkan", and the third clause, "pemilihan baru harus diadakan dalam waktu 60 hari", are two main clauses. They are connected without an explicit conjunction, but they share a coordinative relationship because they both state the consequences of the condition set in the subordinate clause. This structure demonstrates the combination of subordination and coordination, which is a defining characteristic of Mixed Compound Sentences.

#### Data 13

"Politisi dari partai tersebut telah berulang kali meminta pihak berwenang untuk memeriksa sejumlah pelanggaran Yoon, termasuk skandal istrinya, Kim Keon Hee, yang dituduh melakukan korupsi dan penyalahgunaan pengaruh, terutama terkait dugaan menerima tas Dior dari seorang pendeta."

The sentence is categorized as a Mixed Compound Sentence because it consists of a main clause and multiple subordinate clauses, creating both coordinative and subordinative relationships within the structure. The main clause, "Politisi dari partai tersebut telah berulang kali meminta pihak berwenang untuk memeriksa sejumlah pelanggaran Yoon", contains the central information of the sentence. This clause expresses the primary action—the request for an investigation into alleged violations. A subordinate relationship is introduced through the first subordinate clause, "termasuk skandal istrinya, Kim Keon Hee", which serves as an additional detail to the main clause. This clause depends on the main clause for a complete meaning. The relative subordinate clause, "yang dituduh melakukan korupsi dan penyalahgunaan pengaruh", provides further information about Kim Keon Hee. The relative pronoun "yang" functions as the connector, linking this clause to the preceding noun phrase. The last subordinate clause, "terutama terkait dugaan menerima tas Dior dari seorang pendeta", further clarifies the nature of the allegations against Kim Keon Hee, specifying the particular offense in question. This sentence exemplifies a Mixed Compound Sentence because it integrates a main clause with multiple layers of subordinate clauses, forming a complex yet structured relationship between the different pieces of information.

#### Data 14

"Selain itu, pada pekan ini, Partai Demokrat yang berposisi memangkas 4,1 triliun won (Rp 46 triliun) dari anggaran yang diusulkan pemerintah Yoon sebesar 677,4 triliun won (Rp 7.600 triliun)."

The sentence is classified as a Mixed Compound Sentence because it contains a main clause and a relative subordinate clause, integrating both coordination and subordination in its structure. The main clause, "Partai Demokrat yang berposisi memangkas 4,1 triliun won (Rp 46 triliun) dari anggaran yang diusulkan pemerintah Yoon", conveys the core action of the sentence the budget reduction by the opposition party. The subordinate relative clause, "yang diusulkan pemerintah Yoon", provides additional information about the budget. The relative pronoun "yang" introduces the subordinate clause, creating a dependent relationship with the noun "anggaran". Additionally, the sentence includes time information "pada pekan ini" and specific budget details "sebesar 677,4 triliun won (Rp 7.600 triliun)", which serve as adverbial and numerical modifiers that clarify the scope and timeframe of the action. This structure qualifies the sentence as a Mixed Compound

Sentence because it combines a main clause with a subordinate clause, along with additional descriptive elements that enhance the clarity and specificity of the information.

### Data 15

"Sayangnya, hal ini tidak dapat diveto oleh presiden sehingga Yoon harus menerima pemotongan ini."

The sentence is a mixed compound sentence because it combines two main clauses. "Sayangnya, hal ini tidak dapat diveto oleh presiden" is the first main clause, which states the fact that the president does not have the authority to veto it. "sehingga Yoon harus menerima pemotongan ini" is the second main clause, which expresses the consequence of the first clause. Both main clauses are connected by the causal conjunction "sehingga", indicating a cause-and-effect relationship.

### Conclusion

The majority of Subordinate Compound Sentences in CNBC Indonesia's news articles contain a subordinate clause that provides additional information or clarification to the main clause. In these sentences, the relationship between clauses is generally based on cause-and-effect, time, concession, or explanation. The subordinate clause in such sentences acts as a support to the main clause, often unable to stand alone because it depends on the main clause for meaning. However, some sentences fall into the category of Mixed Compound Sentences, where the relationship between main clauses is equal, but a subordinate clause is present to provide further details. In these mixed sentences, coordination between main clauses is achieved using conjunctions such as "serta" or "dan", while subordination offers additional explanation or elaboration. Overall, the use of Subordinate Compound Sentences or Mixed Compound Sentences helps convey complex information, provide context, or clarify the relationship between various events or statements. This structure is highly useful in news narratives or formal discussions, where information needs to be delivered with a high level of detail and a clear logical connection between ideas.

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