AN ANALYSIS OF COMPOUND SENTENCES
ON 10 TWITTER MESSAGES OF A WORLDWIDE TREND

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted to the Board Examiners as a partial fulfillment of requirements
for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd.)
English Education Department of Teacher Training and Education Faculty
State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Salatiga

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2019
DECLARATION

In the name of Allah,

Hereby the writer declares that this graduating paper is made by the writer. This paper does not contain any materials published by other people and it does not cite any other people's ideas except those quoted overtly.

This declaration is written with the full concern of the writer.

Salatiga, July 4th 2019

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Dear,

Dean of Teacher Training and Education Faculty

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

After reading and correcting Muhammad Amin Agil Prasetyo’s graduating paper entitled AN ANALYSIS OF COMPOUND SENTENCES ON 10 TWITTER MESSAGES OF A WORLDWIDE TREND, I have decided and would like to propose that this paper can be accepted by the Teacher Training and Education Faculty. I hope this paper will be examined as soon as possible.

Wassalamu’alaikum Wr. Wb.

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AN ANALYSIS OF COMPOUND SENTENCES ON 10 TWITTER
MESSAGES OF A WORLDWIDE TREND

Written by:

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Has been brought to the board of examiners of English Education Department of Teacher Training and Education Faculty at the State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Salatiga on (Friday, August 09th 2019), and hereby considered to have completed the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd) in English Education.

Board of examiners

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Salatiga, August 09th 2019
Dean of Teacher Training and Education Faculty
MOTTO

“If you don’t take risks, you can’t create a future!”

- Mongkey D Luffy
DEDICATION

This graduating paper is dedicated to:

❖ My beloved mother (Nafiah) and father (Darum Marzuki) thanks for all of the prayers, struggle, and sacrifice.

❖ My beloved brothers and sisters, thanks for your motivation and support.

❖ My beloved wife (Izzatul Ma’rifah), thanks for your motivation and support.

❖ My friends in PMII Salatiga 2012, thanks for your help, motivation, and support.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim,

Assalamu’alaikum Wr. Wb.

Alhamdulillahi robbil’alamin, all praises be to Allah SWT, the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful who always bless and help the writer so the writer can finish the graduating paper. Bless and mercy is upon great Prophet Muhammad SAW for his guidance that leads the writer to the truth.

However, this paper will not be finished without support, advices, help and encouragement from several people and institution. Hence, the writer would like to express special thanks to:

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6. All my friends and partners in PMII Salatiga.

7. All my friends from English Education Department.

Wassalamu’alaikum Wr. Wb.

Salatiga, July 8th 2019

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ABSTRACT

Prasetyo, Muhammad A.A. 2019. AN ANALYSIS OF COMPOUND SENTENCES ON 10 TWITTER MESSAGES OF A WORLDWIDE TRENDS. A Graduating paper. English Education Department Teacher Training and Education Faculty. State Institute for Islamic Studies Salatiga.

An abstract is sort summary written by a writer in the beginning page of his or her graduating paper or research report. An abstract has information on the topic, the research problem, research design, basic finding, conclusion and suggestion. This study deals with compound sentence on twitter messages worldwide trend. Moreover, this study used descriptive qualitative design. The objective of this research is to find out the compound sentence on twitter messages worldwide trend. The writer explains by answering three questions. The questions are how do people arrange compound sentences for a tweet of a twitter trending topic, the kind of conjunctions they use to make sentences for a tweet of a twitter trending topic, and the error found in compound sentences of trending topic of twitter message. The data of this research were 10 twitter messages worldwide trend #AFLDonsGiants. The total data found were 28 Sentences, 14 conjunctions, and 2 clauses. The writer did not found error in the sentences of 10 twitter.

Keywords: compound sentence, twitter messages, worldwide trend.
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A. Background of the Research

The use of social media in daily life is so intensive in this modern era. Social media is like necessary for majority people in the world. Social media is some world site that used to communicate each other. These social media are twitter, Facebook, Instagram, Path, Skype, Blogger, Messenger and the other. In this era, so many people use this social media because of the easy aces of internet. Many people actually use more then one social media for their communication media. The use of social media often isn’t appropriate with the rule of the law, norm, and value in the society. This is happen because majority of people don’t understand the law that set in this country (Alder & Rodmen in Watie:2011).

The use of internet change aim of communication people paradigm. Firstly, the use of internet just give in the same direction on communication. But in this global era, common people do not just receive the information, they will give feedback to the information too. This case make the communication not limit in distance, time or space. Communicate can happen in everywhere, every time, without face to face. With social media, people can communicate without think about social level of people. With this media, some people or friend that do not meet in long time can communicate again. (Flew in Watie:2011) said that media is divided into
two kind, those are old media and new media, old media is media that just
give information without and feedback from the reader or the object of
information. In other hand, new media is a media that give cure digitisation,
convergence, interactivity, and development of network related with the
message create and message deliver. The ability of this interactivity cure
make the user of the new media have the freedom of selecting the
information that they want. The ability of this interactivity that become
central of the new media.

Social media is part of the new media with the interactivity concept.
But, social media is not online mass media but online social network. It is
because mass media have strength to give influence in people opinion,
attitude, and behavior of people. From social media the information current
is so fast. The social media that present fast information is twitter. Hage and
Powers in Anwar (2003) said that the characteristic of technology and
information progress is the used of computer technology. The information
current fast because almost every social level of people use social media to
communicate each other around the world. Twitter is made in march 2006
by Jack Dorsey, twitter is social media that make the user to make and read
some messages in text base up to 140 character, but in November 7th 2017
change up to 280 character.

In daily life, many people use twitter to make some issue become
trend topic and change many people perception. In the process of using
twitter, the user make some tenses without think about the grammatical
term. The user just think about how to make the topic that user write become trending topic in twitter world rank. Beside the used of twitter can improve our English skill, moreover the used of text of the message. Especially in Indonesia, many students do not use English out of the class. The student just use English in the classroom. Gunes (2013) said that in Indonesia, the use of English out of the class is so limited. Almost of students use English in the classroom from the teacher or text of lesson. The impact of this case make the student have limit access of English. Here, twitter can be medium of English learning.

Compound sentence often used in daily tweet around the world, but we do not know how the grammatical is. Many people do not understand the structure of sentence that written. Compound sentence is sentence consist of at list two clause, each can separated in independent clause or sentence (delahuty & Garvey :2010). In education world, it is normal when student learn about structure of sentence or paragraph. When we research about sentence, we will know that sentence divided into four kind:

1. Simple sentence

   simple sentence is the smallest sentence unit. In a simple sentence there is only one main clause and no subordinate clauses. It doesn’t have to be very short; other phrases may be added at the beginning, in the middle and at the end of the simple sentences (Gunes:2013).
2. Compound sentence

Compound sentence is a sentence that consists of two main sentences and each sentence can be spare.

3. Complex sentence

Complex sentences are fascinating components of the English language (Gunes:2013). When used properly, they can add depth to our writing. Complex sentences contain an independent clause and at least one dependent clause.


Compound-complex sentences are typically the longest and most involved. This is because they combine two different types of sentences into one long sentence (Gunes:2013). To be specific, a compound-complex sentence unites a compound sentence with a complex sentence.

Simple sentence is the smallest sentence unit. Compound sentence is consist two that can be separated each own independent. Complex sentence is sentence that have one main clause idea that can be independent and other clause that dependent one. Compound-complex sentence is sentence there are at least two mind clauses and at least one subordinate clause. But in this research the researcher consist to analyze sentence. the researcher formulate a research entitled “AN ANALYSIS OF COMPOUND SENTENCES ON 10 TWITTER MESSAGES OF A WORLDWIDE TREND”.
B. Problem of the Research

The researcher identifies some questions for this research as follows:

1. How do people arrange compound sentences for a tweet of a twitter trending topic?
2. What kind of conjunctions do they use to make sentences for a tweet of a twitter trending topic?
3. What are error found in compound sentences of a twitter message trending topics?

C. Objective of the Research

This research is aimed to know some aspects as following:

1. To know how do people arrange sentences for a tweet of a trending topic twitter.
2. To analyze what kind of conjunctions do they use to make sentences for a tweet of a twitter trending topic.
3. To analyze the error found in compound sentences of twitter message trending topics.

D. Benefits of the Research
This research should be carried out because of some urgency and also to get some benefits. The researcher hopes that through this research, the readers will get new knowledge about compound sentence that commonly used in daily sentence on social media. Besides it, the researcher also hopes that this research will give some benefits to the others for academic field and practical field as follows:

1. Theoretical

This research is hoped to be one of resources for other studies which are related to this research.

2. Practical

This research can be one of resources for teachers to develop their grammatical teaching designs. It is also hoped to be one of resources for teachers and students who want to understand more about common people habit in arrange some sentences.

E. Limitation of the Research

The title of this paper is An Analysis of Compound Sentences on 10 Twitter Messages of a Worldwide Trend. The researcher needs to limit this research, so the discussion will not be out of topic. The researcher focuses this research on investigating people used of compound sentences in worldwide twitter trending topic. The compound sentences conjunction that
is common used in twitter trending topic. The researcher choose compound sentences to analyzed because sometimes people don't pay much attention on the proper structure of a compound sentence in writing Twitter message. The researcher choose twitter because twitter is social media that have the fastest current information moreover before the mass media have the information. For the example:

_Although it was raining, but I should go home_

The sentence above was wrong. The correct one was

_Although it was raining, I should go home._

**F. Definition of Key Terms**

To clarify the topic of the research, the researchers present definition of the key terms that are used in this research, as follow:

1. **Compound Sentences**

   Sentence is a combination of two words or more that independent and have complete meaning. Delahunty & Garvey (2010) describe sentence as the largest grammatical unit. Compound sentence is sentences that join of two or more independent clauses with coordinate such as for, and, or but, or semi colon.

   According to Gunes (2013), compound sentence is sentence that consist of two or more clauses, each can be separated off into
own independent clause and independent sentence. Compound sentence consist of two main sentences.

2. Internet

Internet is a global computer which provides information and communication facilities that consist of interconnected networks using standardized communication protocols (Oxford dictionary, 2018). Coffman and Odlyzko (2001:1) argue that internet is the main cause of the recent explosion of activity in optical fiber telecommunications.

3. Twitter

twitter is social media that allow the user to make and read some messages in text base up to 140 character, but in November 7th 2017 change up to 280 character. Twitter is established on March 2006 by Jack Dorsay. Jack Dorsey is a student of New York University. Twitter has been growing steadily for the last seven years and has become a meeting point for a diverse range of people: students, professionals, celebrities, companies, politicians. This popularity of Twitter results in the enormous amount of information being passed through the service, covering a wide range of topics from people well-being to the opinions about the brands, products, politicians and social events. In this contexts Twitter becomes a powerful tool for predictions. For example, the
researchers at HP tried to predict the level of ticket sales for movies based on Twitter information. The team managed to predict the revenue of the opening weekend with 97.3% accuracy, a prediction rate higher than the one achieved by the Hollywood Stock Exchange, a known prediction tool for the movies.

When someone wants to know about something popular, they just need to find some hashtag in the trending topic list of Twitter.

a. Hashtag.

Hashtag is # Symbol that is used to tag the key word or some topics in a tweet. This hashtag is made by the user naturally to categorize the messages. People use # symbol before key word or phrase that are relevant without space in their tweet to categorize their tweet and make easy for use Twitter search features.

4. Worldwide Trends

Worldwide trends are some topic that are many people talk about at that time on Twitter. Worldwide appear when one topic is talked continuous by many users of Twitter.

5. Conjunction
Conjunctions are words that link or connect two words, phrases, clauses or sentences together, either in speech or in writing. Conjunctions are one of the eight parts of speech in English, according to the traditional grammar (Unubi :2016)

Conjunctions is divided into two classes: coordinating and subordinating conjunctions. Here the writer do not include correlative conjunction because correlative conjunction are similar to coordinating conjunction. However, there are traditionally basically three types of conjunctions, which are: coordinating, subordinating, and correlative conjunctions. Coordinating conjunction include; for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so. Subordinating conjunctions are include: after, because, if, that, though, although, till, before, unless, as, when, where, while, than, whether, in order that, nevertheless, etc.

G. Organization of the Graduating Paper

This paper consist of five chapters. Chapter 1 is about the introduction of this research. It discuss about background of research. In the background of research, the researcher exposes the reason why the researcher should conduct this research. In this chapter, the researcher states the problems and the purpose of this research. In conducting this research, the researcher gives limitation to the research so this research will keep in
line with the problems. To explain the topic of the research, the researcher provides the definition of key variable in this chapter. The last, to give the brief description of this research, the researcher gives the organization of this paper.

Chapter II is called theoretical framework. Here, there are previous research and literature review. In previous research, the researcher gives some discoveries from some experts related to this research. The researcher takes some journals to sustain this research. In literature review, the researcher gives the deeper theory about compound sentence, twitter message, worldwide trends, and English as a foreign language.

In chapter III, This chapter provides the research methodology related with the research. It consists of type of the research, research approach, setting of the research, object of the research, data sources, unit of analysis, technique of data collection, data analysis, and procedure of the research.

Chapter IV, This chapter consists of the finding about the grammatical use in Compound sentence. Furthermore, the findings talk about the functions in compound sentences found in the written form of 10 Twitter Message of a Worldwide Trends.

Chapter V, This chapter consists of research conclusions to draw the main point of the research. Besides, it also consists of suggestions which may useful for the readers.
CHAPTER II
THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, the writer focus to present about theoretical framework. It is consists of the previous theories and literature review that have related with the study. Here the previous Studies and Literature review that writer have been found.

A. Previous Studies

The writer has found some previous study about improving proficiency of students’ English as follows:

The first study is an international journal written by Güneş (2013: 25-37). In this study, the writer focus on analyze of recognition of extended compound sentences. The writer use 38 of first students of Dicle University to be example of data test.

The second study is a Journal on English as a foreign Language written by Cahyani (2016: 59-70). The study has tittle “Compound Sentence Used in Stephenie Meyer’s Twilight”. In this study the writer mainly focus on describing the types, the function, and the meaning of the compound words. The method that used in the study is qualitative and the data is collect from the “Twilight” novel written by Stephenie Mayer. This novel was released in the United States on October 5, 2005, and it is 498 pages in hardcover and 544 pages in paperback.
The third study is a study from Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 301 of Seventh International Conference on Languages and Arts (ICLA 2018) in title “An Analysis of Compound Sentences in Students’ Writing”. This study is concern to describe the English Department students’ ability in writing compound sentence. The type of this research was a descriptive research. The data is collect from English Department Student of State Padang University with the population from fourth semester English Department. The total number of sample was 18 students from education program. Random sampling was used to collect the sample. The data were collected by giving writing test and the test was done in 60 minutes and they were asked to write argumentative essay at least 5 paragraph.

The result from the study have shown that the students have average level in writing compound sentences. It shows that the students have problems in writing compound sentences. It also found that students’ problems in writing compound sentences are omission and miss formation. The problem indicates the students are weak in using punctuation, tend to use incorrect connector, and used incorrect grammar, so they do not know how to connect the independent clause correctly.

The fourth study is the study from Muhammadiyah University Of Surakarta. The study entitle Translation Analysis of Compound Sentence in Mitch Albom’s Novel: The First Phone Call From Heaven Into Telepon Pertama Dari Surga by Julanda Tantani. The writer of this study is Masolaeh
Yalo (2015), Muslih Yalo is a student of School of Teacher Training And Education faculty of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. This study is studies about the translation variation of compound sentence in Mitch’s Albom novel The first Phone Call from Heaven. The study aims at classifying the type of sentences which translated from the compound sentence, classifying the techniques used by the translator in transferring the compound sentence. The study is a descriptive qualitative research. The object of the study is compound sentence in Mitch’s Albom novel The first Phone Call from Heaven and its translation Telepon Pertama dari Surga by Julanda Tantani. The data are translation variation of compound sentence and the techniques used by the translator in transferring the source language. The data are collected from both books by using documentation method. The researcher applies comparison in analyzing the data of the study. The results of the research show that first, compound sentences are translated into 3 type of sentences. From 160 data, there are 149 data or 93,12% of compound sentence translated into compound sentence, 7 data or 4,37% of compound sentence translated into complex sentence, 4 data or 2,5% of compound sentence translated into simple sentence. Second, the researcher found 9 techniques used by the translator in transferring the source language. From 160 data, there are 86 data of pure borrowing, 14 data of naturalized borrowing, 25 data of addition, 4 data of generalization, 1 data of amplification, 7 data of particularization, 8 data of modulation, 39 data of transposition and 1 data of reduction.
B. Literature Review

2. Syntax

Syntax is the part of linguistics that studies sentence structure such as word order, agreement, hierarchical structure. Syntax is not about meaning. Sentences can have no sense and still be grammatically correct. Syntax is the construction of units larger than words, in particular clauses and sentences.

The term ‘syntax’ is from the Ancient Greek syntaxis, a verbal noun which literally means ‘arrangement’ or ‘setting out together’. The expressions of a language involve a relationship between a sequence of sounds and a meaning, and this relationship is mediated by grammar, a core component of which is syntax.

According to Chomsky (1957), syntax is the study of the principles and processes by which sentences are constructed in particular languages. Syntactic investigation of a given language has as its goal the construction of a grammar that can be viewed as a device of some sort for producing the sentences of the language under analysis.

From the explanation above we can conclude that syntax is the study of internal structure of sentences. In this case, it explains how words are arranged become phrases and clauses for constructing sentence. It is commonly we call structure. Structure manages how words can be combined with another for creating good sentence.
3. **Compound sentence**

Langan (2003:100) stated that sentence is a group of word that has a subject and a verb and must express a complete thought. It means that each thought could stand alone as independent clause. Quirk et. al. (1985:987) state that compound sentences consist of two or more coordinated main clauses. Coordinated main clauses contains the main subject and verb of a sentence and have also been called independent clauses.

Before we study about compound sentence, the writer argue that we have to study about sentence first. The writer argues that a sentence is a group of related words that we use to communicate our ideas in speech or in writing. The type of sentence is divided in to four types:

1. Simple sentence
2. Compound Sentences
3. Complex Sentences
4. Compound-complex Sentences

A simple sentence is the smallest sentence unit. In a simple sentence there is only one main clause and no subordinate clauses. It doesn’t have to be very short; other phrases may be added at the beginning, in the middle and at the end of the simple sentences.
Examples:

Table 1.1
Example of Simple Sentence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Main Clause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cyclists should always wear bike helmets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mustafa Kemal Atatürk is the founder of Modern Turkey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Africa is a continent in the south of Mediterranean Sea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>This paragraph is composed of sentences.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A compound sentence consists of two main sentences. Compound sentence are divided in to three kind.

1. Compound Sentences with Coordinating Conjunctions.

   Coordinate Conjunctions are listed below with the acronym ‘FANBOYS’ to be kept in mind in an easier way (Samancı, 2012).

Table 1.2
Table of Conjunction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>For</th>
<th>Or</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>And</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nor</td>
<td></td>
<td>So</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For the examples as billow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Main Clause 1</th>
<th>Conj.</th>
<th>Main Clause 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For</td>
<td>1. Turkish soldiers fight very well</td>
<td>for</td>
<td>they are well-trained.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in wars,</td>
<td></td>
<td>the boss doesn’t have much time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. The meeting has to be at noon,</td>
<td></td>
<td>I work on the other days of the week.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. I do the shopping on Sundays,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And</td>
<td>1. A new computer was invented,</td>
<td>And</td>
<td>it caused a sensation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. John and Bill can speak Italian,</td>
<td></td>
<td>they also know French.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Mary has gone to England,</td>
<td></td>
<td>She will stay there for a long time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nor</td>
<td>1. Most of the students do not like</td>
<td>Nor</td>
<td>do they like to write term papers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to take oral exams,</td>
<td></td>
<td>nor she likes playing baseball.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Mary doesn’t like watching baseball,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But</td>
<td>1. The car was quite old,</td>
<td>But</td>
<td>it still works.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. I made that decision for several</td>
<td></td>
<td>I couldn’t explain them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>reasons,</td>
<td></td>
<td>the weather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. It is raining heavily,</td>
<td></td>
<td>is not cold.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Or | 1. Are you coming to school with me,  
2. You can go to your own house, | Or | will you stay in bed?  
you can stay here. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yet | 1. John plays basketball well,  
2. Jack got the job, | Yet | his favorite sport is badminton.  
he couldn’t start because of some reasons. |
| So | 1. You are my guest,  
2. She is very helpful, | So | it is my turn to pay for the drinks.  
everybody likes her. |

2. Compound sentences with semi-colon

In formal written English, semi-colon is also used instead of coordinating conjunctions in order to connect sentences. Examples:

| Table 1.4 Compound Sentence with Semi-Colon |
|---|---|---|
| **Main Clause 1** | **Semi-colon** | **Main Clause 2** |
| We couldn’t take the exam | ; | the teacher couldn’t come. |
| I don’t live in a dormitory | ; | I have a private room. |
| Turkish soldiers fight very well in wars | ; | they are well-trained. |
3. Compound sentences with correlative conjunctions

As well as coordinate conjunctions, correlative conjunctions have an important role in forming compound sentences. Here the list of correlative conjunctions as stated below:

Both……and

Not only……but also

Either.........or

Neither.........nor

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Clause 1</th>
<th>Main Clause 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Either</strong> you will confess,</td>
<td>or I will complain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Not only</strong> was the sweater soft,</td>
<td><strong>but</strong> it was <strong>also</strong> warm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I didn’t see the film,</td>
<td><strong>nor</strong> did my girl friend.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We usually combine two or more simple sentences to share the information and stress some means. The combination between two or more simple sentences is called a compound sentence (McClelland and Marcotte, 2003:131). To connect two or more simple sentence, the ideas
of each sentence must be closely related in thought. If the two ideas are not closely related in thought, the following sentences are not correct.

According to Oshima (1972:1), compound sentence contains two or more sentences joined into one. There are there ways to join the clauses. First, by punctuation of semicolon. It’s possible to join compound sentences by combining two complete sentences into one sentence without any additional words, you must use a semicolon to join your two independent clause. Second is coordinate conjunction. The independent clause can be joined by a coordinating conjunction. The last is conjunction adverb, such as however, therefore, meanwhile, etc. To use these properly, place them after the semicolon and add comma after the conjunction adverb.

A semicolon replaces the period that separated the independent clause (Frank, 1972: 224). However, short and parallel clauses may be joined by a comma sometimes, especially when the second clause is abridged.

Coordinate conjunction consists of seven conjunctions called as FANBOYS (For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So). Coordinate conjunction appears at the beginning of the dependent clause. In writing, the writer usually put comma before the coordinate conjunction although it is not obligatory (Frank, 1972: 224).

The conjunctive adverbs which join in the sentence have a role both as conjunctions and as adverbs. Frank (1972: 226) explained that
they have a function to connect the grammatical structure as conjunctions, and provide transitional adverbial meanings and fill the adverbial positions as adverbs. In writing, a semicolon usually replaces the period that separated the two sentences. However, some writer put a comma after dependent clause if the dependent clause appears before the independent clause.

4. Grammatical Items

a. Sentence

According to Frank (1972: 220), sentence is a full predication containing a subject plus a predicate with a finite verb. Sentence expresses a complete thought to be achieved by the reader or listener.

A complete sentence must have, at minimum three things: a subject, verb, and an object. Definition of verbs by Merriam-Webster are words that show an action, occurrence, or state of being. Almost every sentence requires a verb. If the verb express action, the subject is who or what does the verb; person, place, thing, or idea that is performing the action.

b. Clause

Frank (1972, p, 222) said that “a clause may be described in the same way as a sentence: It is a full predication that contains a subject and a predicate with a finite verb”. There are two kinds of
clause constructed on the usage; those are independent clause and dependent clause.

Independent clause is rarely seen as a simple sentence. Frank (1972: 222) explains “The independent clause is a full predication that may stand alone as a sentence”. It is because the independent clause involves of a subject, a verb, and sometimes can be added the complement.

Dependent clause has a similar arrangement through independent clause. However, dependent clause does not express the complete thought. Frank (1972: 222) states “The dependent clause has a special introductory word that makes the predication depend on the independent clause”. Moreover, the full predication in dependent clause is changed in such a way that the clause necessity be attached to another clause. Thus, dependent clause needs independent clause to form a complete thought.

c. Conjunction

Conjunctions are words that link or connect two words, phrases, clauses or sentences together, either in speech or in writing. Conjunctions are one of the eight parts of speech in English, according to the traditional grammar (Unubi :2016)

Conjunctions is divided into two classes: coordinating and subordinating conjunctions. Here the writer do not include correlative conjunction because correlative conjunction are similar
to coordinating conjunction. However, there are traditionally basically three types of conjunctions, which are: coordinating, subordinating, and correlative conjunctions. Coordinating conjunction include; *for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so.* Subordinating conjunctions are include: *after, because, if, that, though, although, till, before, unless, as, when, where, while, than, whether, in order that, nevertheless, etc.*

5. **Twitter**

Twitter is social media that allow the user to make and read some messages in text base up to 140 character, but in November 7th 2017 change up to 280 character. Twitter is established on March 2006 by Jack Dorsay. Jack Dorsey is a student of New York University. Twitter has been growing steadily for the last seven years and has become a meeting point for a diverse range of people: students, professionals, celebrities, companies, politicians. This popularity of Twitter results in the enormous amount of information being passed through the service, covering a wide range of topics from people well-being to the opinions about the brands, products, politicians and social events. In this contexts Twitter becomes a powerful tool for predictions. For example, the researchers at HP tried to predict the level of ticket sales for movies based on Twitter information. The team managed to predict the revenue of the opening weekend with 97.3% accuracy, a prediction rate higher
then the one achieved by the Hollywood Stock Exchange, a known prediction tool for the movies.

When someone want to know about something popular, they just need to find some hastag in trending topic list of twitter.

a. Worldwide trend.

Worldwide trend is something that popular to talk at that time. Worldwide trend will appear when many users of twitter make same tweet continuously.

b. Hashtag.

Hashtag is # Symbol that used to tag the key word or some topics in a tweet. This hashtag is make by the user naturally to categorize the messages. People use # symbol before key word or phrase that relevant without space in their tweet to categorize their tweet and make easy for use twitter search features.
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The word research comes from the word researching which means discovering new fact by detailed study (Oxford, 2008: 375). The term methodology is derived from the words metodos and logos. Metodos means: way to go to achieve a goal, whereas logos means: science (Arikunto, 1990: 16), so methodology means a science that discuss about the ways to achieve the goals. Based on the definitions above, it can be said that research methodology means a study about the way in achieving the goals and discovering new fact by detailed study. Here the writer explained more about the research methodology that was used for this study as follow.

A. Type of the Research

The appropriate type of the study to examine the compound sentences found in the written form of 10 Twitter messages worldwide is Qualitative Research. According to Denzin and Lincoln (1987) as quoted by Moleong (2009: 5), “Qualitative research is a research which used natural background in order to interpret the phenomena and it was done by involving various methods”. Qualitative research used to produce an analysis procedure without statistic procedure or another quantitative
calculation. It is based on the observation of the phenomena or fact in the society. Therefore, qualitative research is a research used to understand the phenomena in the society and provide the result in a form of detailed description based on the grounded theory using the various methods.

There are various ways to collect data for researcher in conducting qualitative research (Cohen et.al., 2005). The methods of collecting data in qualitative research are observing, interviewing, exhibiting questions, surveying, and keeping records (Stake, 2010). In this study, the researcher used observing method. The researcher observed one of popular social media in this world. It is Twitter. In order to limit the study, the researcher only focused on observing a worldwide trend which had been chosen. After choosing a worldwide trend, the researcher observed the messages and chose only ten messages as the object of this research.

B. Object of the Research

The object of the study chosen by the researcher is the ten twitter messages in a worldwide trend that will be chosen within the month of June and July. The researcher limits the period of this study only in a month during June, 15st 2019 until July, 15st 2019. Only the tweets which consist of Compound sentences are considered as the object of this study. The researcher only used the twitter messages which are written in English language. In order to avoid ambiguity, the data which is presented in its
original form with all its imperfections such as misspellings, uncorrected grammar or sentence patterns as well as the used of capitalizations, abbreviations, shortened forms, asterisks and symbols. Changes are not made to avoid altering the meaning and message contained in the data.

C. **Source of the Data**

In a day, there were ten worldwide trends which were the most popular throughout the world. The researcher chose only one worldwide trend from those trends. In a worldwide trend which had been chosen, the researcher chose ten messages to collect the data. In choosing the messages, the researcher chose only messages that are written using compound sentence structure. Because the hastags and the worldwide trends changed everyday, the researcher collected the data only in a day to be the object of this research. In a worldwide trends, there were hundreds twitter messages. Therefore, the researcher chose the messages carefully.

D. **Technique of Data Collection**

The researcher collected the data by doing some steps as follows:

a. Observing the twitter hastag to be selected.

b. Selecting the ten messages in a worldwide topic trend in twitter to be analyzed.
c. Reading the tweet in trending topic hashtag chosen.

d. Encoding the collected data.

e. Analyzing the compound sentence in written form of twitter worldwide trend.

f. Concluding the data.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

To analyze the data that have been collected, the researcher needed some technique. For this study, the researcher used the technique of data analysis from Moleong (2009). According to Meleong (2009), there were some techniques to analyze the data. Those were identification, coding, categorizing, classifying, and producing an account. Here the researcher explained more detail about those techniques as follow:

a. Identification

According to Bull as laid in Oxford (2008:218), “Identification is the action or process of identifying someone or something or the fact of being identified”. At the beginning, the researcher chooses the twitter hashtags to be identified. Furthermore, the researcher identifies the trending hashtags which consist of compound
sentence. It is used to find out the data which related to the focus and formulated problems.

b. Coding

To facilitate the study, the researcher encodes the collected data after identifying. According to Moleong (2009: 288) “Coding means giving code to each collected data in order to facilitate the researcher in investigating the data and knowing the source of the data.” Coding could be found in a form of lettering, numberring, symbolling and others. In this study, the researcher used letters and numbers. Here is the coding of the gained data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type of compound sentence</th>
<th>Coding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Compound sentences with coordinating conjunctions</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Compound sentences with semi-colon</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Compound sentences with conjuctive adverbs</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To facilitate in analyzing, the researcher gives the numbering after the letter to put the data in the order.

Table 2.2
Coding of the Grammatical Items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Terms</th>
<th>Coding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sentence</td>
<td>K1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Clause</td>
<td>K2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Phrase</td>
<td>L1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Word</td>
<td>L2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Morpheme</td>
<td>L3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Both of coding of the grammatical items and coding of the type of compound sentence put in data analysis. It used to facilitate researcher in analyzing the collected data. Therefore, the researcher was able to provided understandable data analysis.
c. Categorizing

According to Moleong (2009: 288), “Categorizing is sorting the collected data into smaller unit based on the similarity”. This step make the researcher more easier to analyze the data found.

In this step, the researcher categorize the data into three categories; the First, Compound sentences with coordinating conjunctions, the second, Compound sentences with semi-colon, and the third, Compound sentences with conjunctive adverbs.

d. Classifying

The following step after categorizing is classifying. Bull explains in Oxford (2008: 75), “Classifying is arranging something into groups according to the features that they have in common”. It is the smallest unit of the collected data. In this step, the researchers classified each compound sentences to be three kind; compound sentences with coordinating conjunctions, compound sentences with semi-colon , compound sentences with conjunctive adverbs.

e. Producing an account

According to Moleong (2009: 295), “Producing an account is done by making a diagram, making tabulation and texting”. It means,
at the last step of analyzing the data, the researcher describes and analyze the data classification to examine compound sentences used in worldwide twitter message trending topics based on detailed description of the study.
CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING AND DATA ANALYSIS

This research was aimed to answer three questions. The first question was How do people arrange compound sentences for a tweet of a twitter trending topic, the second What kind of conjunctions do they use to make sentences for a tweet of a twitter trending topic and the third What are error found in compound sentences of a twitter message trending topic (See chapter I). this chapter consists of the result of the research and the explanation to answer the statements of the problem. The researcher divided the data based on the grammatical items used in the data and the error found. Furthermore, the researcher analyzed compound sentences in the data based on the theory.

A. Research Findings

After doing some research, the researcher found the data of twitter worldwide trend with hashtag AFLDonsGiants (Australian Football League) as follows:

1. The Arrangement of Sentence

Here ten twitter accounts in ten twitter messages in a worldwide trend.

a. @krema08,
I hate it when players turn to the umpire to ask why no free kick and leaves the play. Shaun you just made this a 5 on 2 #AFLDonsGiants. (A1)

In this tweet the user use conjunction “and” to spare the sentence. The first sentence is “I hate it when player turn to umpire to ask why no free kick”. The second sentence is “The players leaves the play”. The subject of this sentence is “I”.

b. @EdPascoe_eDPS,

Bombers lose a game from non decision with Rampe earlier in the year and then win a game with a non decision tonight #AFLDonsGiants. (A2)

In this tweet the user use conjunction “and” to connect the sentences. The first sentence is “Bombers lose a game from non decision with Rampe earlier in the year”. The subject of this sentence is “Bombers”.

c. @sandra0511,

Isn’t it mean to be Fletcher and Llyoid ends every @essendonfc home game @marvelstadiumau @AFL #AFLDonsGiants (A3)
The user use and to spare the sentences. The first sentences was “Isn’t Isn’t it mean to be Fletcher”. The second sentence was “Llyoid ends every @essendonfc home game”. The subject of this sentence is “@essendonfc home game”.

d. @alexfraser.

That’s holding the ball umpire. Davis illegal disposal and dropping the ball. Take your pick #AFLDonsGiants. (A4)

The user use and to connect the sentences. The first sentence was “Davis illegal disposal. The second sentence was “ Davis dropping the ball”. The subject of this sentence is “Davis”

e. @EFCBomberShop

100% for David Saharakis

Celebrate with us at the #AFLDonsGiants game by picking up a can cooler located at Club Hub before the game and inside gate 5 during!

Mug and can coolers available now in-store and online!

(A5)
In this tweet, the user use conjunction “and” to connect the sentences. The first sentence was “celebrate with us at the #AFLDontsGiants game by picking up a can cooler located at Club Hub before the game”. The second sentence was “celebrate with us at the #AFLDontsGiants game by picking up a can cooler located at inside gate 5 during!”. The subject of this sentence is “Celebrate”.

f. @AFLModel

Red 15:

@essendonfc vs @GWSGIANTS

@AFLMdel Projection : Giants by 10pts

Suggested Bet: no Bet

We’re learning a little more to the giants then the model but won’t be getting involved.

#AFL #AFLDontsGiants (A6)

At this sentence, the user use conjunction ‘but’ to connect the sentences. The first sentence was “we’re learning a little more t
the giants then the model”. The second sentence was “we won’t be getting involved”. The subject of this sentence is “we”

g. @FOXFOOTY

Wow!!! The Bombers kick two goals in the last two minutes to win it and keep their finals hopes well and truly alive (A7)

In this tweet, the user connect the sentences with conjunctions “and”. The first sentence was “Wow!!! The Bombers kick two goals in the last two minutes to win it”. The second sentence was “keep their finals hopes well and truly alive”. The subject of this sentence is “The Bombers”.

h. @riffwithbiff

Neutral here. So no dog in this fight, greet finish for sure, But boy oh boy, it must be said, The Bomber had ridiculous ride from the umpires in that last term, sheesh, Giant Stiffed #AFLDontsGiants.(A8)

In this tweet the user spare the sentence with conjunction “But”. The first sentence was “Neutral here. So no dog in this fight, greet finish for sure”. The second sentence was “boy oh boy, it must be said, The Bomber had ridiculous ride from the umpires in that last
term, sheesh, Giant Stiffed”. The subject of this sentence is “The Bombers”.

i. @ragecherry

*Is Jobe really tall or Bruce really short?! Also Jobe stares at Hepp like he’s in love. And so am I. We all are. JOBE TIME #AFLDontsGiants (A9)*

The user arrange this sentence with conjunction “or” to connect the sentences. The first sentence was “Is Jobe really tall?”. The second sentence was “Is Bruce really shorts?”. The subject of this sentence is “Jobe”.

j. @jayPea_14

*Essendon getting an absolute armchair raid from the 3 maggots in the field and score review spuds also #AFLDontsGiants*

In this tweet, the user use conjunction and to connect the sentence. The first sentence was “Essendon getting absolute armchair raid from the 3 maggots in the field”. The second sentence was “Essendon getting score review spuds also”. The subject of this sentence is “Essondon”.
2. The Error Found

There are some error in the sentences that people arrange in twitter worldwide.

a. @krema08,

   I hate it when players turn to the umpire to ask why no free kick and leaves the play. Shaun you just made this a 5 on 2 #AFLDonsGiants.

   There is no error found in this sentence.

b. @EdPascoe_eDPS,

   Bombers lose a game from non decision with Rampe earlier in the year and then win a game with a non decision tonight #AFLDonsGiants.

   There is no error found in this sentence.

c. @sandra0511,

   Isn’t it mean to be Fletcher and Llyoid ends every @essendonfc home game @marvelstadiumau @AFL #AFLDonsGiants.

   There is no error found in this tweet.

d. @_alexfraser.

   That’s holding the ball umpire. Davis illegal disposal and dropping the ball. Take your pick #AFLDonsGiants.

   There is no error found on this sentence.
e. @EFCBomberShop

100% for David Saharakis

Celebrate with us at the #AFLDonsGiants game by picking up a can cooler located at Club Hub before the game and inside gate 5 during!

Mug and can coolers available now in-store and online!

There is no error found in this sentence.

f. @AFLModel

Red 15:

@essendonfc vs @GWSGIANTS

@AFLModel Projection: Giants by 10pts

Suggested Bet: no Bet

We’re learning a little more to the Giants then the model but won’t be getting involved.

#AFL #AFLDonsGiants

There is no error found in this sentence.
g. @FOXFOOTY

    Wow!!! The Bombers kick two goals in the last two minutes to win it and keep their finals hopes well and truly alive.

    More: bit.ly/2ZQKZUp #AFLDontsGiants

    There is no error found on that sentence.

h. @riffwithbiff

    Neutral here. So no dog in this fight, greet finish for sure, but boy oh boy, it must be said, The Bomber had ridiculous ride from the umpires in that last term, sheesh, Giant Stiffed #AFLDontsGiants.

    There is no error found in this sentence.

i. @ragecherry

    Is Jobe really tall or Bruce really short?! Also Jobe stares at Hepp like he’s in love. And so am I. We all are. JOBE TIME #AFLDontsGiants.

    There is no error found in this sentence.

j. @jayPea_14

    Essendon getting an absolute armchair raid from the 3 maggots in the field and score review spuds also #AFLDontsGiants.

    There is no error found in this sentence.
B. Data Analysis

After analyzing the data, the researcher found all of the grammatical items and the written error in 10 messages of a worldwide trend. In order to make it clear, the researcher draws the result in the form of table below:

Table 3.1
Type of compound sentence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type of compound sentence</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Compound sentences with coordinating conjunctions (A)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Compound sentences with semi-colon (B)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Compound sentences with conjunctive adverbs (C)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.1
Data Finding on the Grammatical Items Usage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Grammatical Items</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sentence(K1)</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clause(K2)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conjunction (L2)</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Based on the table above, the researcher found that all the grammatical items are used in order to perform compound sentence. From the data 10 compound sentences, the researcher was able to analyze both of the grammatical items and the error. After analyzing the data, the researcher found that there are 28 data which used sentence and 2 data which include clause at the tweets. In addition, after analyzing the data, the researcher found a phenomena where there are not only sentence and word to perform compound sentences but also numeric and symbols. Based on the total 10 unit data of analysis of compound sentences, The error which performed are no error, 14 conjunctions, 10 message qualifications.
CHAPTER V

CLOSURE

This chapter discusses the conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion is drawn after getting research finding and data analysis. Furthermore, suggestion leads further researchers who are interested in doing similar research.

A. Conclusion

1. The total data 10 unit of analysis of compound sentences found that 28 data used sentences, 2 data used clause and 14 data used conjunctions. The researcher did not found error when user perform the tweet. From this data the resercher conclude that the user of twitter just use conjunction that familiar in daily conversation to arrange compound sentences. It because compound sentence in twitter message are non formal language.

2. From 10 unit of analysis of compound sentence, all of the compound sentence are used coordinate conjunction to connect the sentences. The conjunction that people often use is conjunction “and” but other users use other conjunction like “but” and “so” too.

3. There are no error found in the compound sentences of twitter trending topic message.
B. Suggestion

1. For the next researchers

This research gives contribution to comprehend the grammatical items usage and the error form of the compound sentence. Moreover, this research provides the detailed example of grammatical items of compound sentences as well as the use of conjunctions they look for the reference. Hopefully, this research is able to give inspiration and guidance for the further researchers to be more careful while doing a similar research, especially while analyzing the data. Therefore, the further research will perform a better comprehension than this research.

2. For the readers

The readers have to study more about the grammatical items and the function of compound sentences. This research provided the sufficient information the readers who need to comprehend about them. Beside the theory, it also gave the detailed example which hopefully can establish a better understanding about compound sentences, the readers are able to apply compound sentences due to the necessity of the communication.
REFERENCES


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2. Sekolah Menengah Pertama (SMP) Negeri 3 Banjar (LULUS TH 2009)
3. Madrasah Aliyah Ma’arif Grabag (LULUS TH 2012)
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I have been marked bellow:

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Student number : 113-12-099
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Department : English Education Department

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The Writer

Muhammad Amin Agil Prasetyo
NIM. 113 12 099
Kepada

Yth. Norwanto, S.Pd., M.Hum., Ph.D.

Di Tempat

Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

Dalam rangka penyusunan Skripsi Mahasiswa jenjang Strata Satu, Saudara ditunjuk sebagai Dosen Pembimbing mahasiswa:

Nama : Muhammad Amin Agil Prasetyo
NIM : 113-12-099
Program Studi : Tadris Bahasa Inggris
Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan
Judul Skripsi : AN ANALYSIS OF COMPOUND SENTENCES ON 10 TWITTER MESSAGES OF A WORLDWIDE TREND.

Apabila dipandang perlu Saudara diminta mengoreksi tema skripsi di atas. Demikian untuk diketahui dan dilaksanakan.

Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

A.n. Dekan,
Wakil Dekan Bidang Akademik

[Signature]

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Nama Mahasiswa : Muhammad Amin Agil Prasetyo
NIM : 113-12-099
Dosen Pembimbing : Norwanto, S.Pd., M.Hum., Ph.D.

Judul Skripsi pada surat penunjukan pembimbing skripsi:

An Analysis of Compound Sentences on 10 Twitter Messages of a Worldwide Trend.

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<td>10/19/06</td>
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Dosen Pembimbing:

Norwanto, S.Pd., M.Hum., Ph.D.
NIP. 19751015 200203 1 006
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**JUMLAH**

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Salatiga, 28 Juni 2019

Mengetahui,

Wakil Dekan Kemahasiswaan dan Kerjasama

Hannam, Ph.D.

NIP. 19730610 200003 1 001