

Analysis of the Use of the Complete Clause in the Daily Newspaper Titled 'Families of Victims of the Lingga Kencana Vocational School Accident'

Amelia Afriani¹, Yusni Khairul Amri²

^{1,2} Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, Indonesia

Email: sariamelia997@gmail.com¹, yusnikhairulamri@umsu.ac.id²

Abstract:

This research aims to study the format of the Detik News daily article for the 12 May 2024 edition. The clause form studied is a complete clause, where a complete clause is a grammatical unit consisting of a subject and a predicate, and has the potential to become a sentence, although not always. This complete clause can stand alone without needing to be combined with other clauses. The data collection technique used was by listening and taking notes in the daily newspaper Detik News entitled "Accident Victim's Family of Lingga Kencana Vocational School Call Old Bus - Not Well Maintained" on May 12 2024. The research data analyzed used qualitative descriptive analysis. Complete clauses based on their internal structure categories, the researchers found there were 26 complete clause form data in the daily newspaper detik news. Where the 26 data are divided into 21 complete regular clause data and 5 reversed complete clause data. However, the researchers found not only complete clauses in the daily detik news newspaper, but there were 4 pieces of data identified as incomplete clauses.

Keywords:

complete clause; newspaper; detik news.

I. Introduction

A fatal accident befell the bus of a group of students and teachers at Lingga Kencana Vocational School, Depok, in Ciater, Subang, West Java, on Saturday (11/5/2024) evening. This accident resulted in 11 people dying and dozens of others being injured. The Trans Putera Fajar bus carrying the group had an accident while driving on the slope of Tanjakan Emas, Jalan Raya Subang-Bandung. The bus allegedly experienced brake failure and hit the vehicle in front of it before rolling into a ditch.

The purpose of this research is to explain the types of clauses found in the Detik News article published on Sunday, May 12 2024, with the title "Accident Victim's Family of Lingga Kencana Vocational School Call Old Bus - Not Well Maintained".

A clause is a grammatical unit that contains a group of words, the smallest word consisting of a subject and a predicate, and can become a sentence. Phrases, clauses and sentences are studies in the science of syntax. Jufrizal et al (2015: 48) explain that sentences and parts of sentences are not fundamentally different linguistically, except in terms of intonation and punctuation. Sentences and sentence parts are both predictive syntactic structures, namely grammatical structures that contain predicate and argument elements. Therefore, the use of clauses is more effective than the use of sentences.

The use of complete clauses in news plays an important role in influencing the quality

of the information presented. In the news "Accident Victim's Family of Lingga Kencana Vocational School Call Old Bus - Not Well Maintained" in the daily newspaper Detik News, analysis of the use of complete clauses can help understand how the sentence structure of the news affects the reader's awareness and attention. Complete clauses, consisting of a subject, predicate, and object, allow news writers to package information in a clear and easy-to-understand structure.

In this news, the use of complete clauses can influence how readers understand the content of the news. The complete clauses used can help readers understand the relationship between subject and object, as well as understand the content of the news more clearly. Therefore, analyzing the use of complete clauses in this news can help understand how sentence structure influences readers' awareness and attention.

In this analysis, the author will use discourse analysis methods to understand how the use of complete clauses in news plays a role in influencing the quality of the information presented. The author will also use news data obtained from the daily newspaper Detik News to understand how the use of complete clauses in news plays a role in influencing the quality of the information presented.

This analysis is expected to contribute to knowledge about how the use of complete clauses in news plays a role in influencing the quality of the information presented. Apart from that, it is also hoped that this analysis can help understand how sentence structure affects the reader's awareness and attention.

II. Research Methods

Science that discusses the rules and guidelines that regulate research procedures is called research methods (Sangadji, 2010: 9). This study used qualitative research methods. The research aims to describe and analyze incidents, events, social activities, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions and thoughts of individuals or groups of people using qualitative research methods known as qualitative research (Sukmadinata, 2015: 60).

This approach is used in qualitative research by detailing how the underlying principles were discovered and what explanations are included. Because qualitative research is inductive, researchers must provide room for interpretation or allow questions to emerge from the data. Information was collected through careful observation, thorough contextualization supported by detailed interview notes, and the results of document and note analysis (Sukmadinata, 2015: 60).

The method used in this research is the descriptive method. According to Nasution (Abdurahman and Soejono, 2005: 19), descriptive research methods are methods that are widely used and developed in social science research because most social research is descriptive. Meanwhile, according to Moleong (2009: 11), a descriptive approach is used because data is collected using words and images, not numbers.

Based on the opinion above, this research uses a qualitative approach and descriptive method because it aims to describe, explain and clarify groups of words that form grammatical units. The expression used in this investigation is an article published in the Detik News newspaper published on Sunday 12 May 2024 entitled "Accident Victim's Family of Lingga Kencana Vocational School Call Old Bus - Not Well Maintained".

Reading technique, at this stage, you will read Indonesian media texts intensively every day and study them carefully to get sentence format data. This recording method involves documenting important things that arise from observations in detail and are relevant to the research focus. Data analysis is interactive and runs continuously until data saturation is reached.

III. Results and Discussion

Researchers were able to collect some data based on analysis using reading and note-taking methods. One of the findings was published in the online media detik news in May 2024 "The families of the accident victims at Lingga Kencana Vocational School said the buses were old and lacked maintenance." News articles with this title contain complete clauses.

Based on the internal structure category, clauses are divided into two, namely as follows:

3.1 Complete clause

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), a complete clause is a grammatical unit which is part of a sentence that has a subject and predicate and can stand alone as a sentence. In this context, a complete clause is the basic unit in forming sentences that have a complete structure and complete meaning. In other words, a complete clause can be considered as an independent sentence and has a clear unity of meaning.

This type of clause has a complete subject and predicate structure. This complete clause is divided into two parts: a regular stack clause and an inverted clause.

a. Ordinary Arrangement Clauses

Ordinary placement clauses indicate that the structure is complete and the subject position precedes the predicate.

Example: "we should all care"

This statement is classified as an ordinary placement clause because it arises from the completeness of the structure and position of the subject before the predicate. As a sentence, it has a subject element, namely all of us, and a predicate element, namely, we must want to care. The page is based on the following structure breakdown:

We all	have to want to take care of it
S	P

b. Backorder Clause

The reverse clause shows that the structure is complete and the subject comes after the predicate.

Example: "Expanding horizons of participants"

This data is classified as a backorder clause, as seen from the completeness of the structure and the position of the subject after the predicate. This sentence contains predicate elements, insight enhancers, and subject elements, participants. The structure can be explained in detail as follows.

Expanding	horizons of participants'
P	S

3.2 Incomplete Clauses

An incomplete clause, also known as a sentence without a subject or a sentence without

a predicate, is a unit of language that does not contain all the main elements of a clause. The core elements of a minimum clause consist of a subject (S) and a predicate (P).

In incomplete clauses, one of the core elements is not expressed explicitly, but is implied from the context of the sentence or conversation situation. This aims to create effectiveness and efficiency in communication. This type of clause is a clause that has an incomplete structure, which means that the clause does not have a subject element.

Example: "come to the hospital"

This type of clause is a clause that has an incomplete structure, which means that the clause does not have a subject element. This data is classified as an incomplete clause because the structure is incomplete or does not contain a subject element. This sentence contains a predicate element. This section also contains elements of information regarding going to the hospital. Structurally, it can be detailed as follows.

Come	to the hospital
P	Statement

So it can be concluded that complete clauses and incomplete clauses are two important elements in the structure of the Indonesian language. Understanding the differences and functions well will help us compose effective and communicative sentences.

However, what differentiates it is; Complete clauses have clear subjects and predicates, and can stand alone as sentences with complete meaning. Meanwhile, incomplete clauses only have one element, namely the subject or predicate, and cannot stand alone as sentences with complete meaning.

3.3 Results

Based on the results of data analysis, it was found that in the news "Families of Lingga Kencana Vocational School Accident Victims Say the Bus is Old and Not Maintained" there are 14 paragraphs and 30 clauses. Of the 14 paragraphs, 26 types of complete clauses were found, divided into 21 complete regular clauses and 5 reversed complete clauses, and there were 4 data identified as incomplete clauses. The details are divided into:

Data 1. "The bus carrying the group of Lingga Kencana Vocational School"

S
"had an accident in Subang, West Java"
P

Data	Form	Structure	Type
The bus carrying the group of Lingga Kencana Vocational School had an accident in Subang, West Java	Complex sentences	SP-Statement (place)	Ordinary complete clauses

Analysis: From these data it can be concluded that the sentence above is a complete clause in regular order. Because, there is a subject and a predicate in it. Where the words "The bus carrying the group of Lingga Kencana Vocational School " is the subject of the incident, while "had an accident in Subang, West Java" is the predicate that explains what happened to the subject.

Thus, this clause is identified as a complete clause because, this clause has the elements of a complete sentence, so the clause has a complete meaning and can stand alone as a sentence.

Data 2. "Robi the family of the victim Robiatul Adawiyah"

S

"said the bus his nephew was travelling in was poorly maintained, causing 11 people to die"

P

Data	Form	Structure	Type
Robi, the family of the victim Robiatul Adawiyah, said that the bus his nephew was travelling in was poorly maintained, causing 11 people to die	Multilevel compound sentences	S-P-O-K	Ordinary complete clauses

Analysis: From these data it can be concluded that the sentence above is a complete clause. Because, there is a subject and predicate in it, namely; "Robi" is the subject who gives the statement, while "said the bus his nephew was travelling in was poorly maintained and caused 11 people to die" is the predicate that explains what he said.

Thus, this clause is identified as a complete clause because, this clause has the elements of a complete sentence, so the clause has a complete meaning and can stand alone as a sentence.

Data 3. "Robi saw a bus used by Lingga Kencana Vocational School students"

S

"It's old and not suitable for use"

P

Data	Form	Structure	Type
Robi saw that one bus used by Lingga Kencana Vocational School students was old and not suitable for use.	Multilevel compound sentences	S-P-O-K	Ordinary complete clauses

Analysis: In this sentence, a complete clause is identified because, there is a subject and a predicate. "Robi saw the bus, so "Robi" is the subject. The predicate is the part of the sentence that provides information about the subject. In this sentence, the predicate is "seeing that one bus used by Lingga Kencana Vocational School students was old and not suitable for use". This predicate provides information about what Robi did, namely looking at a bus that was old and not in good condition.

Thus, this clause is identified as a complete clause because, this clause has the elements of a complete sentence, so the clause has a complete meaning and can stand alone as a sentence.

Data 4. "So does he" "regret about that"

S

P

Data	Form	Structure	Type
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He also regretted this	Simple sentence	S-P	Ordinary complete clauses
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Analysis: The sentence above is a complete clause because it has a clear subject and predicate, namely; the subject is "He", which refers to Robi from the previous sentence. The predicate is "regret about that". This predicate provides information about what Robi did, namely regretting the condition of the bus which was old and unfit for use.

Thus, this clause is identified as a complete clause because, this clause has the elements of a complete sentence, so the clause has a complete meaning and can stand alone as a sentence.

Data 5. "(If it's a farewell event)" "It's okay because I saw the suitability of the car"

P	Statement		
Data	Form	Structure	Type
(If it's a farewell event, it's okay because I see the suitability of the car.	Compound sentences are equivalent	P-Ket	Incomplete clause

Analysis: This sentence is not included in a complete clause because it begins with the conjunction "if" which indicates the existence of a condition clause. This condition clause does not have an explicit subject and predicate, but it is understood that the subject is "me" (Robi) and the predicate is "it's okay".

Thus, the sentence does not contain a complete clause. What exists is a conditional clause or incomplete clause which can be used to state how an action is carried out in the main sentence.

Data 6. "If it's the main factor" "I saw that the car was very old, lacking maintenance"

P	S		
Data	Form	Structure	Type
"As for the main factor, I see that the car is very old, not suitable, lacking maintenance," said Robi to journalists at TPU Parung Bingung after the victim's funeral, Sunday (12/5/2024).	Compound sentences are equivalent	P-Statement	Incomplete clause

Analysis: This sentence is also not included in the complete clause because it begins with the conjunction "if" which indicates the presence of a condition clause. This conditional clause does not have an explicit subject and predicate, but it is understood that the subject is "I" and the predicate is "seeing the main factor". The second part of the sentence, "the bus is very old, not suitable, lacks maintenance", is a series of nouns that function as the object of the predicate "saw".

Thus, this sentence is not included in the complete clause. What exists is a conditional clause that can be used to state how an action is carried out in the main sentence.

Data 7. "According to him"

S

"The student separation agenda is not the problem that causes the victim to die"

P

Data	Form	Structure	Type
According to him, the student separation agenda was not the problem that caused the victim to die.	Compound sentences are equivalent	S-P	Ordinary complete clauses

Analysis: In this sentence, it is a complete because clause, the subject is "he" which refers to Robi from the previous text. The predicate is "saying that the student separation agenda is not the problem that caused the victim to die". This predicate provides information about what Robi said, namely that the student separation agenda was not the problem that caused the victim to die. He said, what needs to be considered is the suitability of the vehicle before boarding it.

Thus, this clause contains a complete clause in it because, this clause has the elements of a complete sentence, so the clause has a complete meaning and can stand alone as a sentence.

Data 8. "He said"

S

"What needs to be considered is the suitability of the vehicle before boarding it"

P

Data	Form	Structure	Type
He said what needs to be considered is the suitability of the vehicle before boarding it	Multilevel compound sentences	SP	Ordinary complete clauses

Analysis: This sentence begins with the word "he said" which shows that this sentence is included in a complete clause because the word "he said" is what "he" (Robi) said. The subject is the implied "he" (Robi). The predicate is "says what needs to be considered is the suitability of the vehicle before being boarded". This predicate provides information about what Robi said, namely that what needs to be considered is the suitability of the vehicle before being boarded.

Thus, this clause is identified as a complete clause because, this clause has the elements of a complete sentence, so the clause has a complete meaning and can stand alone as a sentence.

Data 9. " It doesn't matter to me"

S

"It's just fine. That's for the kids too."

P

Data	Form	Structure	Type
"It doesn't matter to me, it's just fine. "That's for kids too," he explained.	Direct sentences containing statements	S-P	Ordinary complete clauses

Analysis: This sentence only has one clause, each of which has a complete clause in it. This sentence was said by the implied "I" (Robi). The subject is "me". The predicate is "no problem, it's just fine". This predicate shows the state of "I" (Robi) who does not mind the student's farewell agenda.

Thus, this clause is identified as a complete clause because, this clause has the elements of a complete sentence, so the clause has a complete meaning and can stand alone as a sentence.

Data 10. "Meanwhile"

P

"Head of the Social Welfare Foundation, Mawardhi "

S

Data	Form	Structure	Type
Meanwhile, the Head of the Social Welfare Foundation Mawardhi said he heard complaints about buses driven by students.	Direct sentence	P-S	Complete reverse order clause

Analysis: This sentence is included in a complete clause where the subject is "Head of the Social Welfare Foundation, Mawardhi ". His predicate was "said he heard complaints about buses driven by students". This predicate provides information about what the Head of the Social Welfare Foundation Mawardhi did, namely saying that he heard complaints about the buses driven by students.

Thus, this clause is identified as a complete clause because, this clause has the elements of a complete sentence, so the clause has a complete meaning and can stand alone as a sentence.

Data 11: "Starting from the tires"

P

"Until the AC is not good"

Statement

Data	Form	Structure	Type
Starting from the tires to the AC which is not good.	Prepositional phrase sentences	P-Statement	Incomplete clause

Analysis: This sentence is an incomplete clause because there is no subject in it. From the data above we can find that the predicate is the words "starting from the tires", while the description is "until to the AC which is not good". This predicate provides information about the condition of the AC which is not good.

Thus, this clause is identified as an incomplete clause because, the clause does not have the elements of a complete sentence, so the clause has an incomplete meaning and cannot stand alone as a sentence.

Data 12. "My grandchild"

S
"was there, a friend of the participant who was parting ways"
P

Data	Form	Structure	Type
Coincidentally, my grandchild was there, he was a friend of the participant who was parting.	Compound sentences are equivalent	S-P	Ordinary complete clauses

Analysis: In this sentence, included in the complete clause, the subject is "my grandchild". The predicate is "was there, a friend of the participant who broke up". This predicate provides information about the situation of "my grandson", namely that he exists and is a friend of the parting participant.

Thus, this clause is identified as a complete clause because, this clause has the elements of a complete sentence, so the clause has a complete meaning and can stand alone as a sentence.

Data 13. "However the journey continued"

P
"after the bus is repaired"
S

Data	Form	Structure	Type
However, the journey continued after the bus was repaired.	Complex sentences	P-S	Complete reverse order clause

Analysis: In this sentence, the subject is "journey." The predicate is "continues after the bus is repaired". This predicate provides information about the state of the "trip", i.e. continuing after the bus has been repaired.

Thus, this clause is identified as a complete clause because, this clause has the elements of a complete sentence, so the clause has a complete meaning and can stand alone as a sentence.

Data 14. "The police also said"

S
"(that the bus is suspected to have brake failure)"
P

Data	Form	Structure	Type
Police also said the bus allegedly had brake failure.	Complex sentences	PS	Ordinary complete clauses

Analysis: The word "Police" is the subject because it carries out the action of saying. The word "said" is a transitive verb that requires a direct object. The phrase "that the bus allegedly had brake failure" is the direct object of the verb "say". This phrase explains what the police said.

Thus, this clause is identified as a complete clause because, this clause has the elements of a complete sentence, so the clause has a complete meaning and can stand alone as a sentence.

Data 15: “Police stated”

S
 “(that there were no brake tracks at the accident scene)”
 P

Data	Form	Structure	Type
Police stated that there were no brake tracks at the accident scene	Complex sentences	SP	Ordinary complete clauses

Analysis: The word "Police" is the subject because it carries out the action of stating. The word "state" is a transitive verb that requires a direct object. The phrase "that there were no brake tracks at the scene of the accident" is the direct object of the verb "declare". This phrase explains what the police said.

Thus, this sentence is identified as a complete clause because, this clause has the elements of a complete sentence, so the clause has a complete meaning and can stand alone as a sentence.

IV. Conclusion

Based on the analysis carried out by researchers in the May 12 2024 edition of the daily newspaper Detik News which discusses complete clause analysis. Where a complete clause is a grammatical unit which is part of a sentence which has a subject and predicate and can stand alone as a sentence. Researchers found that in the daily detik news newspaper there were 14 paragraphs containing 32 sentences in them with a total of 448 words. Researchers found that of the 30 forms of clauses that were successfully analyzed, there were around 26 data that were identified as complete clauses. Where the 26 data are divided into: 21 complete regular clause data and 5 complete reversed clause data. while the remaining 4 data were identified by incomplete clauses.

The following recommendations are based on the results of data collection and analysis. First, this research aims to expand researchers' knowledge regarding the terms and conditions regarding complete clauses. Second, readers want to understand the passage more deeply based on the categories of words and phrases that perform predicate functions.

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