Analysis of Perfect Sentences and Imperfect Sentences in Detik.Com News Articles

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Abstract

Sentences are fundamental in language learning. Indeed, it is mainly through sentences that speakers can express their meaning completely and clearly. Linguistic units that we already know before reaching the sentence level are words (for example, I don't know) and phrases or groups of words (for example, I don't know). Words and phrases cannot express meaning completely and clearly unless they function in a subordinate sentence or as a response to a statement. Types of Sentences According to the Completeness of their Elements. Viewed in terms of the completeness of their elements, they are divided into two, namely perfect sentences (major) and incomplete sentences (minor).

I. Introduction

Sentences are the prima donna in language studies. This is because, among other things, it is through sentences that a lecturer can convey his meaning completely and clearly. The units of language that we are familiar with before arriving at the sentence level are words (for example, don't) and phrases or groups of words (for example, don't know). Words and phrases cannot express a meaning completely and clearly, unless they are playing a role in a minor sentence or are an answer to a statement. To be able to make sentences well, we need to first understand the basic structure of a sentence. Before determining sentences as elements of language, of course it is necessary to first understand that in simple terms language consists of two layers, namely the form layer and the meaning layer. The form of language consists of units that form it and are generally referred to as grammatical units. The units in question are morphemes, words, phrases, clauses, sentences and discourse. In particular, sentences, in the formal variety, both spoken and verbal, must have a subject and a predicate. If it does not have subject and predicate elements, the statement is not a sentence. To be able to understand and sentence well, the writer must first know the basic structure of a sentence, the pattern of a sentence and the types of sentences.

II. Review of Literature

A sentence is the smallest unit of language that can express a complete thought. Complete thoughts can be expressed verbally or in writing. In spoken form, sentences are marked by the pitch of the sound, the loudness and softness of the voice, interspersed with pauses, and ending with a note of completion. In written form, sentences start with a capital letter and end with a period, sera, or question mark. From the point of view of completeness of thought, sentences usually consist of at least a predicate in a statement, apart from being determined by the situation of the conversation. Sentence elements are syntactic functions which are usually also called word positions or word roles, namely

subject (S), predicate (P), object (O), complement (Pel), and description (Description). Based on the internal structure of the main clause, sentences are classified as perfect sentences or imperfect sentences. Perfect sentences are also usually called major sentences and imperfect sentences. Minor sentences include complete sentences and exclamation sentences. A sentence can be called a major sentence if it has the characteristics of Sastranesia. Minor sentences are unique sentences, because they can only be understood in spoken language.

III. Research Methods

A literature review is a research method that involves reviewing, evaluating, and synthesizing existing literature related to a particular research topic or problem. The goal is to understand the current state of knowledge, identify gaps in the literature, and establish the context and theoretical basis for future research. This research aims to find techniques for understanding, and find ways to identify direct sentences and indirect sentences to get precise information, especially facts and opinions. These two things are important aspects, because readers often fail to sort and select facts and opinions so they cannot understand the information well.

This research provides a clear picture of perfect sentences and imperfect sentences. This research collects data sources in *"Ini Penyebab Mati Listrik di Kota Medan"* ("This is the Cause of Power Outages in Medan City") in the June 2024 edition of the digital newspaper Detik.com that contain perfect sentences and imperfect sentences.

IV. Results and Discussion

Overall, the research results show that teachers need references to help in implementing character education in schools. These references are used by teachers and students as a basis in addition to several books, such as student and teacher books on implementing character education. This is the principal's effort to create a school that has character and is integrated with the school's centre of excellence, so that things related to character can be implemented well, and can become the principal's centre of excellence in realizing the school's ideals, achieving a school that excels in religious, academic, and character fields.

A perfect sentence is a sentence that consists of an independent clause. So, a perfect sentence can be called a single sentence or a compound sentence, depending on the number of clauses, for example:
a. Dad reads a book.
b. If I had the money, I would buy that car.

Meanwhile, imperfect sentences. As the name suggests, imperfect sentences are sentences where the subject and predicate are incomplete. In other words, the subject and predicate do not exist at all. This sentence can be a question or an exclamation sentence. Here's an example:
a. What do you mean?
b. Dad in Jakarta.

4.1 Perfect Sentence

Perfect sentences are also usually called major sentences and imperfect sentences. Minor sentences include complete sentences and exclamation sentences. A sentence can be called a major sentence if it has the characteristics of Sastranesia. Minor sentences are unique sentences, because they can only be understood in spoken language. From the results of observations based on reading techniques and note-taking techniques, several data were obtained. Researchers found analysis data in the form of phrases, sentences and sentences in the news " This is the Cause of Power Outages in Medan City" in the June 2024 edition of the digital newspaper Detik.com. The following is an analysis of perfect sentences and imperfect sentences that I found in the article " This is the Cause of Power Outages in Medan City":

Data 1. Medan - There were power outages in several places, especially in Medan City. Power outages will occur today at certain hours.

Data 1. Perfect Sentence S/P/Description of Place

Data	Form	Structure	Meaning of Inter-Clause Relationships
"There was a power outage in several places, especially in the city of Medan"	Perfect Sentence	S – P – DESCRIPTION OF PLACE	**location description** which details or clarifies the location of the power outage.

Based on the data above, explain the elements of sentences, sentence analysis based on the data above. The first sentence conveys information about the occurrence of power outages in several places in the city of Medan

> Power outage// happens // in several places, especially Medan city
>   S   P   DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

The data above explains Sentence Elements Description of Sentence Elements: **Subject (S)**: "Power outage", "Blackout": Noun meaning the action of extinguishing. "Electricity": A noun that denotes a type of outage. This subject states who or what is being discussed, namely a power outage. **Predicate (P)**: "happened" A verb that shows an action or event. This predicate states what the subject did, namely the power outage that occurred. **Description of place (K)**: "in several places, especially Medan City" "in several places": Description of place that shows where the power outage occurred. "especially Medan City": Additional information that provides more specific details about the place.

Data 2. Perfect Sentences S/P/O/Description

Data	Meaning of Inter-Clause Relationships
"The following is planned maintenance information for the South Medan ULP and Medan Baru ULP work areas Wednesday, June 5, 2024," wrote PLN UP 3 Medan on its Instagram, quoted on Wednesday (5/6/2024)."	The relationship between these clauses includes source information (who wrote it) and time information (when the information was quoted).

Based on the data above, it explains the Elements of an Analysis Sentence based on the data above: This sentence clearly presents information about the maintenance schedule. The subject and adjective are well defined, and the object explains in detail the context of the information conveyed.

> PLN UP 3 Medan// write
> S   P

Planned maintenance information for the location of the South Medan ULP and New Medan ULP work areas on Wednesday, June 5 2024 //   on Instagram
                    O   Description

The above explains the Sentence Elements. Description of Sentence Elements: **Subject (S)**: "PLN UP 3 Medan", Indicates the actor or party carrying out the action. **Predicate (P)**: "writing" Indicates the action or activity carried out by the subject. **Object (O)**: "planned maintenance information for the location of the Medan ULP work area Selatan and ULP Medan Baru on Wednesday, June 5, 2024", is something that is subjected to action or activity by the subject. In this case, the object written by the subject is "planned maintenance information". This object also has additional information which explains in detail what the information is about, namely regarding "the location of the South Medan ULP and Medan Baru ULP work areas on Wednesday, June 5, 2024 ". **Description (K):** "on Instagram", Indicates the place where the action or activity is carried out. In this case, this statement explains that the information was written on the Instagram platform belonging to PLN UP 3 Medan.

Data 3. Perfect Sentence*S/P/O*

Data	Form	Structure	Meaning of inter-clause relationships
"Wednesday, June 5, 2024, PLN UP3 Medan will carry out maintenance in the Medan area	Perfect Sentence	S/P/O	shows how additional descriptive elements (such as time and place) clarify and complement the basic information provided by the subject and predicate

Sentence analysis based on the data above:
        PLN UP3 Medan// will perform maintenance //   in the areas listed
              S   P   O

Based on the data above, explain the elementsinformation as a sentence element: Subject (S): "PLN UP3 Medan", Indicates the perpetrator or party carrying out the action. In this context, "PLN UP3 Medan" is the entity that carries out maintenance actions. Predicate (P): "will carry out", Indicates the action or activity carried out by the subject. "Will" is an auxiliary word that indicates the future, while "do" is a verb that shows action., Object (O): "maintenance of the listed areas" Is something that is subjected to action or activity by the subject. In this case, the object subjected to action by the subject is "maintenance". The "in the listed areas" section provides additional details about where maintenance will be performed. From the description of data 3 above, I found that there were 1 type of perfect sentences and I did not find any imperfect sentences. And I analyzed the description of the sentence elements subject, predicate, object in perfect sentences.

4.2 Imperfect Sentences

Data 4. Imperfect Sentences S/P/Description of Place

Data	Form	Structure	Meaning of Inter-Clause Relationships
"Power outages will occur today at certain hours."	Imperfect Sentences	S –P	**adverb of time**. The main clause provides information about the power outage event that will occur,

Based on the data above, it explainssentence the analysis based the data second sentence tells us that the blackout will occur today within a certain time, although there are no details regarding the time and specifications

> A power outage // will occur
>   S   P

Based on the data above, we explain the Sentence Elements: **Subject (S)**: "Power outage" "Blackout": Noun that means the action of extinguishing., "Electricity": Noun that states the type of blackout., This subject states who or what is being talked about, namely the event of a power outage, **Predicate (P):** " will take place", "Will": Auxiliary words that indicate the future or events that will occur. "Ongoing": A verb that indicates an action or event. This predicate states what is done or will happen to the subject. From the description of data 1 above, I found that there was 1 types of perfect sentences and 1 imperfect sentences. And in this data I analyzed the description of sentence elements in the form of subject, predicate, and information of place in perfect sentences, and subject and predicate in imperfect sentences.

Data 2: "The following is planned maintenance information for the South Medan ULP and Medan Baru ULP work areas Wednesday, June 5, 2024," wrote PLN UP 3 Medan on its Instagram, quoted on Wednesday (5/6/2024).

Data 5. Imperfect Sentences S/P/

Data	Structure	The meaning of the relationship between clauses
"Write PLN UP 3 Medan on the Instagram quoted, Wednesday (5/6/2024)	S–P	adverb of time

Based on the data above, explain the elements of a sentence, sentence analysis based on the data above: This sentence is incomplete and does not provide clear information without the context of the previous sentence. There is no clear object that is the focus of the subject's actions.

> Write pln 3 fields// quoted
> S   P

Based on the data above, we explain Sentence Elements. Sentence Element Description: **Subject (S)**: "PLN 3 Medan" Indicates the perpetrator or party subject to the

action. In this context, "PLN 3 Medan" is the entity discussed in the sentence. **Predicate (P)**: "quoted" Shows an action or event that is imposed on the subject. "Quoted" is a passive verb which means that PLN 3 Medan is the object of the quoting action carried out by another party.

From the description of data 2 above, I found that there were 1 types of perfect sentences and 1 imperfect sentences. And in this data I analyzed the description of sentence elements in the form of subjects, predicates and adverbs in perfect sentences, and subjects and predicates in imperfect sentences.

Data 3. Based on the PLN UP3 Medan upload, the following are several places undergoing maintenance:- PT Charoen Pokphand.

Data 6. S/P/ Structure Imperfect Sentences Imperfect

Data	The meaning of the relationship between clauses
"On Tuesday (5/6/2024) there was also a power outage in several places from the afternoon to the evening. PLN UP3 Medan has notified us."	shows how the timing of the event (first clause) and the actions taken by PLN UP3 Medan (second clause) complement each other to provide a complete picture of the situation.

Based on the data above, it explainssentence analysis based on the data above**:**

- PLN UP3 Medan// already informed
        S   P

Based on the data above, it explains the sentence elements: **Subject (S):** "PLN UP3 Medan" — Indicates the party carrying out the action. **Predicate (P):** "already informed" — Indicates the action carried out by the subject. From the description of data 5 above, I found 1 type of perfect sentence and 1 imperfect sentence, and perfect sentences have the elements of subject, predicate, object and description, and imperfect sentences only have subject and predicate.

Data 6. Regarding this power outage, PLN UP3 Medan provided information that the Medan area was affected due to disruption of High Voltage Air Line Transmission (SUTT).

Data 7. Imperfect Sentences S/P/O/Description

Data	Structure	The meaning of inter-clausal relationships
"PLN UP3 Medan provided information that the Medan area was affected due to disruption of High Voltage Air Line Transmission (SUTT)."	S – P – O – DESCRIPTION	convey information clearly and directly from PLN UP3 Medan about the situation occurring in the Medan area as a result of disruption to the electricity transmission infrastructure.

Sentence analysis based on the data above:
- PLN UP3 Medan/   give   explanation
        S   P   O
  "The Medan area was affected due to disruption of High Voltage Air Line Transmission (SUTT)"

DESCRIPTION

Based on the data above, explain the elements of the sentence: **Subject (S)**: "PLN UP3 Medan" Indicates the party carrying out the action, **Predicate (P):** "give" Indicates the action carried out by the subject. **Object (O):** "adverb" Indicates the result or goal of the subject's action. **Description (K)**: "that the Medan area was affected due to disruption of High Voltage Air Line Transmission (SUTT)" Provides additional details that explain the content of the information provided by the subject.

4.3 Difference between Perfect and Imperfect Sentences

An indicator that is used as a useful measuring tool for sentence perfectionTo assess whether a sentence can be categorized as "perfect", we can use the following measuring tools: a) Appropriateness of Structure, Completeness of Information: Appropriateness of Punctuation and Spelling, and Appropriateness of Context, to be more clearly described as follows:

Data 8. Difference between Perfect Sentences and Imperfect Sentences

Perfect sentence	Imperfect sentences
Characteristics: a. Clear Structure:Have subjects, predicates and objects that are well arranged. b. Complete Information: Provide complete and detailed information according to communication needs. c. Punctuation and Spelling Conformity: Use punctuation correctly and appropriate spelling. d. Context Appropriateness: Use words that are relevant to the context and purpose of communication. e. Readability and Comprehensibility: Can be easily read and understood by readers without confusion.	**Characteristics:** a. Structure Error: Has no clear structure (e.g., no clear subject, predicate, or object). b. Lack of Information: Does not provide complete or detailed information. c. Punctuation or Spelling Errors: There are errors in the use of punctuation or spelling that can confuse readers. d. Context Vagueness: Using words that are irrelevant or inappropriate to the communication context

The indicator is a useful tool for measuring sentence perfectionTo assess whether a sentence can be categorized as "perfect", we can use the following measuring tools:

a. **Structure Suitability:** Ensure sentences have a clear structure, with a defined subject, a predicate that describes the action or state, and an object that is the focus or result of the action.

b. **Complete Information:** Make sure the sentence provides complete information, including necessary details such as time, place, activity, or other relevant things.

c. **Punctuation and Spelling Conformity:** Make sure to use correct punctuation to separate clauses or emphasize important parts of sentences, as well as use appropriate spelling so that it is easy to understand.

d. **Context Appropriateness:** Ensure that the words used are relevant to the purpose and context of communication, so that sentences do not cause confusion or ambiguity.

V. Conclusion

A sentence is the smallest unit of language that can express a complete thought. Complete thoughts can be expressed verbally or in writing. In spoken form, sentences are marked by the sound of the pitch, the loudness and softness of the voice, interspersed with pauses, and ending with a note of completion. A perfect sentence is a sentence that is grammatically complete and conveys meaning or information clearly. Usually, perfect sentences consist of a clear subject, predicate (verb), and object (if necessary), and use correct grammar. An imperfect sentence is a sentence that is grammatically incomplete or does not convey meaning or information clearly. This can be caused by several factors, such as a lack of important elements in the sentence such as subject, predicate, or object.

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