**FRAMING OF SENTENCE COMPLEXITY IN EDITORIAL NEWS: CASE STUDY IN “THE JAKARTA POST AND KOMPAS”**

Syahrul Efendi Lubis1

*Zainuddin2*

1 Universitas Islam Negeri Syahada Padangsidimpuan, Indonesia

2*Universitas Sumatera Utara*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Keywords |  | **ABSTRACT** |
| Framing of Sentence , Complexity, Jakarta Post, Kompas | This research is about Framing of Sentence Complexity in Editorial News: A Case Study in “The Jakarta Post and *Kompas*” using the topic of "Health". The problems in this study are: what is the level of complexity of sentences in “The Jakarta Post” newspaper in the form of editorial news, what is the level of complexity of sentences in “*Kompas*” newspaper in the form of editorial news and how is the comparison of the level of complexity of sentences in “The Jakarta Post and *Kompas*” newspapers in the form of editorial news. The research method used is qualitative with a case study design. The data sources used are newspapers from “The Jakarta Post and *Kompas*”. It was concluded that the results of research on the level of complexity of sentences in “The Jakarta Post and *Kompas*” newspapers in the form of news editorials about "Health", simple sentences and compound sentences often appear in the construction of complex sentences. This is because the two newspapers avoid sentences that are too long so that they can minimize the wastage of words in sentences and can provide information to readers by using appropriate conjunctions. The more concise the presentation of language and sentences in newspapers, the easier it will be for readers to get information. |
|  |
|  |
|  |

**INTRODUCTION**

In conveying news, a journalist must be able to use good and correct language to be able to present information to readers in the form of journalistic works, such as newspapers, magazines or tabloids. Information must be clear, up-to-date (sophisticated) and easily understood by readers with a minimum intellectual size, so that the contents are easy to understand and journalistic language must also follow the rules, language norms, (Asep, 1999; Ashadi, 1998). Therefore, journalistic language can prioritize the ability to be able to present all information to readers as soon as possible or language that prioritizes communication power. Journalistic language written in Indonesian must be understood by readers throughout Indonesia. As stated in Law Number 24 of 2009, it is mandatory to use standard Indonesian. The standard language is one of the various languages ​​that is used as the basis or standard for the use of Indonesian. In order to comply with the above standards, attention must be paid to the use of grammatical rules, the use of standard words, the use of official spelling in written variety, the use of standard pronunciation in spoken variety, and the use of sentences effectively. In a sentence consists of subject, predicate, object, and complement, (Saryono., 2012).

Therefore, the journalistic language is included in the standard language. Through language, the news in newspapers can be read and understood by readers. In order to avoid misunderstandings in terms of news, journalists must use language that readers can easily understand, because newspaper readers consist of layers of different ages, cultures, educational levels, or intellectuals (Eni, 2005). Thus, the delivery of news in newspapers must be truly accounted for, both in terms of factuality, accuracy, balance, objectivity, and the use of good language. Print media displays the latest news every day and is supported by facts and accurate data written by journalists. Daily newspapers have sprung up in every region in almost all parts of Indonesia. In print media, there are three types of journalistic writing, namely; 1). Writing facts, 2). Opinion writing, 3). Fiction writing, (Chaer, 2010, 2012; Eni, 2005). Print media in the form of newspapers or what is commonly called newspapers is one of the most important social and economic forces in society. Before reading a newspaper, we should first know the contents of the newspaper. In general, the main content of newspapers can be divided into the following main types: a). news, b). opinion, c) advertising, d) notification, and e) fiction, (Dalman., 2013; Tri, 2007).

The language used in newspapers or newspapers should use language that is good and correct, orderly, or at least language that is not too damaged. Language in print media is like spirit or soul. Without language using several complex sentence structures, print media would be meaningless. Writing news has many factors that can influence the characteristics of journalistic language, namely in determining the angle of writing, the distribution of writing, and sources (writing material). In accordance with the rules, journalistic language does not deviate from the rules of standard Indonesian. However, due to the limitations of printed mass media, journalistic language has distinctive characteristics, namely short, concise, simple, fluent, clear, straightforward, and interesting (Yus, 1984; Badudu, 1993).

Talking about language, so that the message conveyed can be well received by readers or listeners, a series of several sentences is needed, which are then conveyed in verbal or text form to be able to provide information to others. Recognizing sentences in spoken language is possible without regard to the meaning of the sentence (Markhamah, 2014; Verspoor, 2000). That is, if an utterance has a finished final intonation, it can be recognized as a sentence. It can be said to be the smallest unit of language because actually above the level of the sentence there are still other linguistic units that are much bigger. So, the sentence as the smallest unit of language used to express one's thoughts, (Rahardi, 2009; (Alwi, H., 2000; (Suhardi., 2008). In addition, in written language sentences are marked with several characteristics such as the use of capital letters, punctuation marks, blank spaces and others.

According to (Ramlan, 2001; Gie, 2002; Eastwood, 1994), functionally a sentence consists of subject, predicate, object, complement, and adverb. Knowledge of the elements of the sentence becomes the basis for someone to write sentences and determine the types of sentences to be used in writing, one of which is essay. Sentences play an important role in direct and indirect communication because sentences must be able to convey information to others. (Chaer, 2009, 2011; Frank., 1972) states that based on the number of clauses, sentences are divided into two, namely single sentences and compound sentences, all of which have their own meaning and function in the sentence. Sentence complexity plays a very important role in conveying news through the mass media. By paying attention to the use of complex sentences, it can minimize errors in news writing in the mass media, such as wasted sentences or repetition of words. The characteristics of complex sentences are marked by the presence of conjunctions between clauses and between sentences. Conjunctions that are often present in complex sentences, namely and, when, but, because, and however. The mass media is a complex organization. The messages that reach the public are the result of collective work. Therefore, the success or failure of mass communication is determined by various factors contained in the mass media organization. The mass media as an institution is always associated with other institutions in society. Communication media can be in the form of print media, radio, television and the internet. Mass media is the way most people use to access information about the world around them. So, modern mass media is a product of modern technology that is always developing towards perfection (Onong, 2000, 1992; Pawito., 2009; Setyawan, 2013). According to (Suhardi, 2013), the types of sentences are divided into sentences based on form and meaning. Based on the form, it is divided into two, namely single sentences and compound sentences. Compound sentences are divided into three, namely compound sentences, complex sentences, and compound complex sentences. Meanwhile, sentences based on meaning are divided into five, namely declarative sentences, orders, questions, exclamations, and affirmation sentences. In the object of this research, only sentences based on form are focused which are the object of research study.

Single sentences are usually called simple sentences. A single sentence consists of subject and predicate elements, and can also be equipped with complementary elements, objects and adverbs. According to (Suhardi, 2013), a single sentence is a sentence which when viewed in terms of the number of predicates only has one predicate or may also be called a sentence that has one clause. in a single sentence, of course the mandatory elements are needed to complete the sentence. Thus, a single sentence is sometimes short, but can also be long. A single sentence consists of one clause, meaning that the constituents for each element of the sentence such as subject and predicate are only one or are one unit. So, it can be concluded that a single sentence is a sentence that consists of one clause. It contains subject and predicate elements. To form a compound sentence, of course, you must first understand the forms of the clauses that accompany it.Compound sentences are formed by using main clauses and subordinate clauses which are connected with certain hyphens to indicate what types of compound sentences will be written or found in “The Jakarta Post and *Kompas*” newspapers. Meanwhile, sentences which contain two clauses are categorized as compound sentences. In compound sentences, it is usually marked by a connecting word or conjunction as a marker. According to (Suhardi., 2013), a compound sentence is a sentence that has several predicates or is built on several clauses. So, it can be concluded that a compound sentence is a sentence that consists of two or more clauses, marked by the presence of conjunctions or conjunctions.

Based on the explanation above, it is understood that the object of this research study will analyze the complexity of sentences in “The Jakarta Post and *Kompas*” newspapers in the form of editorial news. Editorial news is a text that contains someone's opinion or thought. Writing editorial news is a view or opinion of the editor or someone on an issue. This opinion is supported by evidence in the form of data and facts. The goal is to provide views to readers and invite readers to think about issues that are currently developing. The editorial structure of the news begins with a thesis, or statement of opinion. Then argumentation, namely evidence or reasons that strengthen the thesis. Then, re-internation or also called re-statement of opinion contains an affirmation that is at the end of the text. Referring to the purpose and structure, linguistic conventions in editorial texts tend to be argumentative. Several language rules that are often used include adverbs or adverbs, conjunctions or connecting words, material verbs or words that indicate physical events and actions, relational verbs that show relationships, and mental verbs related to perception (Saptoyo, 2020).

The Jakarta Post is an English language newspaper in Indonesia. This newspaper is published by PT Bina Media Tenggara, whose head office is located at The Jakarta Post Building, Gelora, Tanah Abang, Central Jakarta. The Jakarta Post was founded by a combination of four Indonesian media at the urging of the Minister of Information Ali Moertopo and politician Jusuf Wanandi. After its first publication on April 25, 1983, The Jakarta Post was able to survive for several years with only a few advertisements and its circulation continued to increase. After the change in chief editor in 1991, the daily began to take a pro-democracy position. (Wikipedia, 2022)

*Kompas* is an Indonesian national newspaper from Jakarta which has been published since June 28, 1965. This newspaper is published by PT *Kompas* Media Nusantara which is part of Kompas Gramedia. Its head office is located at Menara *Kompas* Lt. 5, Jl. South Palmerah No. 21, Gelora, Tanah Abang, Central Jakarta. The newspaper's slogan is the Mandate of the People's Conscience. *The Kompas* Newspaper is also published online at the *Kompas.id* address which is managed by PT. *Kompas* Media Nusantara contains the content of the *Kompas* daily newspaper in the form of text, images and newspaper formats. *Kompas.id* and *Kompas.com* are two different institutions. Kompas.com is managed by PT Kompas Cyber ​​Media which is a subsidiary of PT. Kompas Media Nusantara. Kompas Daily is one of two (2) newspapers in Indonesia audited by the Audit Bureau of Circulations (ABC). (Wikipedia, 2022a)

To support the implementation of this research, there are several previous studies that will be used as references, as researched by (Pancarrani, 2018). Based on the results of the analysis conducted, it was found that the results of the study were seen from its structure, sentence complexity in students was categorized into two, namely basic sentences and transformation sentences. First, in basic sentences students have mastered the minimal structure in the form of S-P. In addition, students also make the minimal structure complex by adding other elements that can complete the sentence. There are seven basic sentence structures that appear in student essays, namely; (1) S-P, (2) S-P-O, (3) S-P-Pel, (4) S-P-Ket, (5) S-P-O-Ket, (6) S-P-O-Pel, dan (7) S-P-Pel-Ket. However, not all of these structures have been mastered by students. Second, students have been able to compose sentences by transforming one or more basic sentences. Students have been able to transform one basic sentence called a single transformation. Students have also been able to transform more than one basic sentence.

The second previous study can be seen from (Hapsari, 2018). Based on the results of the research found, there are three things that will be explained, namely; 1) Comparison of single sentences and compound sentences written by students shows the use of compound sentences more than single sentences, this can be seen from the number of single sentences, namely 113 sentences, while the number of compound sentences is 146 sentences. 2) Compound sentences in student news texts, there are compound sentences, compound compound sentences, and multilevel compound sentences, each of which consists of two clauses and some consists of three clauses. 3) The conjunctions used by students in equivalent compound sentences are the conjunctions and, or, only, but. The conjunctions used by students in multilevel compound sentences are conjunctions after, when, until, if, because, because, so. In this case, it is clear that the object of study that will be used in further research is the same as that of Hapsari's study, namely both discussing sentence complexity. However, it should be noted that Hapsari uses sentence complexity in news texts for Grade VIII students of SMP Negeri 3 Colomadu, while this study will analyze and compare the form of sentence complexity between “The Jakarta Post and *Kompas*” newspapers in the form of editorial news.

From the explanation and findings of previous studies above, the title of the research to be analyzed is “Sentence Complexity in the Form of Editorial News: Case Studies in “The Jakarta Post and *Kompas*” Newspapers. There are three problem formulations to be analyzed in this study, including; What is the level of sentence complexity in “The Jakarta Post” newspaper in the form of editorial news?, what is the level of sentence complexity in the “*Kompas*” newspaper in the form of editorial news? and to find out how the comparison of the level of complexity of sentences in “The Jakarta Post and *Kompas*” newspapers in the form of editorial news?.

# METHOD

This study used qualitative research with a case study design to get the data. This research used descriptive qualitative because to get research results must be in the form of words and pictures, not numbers. Thus, the research report contains data excerpts to provide an overview of the presentation of the report, (Moleong, 2006). According to (Strauss. Anselm & Corbin, 2013), qualitative research is research whose findings are not obtained through statistical procedures or other forms of calculation. This procedure produced findings obtained from data collected using various means. These tools included observations and interviews, but could also include documents, books, videotapes, and even data that had been calculated for other purposes, such as census data.

This research used document in the form of newspapers from “The Jakarta Post and *Kompas”* which were accessed through online media and the topic of the selected editorial news is about health (Mahardini, 2022; The Jakarta Post., 2022). Health was chosen because recently the world had just been going through a difficult situation, namely pandemic Covid-19. The resulting data was in the form of sentences and was described in descriptions form. The object of this study focused on sentences based on form, namely simple sentences and compound sentences. Compound sentence types were divided into three, namely simple sentence, compound and complex sentences. The complexity of sentences found in “The Jakarta Post and *Kompas*” newspapers was analyzed based on the types of sentences proposed by (Ramlan, 2001).

The instrument in conducting this research was the researcher himself. Based on (Suwandi., 2008), the instrument is a natural seeker of knowledge in collecting data that depends more on researcher as a data collection tool. So, researchers play an important role in conducting qualitative descriptive research. According to (Moleong, 2006), the position of the researcher in qualitative research is as a planner, executor of data collection, analyst, interpreter of data and in the end, researcher becomes a reporter of the results of his research. The researcher here played a very important role considering the researcher was the person who carried out and reported the results of the research. The researcher in carrying out research required assistance. The researcher need assistance in the form of document in a newspaper form to get the complexity of the sentence in accordance with the problem formulation that had been previously determined.

To find and classify sentences that contain elements of sentence complexity in “The Jakarta Post and *Kompas*” newspapers, reading and note-taking techniques were used. This was based on the consideration that this technique was considered most appropriate to the nature of the data source, it was the form of newspapers. The reading technique used was to read repeatedly and carefully in “The Jakarta Post and *Kompas*” newspapers. This study used seven stages of data collection which were described as follows:

Collecting newspapers from “The Jakarta Post and *Kompas*”, then choosing editorial news topics about health;

Printing newspapers obtained from online media to facilitate sentence analysis;

Read carefully in order to get maximum results to analyze the complexity of sentences in “The Jakarta Post and *Kompas”* newspapers;

Underline which are included in single sentences and compound sentences in “The Jakarta Post and *Kompas*” newspapers;

Provide a code, the code is used to mark each sentence data;

Followed by classification in tabular form;

Recording data in word form on a laptop;

The data analysis technique in this study used the fixed comparison method (Moleong, 2006) that in general the data analysis process includes: data reduction, data categorization, synthesis, and developing working hypotheses. Data analysis techniques were used to analyze the data in this study. This study used the stages of data analysis which were described as follows.

Identify data which was then linked to the focus of the research problem.

Giving code or coding to sentences in “The Jakarta Post and *Kompas*” newspapers, based on the type of sentence you want to analyze. The following describing the code that was used to analyze data based on the type of sentence according to the structure and according to intent.

Simple Sentence : SS

Compound Sentence : CMS

Complex Sentence : CXS

Compound Complex Sentence : CCS

The data obtained through the code or coding process was entered into a table to be categorized based on the type of sentence.

Describing the results of data analysis based on the type of sentence, namely the type of sentence according to the form (simple sentence, compound sentence.

Taking a conclusion based on research result.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Based on the data was gotten to analyse complexity sentence in news editorial form in *The Jakarta Post newspaper* about “*Health*”*,* research result can be seen as below:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Topic of Editorial News in *The Jakarta Post*** | **Framing of Sentence Complexity** | **Total** | **%** |
| **SS** | **CMS** | **CXS** | **CCS** |
| **T** | **%** | **T** | **%** | **T** | **%** | **T** | **%** |
| 1. | Healing Health Care for All | 4 | 12,5% | 6 | 12,5% | 6 | 20% | 2 | 12% | 18 | 14,1% |
| 2. | Asian Nations still Hedging in Global Health Diplomacy Race | 11 | 34,4% | 11 | 23% | 7 | 23% | 4 | 23,5% | 33 | 26% |
| 3. | Making Global Health Greener, Fairer, and Younger | 10 | 31,2% | 19 | 40% | 5 | 17% | 6 | 35% | 40 | 31,5% |
| 4. | Coughing at WTO's Ruling | 3 | 9,4% | 7 | 14,5% | 6 | 20% | 3 | 17.5% | 19 | 15% |
| 5. | Health Crisis in Waiting? | 4 | 12,5% | 5 | 10% | 6 | 20% | 2 | 12% | 17 | 13,4% |
| **Total** | **32** | **100%** | **48** | **100%** | **30** | **100%** | **17** | **100%** | **127** | **100%** |

From the table above, it could be seen that the percentage of simple sentences, compound sentences, complex sentences and compound complex sentences in editorial news in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper about "*Health*", was as follows: simple sentences were 25%, compound sentences were 38%, complex sentence as much as 24%, compound complex sentence as much as 13%.

For the results of research on sentence complexity in the form of editorial news in the *Kompas newspaper* about *"Health",* the results of the research can be seen in the table below:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Topic of Editorial News in *Kompas*** | **Framing of Sentence Complexity** | **Total** | **%** |
| **SS** | **CMS** | **CXS** | **CCS** |
| **T** | **%** | **T** | **%** | **T** | **%** | **T** | **%** |
| 1. | People's Vaccine Alliance Asia Urges G20 Realization of Health Capacity Gap. | 6 | 17% | 5 | 15% | - | 0% | 1 | 12,5% | 12 | 14,1% |
| 2. | Calls to Address Health Capacity Gaps Raise at the G20 Summit | 5 | 14% | 8 | 25% | 2 | 40% | 2 | 25% | 17 | 26% |
| 3. | The Importance of Involving Civil Society for the Governance of the G20 Pandemic Preparation Fund. | 9 | 25% | 6 | 19% | - | 0% | 2 | 25% | 17 | 31,5% |
| 4. | G20 Calls for Combating Antibiotic Resistance which Becomes a Silent Pandemic | 7 | 19% | 7 | 22% | 3 | 60% | 1 | 12.5% | 18 | 15% |
| 5. | 5 G20 Members Initiate Center for Vaccines, Therapies and Diagnostics | 9 | 25% | 6 | 19% | - | 0% | 2 | 25% | 17 | 13,4% |
| **Total** | **36** | **100%** | **32** | **100%** | **5** | **100%** | **8** | **100%** | **81** | **100%** |

From the table above, it can be seen that the percentage of simple sentences, compound sentences, complex sentences and compound complex sentences in editorial news in the *Kompas* newspaper about "Health", was as follows: simple sentences are 44%, compound sentences are 39.5%, complex sentence as much as 6%, compound complex sentence as much as 10%.

Based on the data, the complexity sentence from te editorial news of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper it can be conclude that in *The Jakarta Post* about healththe senetences in the form of compound sentences are the most dominant, it is about 38%. simple sentence 25%, third is compound complex sentence 13% and the last is complex sentence 24%. there are many conjunctions that show compound sentences such as for, and, also, but, or, however, so, and so on. In the first sentence, it has found the word for which connects the independent clause (The COVID-19 pandemic has been a chaotic dress rehearsal) with the dependent clause (more serious health crises in the future). In the second sentence it also finds the conjunction and as a marker of a compound sentence. In the third sentence and so on, we still find more conjunctions and the total compound sentences that it gets from the Jakarta post newspaper about health are 19 and this is the highest number among other topics because every sentence in this newspaper is related to other sentences. There are four types of sentences that indictes to sentence complexity, namely simple sentences, compound sentences, complex sentences, and compound complex sentences. It will be discussed one by one. Simple Sentence; Simple sentence is a sentence contains one independent clause. Example: Each country has specific roles to perform. In this sentence, it can be said that the type of sentence is a simple sentence because there is only one subject (each country) and one verb (has) and are not connected by any conjunctions.

 Protecting the planet improves human health in return.

In the sentence above, it can be said that the type of sentence is a simple sentence because there is only one subject (protecting the planet) and one verb (improves) and it is not connected by any conjunctions.

Compound Sentence; Compound Sentence is a sentence containing two independent clauses. A coordinating conjunction (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so) often links the two independent clauses and is preceded by a comma. Example: The COVID-19 pandemic has been a chaotic dress rehearsal for more serio us health crises in the future.

The example sentence above, it can be said to be a compound sentence because there is a conjunction for which connects the independent clause (the COVID-19 pandemic has been a chaotic dress rehearsal) with the dependent clause (more serious health crises in the future).

 And the blunders of the past few years revealed what is missing from the politics

 of intertwining domestic and foreign policies with global health.

The example sentence above, it can be said to be a compound sentence because there is a conjunction and which connects the independent clause (the blunders of the past few years revealed what is missing from the politics of domestic intertwining) with the dependent clause (foreign policy with global health).

Complex Sentence; Complex Sentence is a sentence containing one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses. A complex sentence will include at least one subordinating conjunction. Example: The Health Care and Social Security Agency (BPJS Kesehatan) argues that the premiums have been “underpriced” for too many risks and benefits, starting at IDR 25,500 (US$1.80) per month for Class III policyholders, and they have not changed since the program began in 2014.

This sentence can be said to be a complex sentence because there is a subordinating conjunction, namely since.While the scheme has successfully provided more people with healthcare services, the facilities and funding to support it are deteriorating. This sentence can be said to be a complex sentence because there is a subordinating conjunction, namely while.

Compound-Complex Sentence; is a sentence combines complex sentence and compound sentence forms. Compound-complex sentence contains one or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses. Example: Japan is not only donating vaccines but improving the vaccine storage system through its Last One Mile Support programme, which ensures the safe delivery of vaccines to vaccination sites.

This example can be said to be compound-complex sentences because there is a conjunction but as a marker for a compound sentence and a conjunction through as a marker for a complex sentence. But the health sector needs to be ready to respond to the health impacts of climate change and be able to develop a strategy on how to influence other sectors (for example energy and agriculture) that primarily drive climate change through their emissions. These examples can be said to be compound-complex sentences because there are conjunctions but as markers for compound sentences and conjunctions how and through as markers for complex sentences.

While the results of research on complex sentences in the *Kompas* *newspaper* about "*Health*" in the form of editorial news, it could be concluded that simple sentences were the most dominant sentences found in the *Kompas newspaper* in the form of editorial news as much as 44%, the second was compound sentences as much as 39.5% , third was complex sentences as much as 10%, and fourth was compound complex sentences as much as 6%. The most dominant simple sentences were found in the *Kompas newspaper* because it was presented news using simple language and sentences so that readers could more easily understood and got information from the newspapers that was published. The simpler the sentence conveyed, the faster the reader will get the important information contained in the newspaper. This simple sentence could also prevent misunderstandings in understanding the contents of the news and can avoid sentences that are too long so as not to cause boredom to the reader. Effective news is news that conveys actual information using language that is easy to understand, so that readers do not get wrong information from the news they have read.

Examples of complex sentences found in the *Kompas newspaper* in the form of editorial news could be seen as follows: Simple Sentence; Simple sentence is a sentence contains one independent clause. Example: Asia People's Vaccine Alliance Coordinator Lanz Espacio is pessimistic about this call.

In the sentence above, it can be said that the type of sentence is a simple sentence because there is only one subject (Koordinator Aliansi Vaksin Rakyat Asia Lanz Espacio) and one verb (pesimistis) and are not connected by any conjunctions.

 The communique had promising talk on global access vaccines and drugs.

In the sentence above, it can be said that the type of sentence is a simple sentence because there is only one subject (komunike) and one verb (memiliki) and it is not connected by any conjunctions.

Compound Sentence; Compound Sentence is a sentence containing two independent clauses. A coordinating conjunction (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so) often links the two independent clauses and is preceded by a comma. Example: Jokowi called for developed countries to involve developing countries, including access to vaccines, manufacturing and research as a strengthening of the global health architecture.

The example sentence above, it can be said to be a compound sentence because there is a conjunction for which connects the independent clause (Jokowi called for developed countries to involve developing countries) with the dependent clause (including access to vaccines, manufacturing and research as a strengthening of the global health architecture).

 According to Espacio, the huge financing gap in pandemic prevention, preparedness and response between developing and developed countries that is not immediately resolved could become a threat to global health in the future.

The example sentence above, it can be said to be a compound sentence because there is a conjunction and which connects the independent clause (According to Espacio, the huge financing gap in pandemic prevention, preparedness,) with the dependent clause (and response between developing and developed countries that is not immediately resolved could become a threat to global health in the future.)

Complex Sentence; Complex Sentence is a sentence containing one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses. A complex sentence will include at least one subordinating conjunction. Example: Kondisi tersebut menyebabkan banyak negara mengalami kesulitan ketika menghadapi masalah darurat kesehatan.

This sentence can be said to be a complex sentence because there is a subordinating conjunction, namely ketika.

 “Negara berkembang harus menjadi bagian rantai pasok kesehatan global,

 termasuk pusat manufaktur dan riset," ujar Jokowi.

This sentence can be said to be a complex sentence because there is a subordinating conjunction, namely termasuk.

Compound-Complex Sentence; Compound-Complex Sentence is a sentence combines complex sentence and compound sentence forms. Compound-complex sentence contains one or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses. Example: Ia menyebutkan, kesenjangan kapasitas kesehatan bisa ditekan jika negara maju dan para pemodal meningkatkan investasi di sektor kesehatan di negara berkembang, serta memperkuat kerja sama riset dengan negara berkembang.

This example can be said to be compound-complex sentences because there is a conjunction dan as a marker for a compound sentence and a conjunction serta dan jika as a marker for a complex sentence.

 Presiden ingin memanfaatkan momentum dan presidensi G20 untuk

 Memperluas penerapan TRIPS Waiver tak hanya untuk Covid-19, tapi juga

 ancaman kesehatan lain di masa yang akan datang.

These examples can be said to be compound-complex sentences because there are conjunctions dan as markers for compound sentences and conjunctions tapi as markers for complex sentences. Comparison of the level of complexity in “The Jakarta Post newspaper and *Kompas*” newspaper could be seen from the explanation above that *The Jakarta Post newspaper* predominantly used compound sentences while *Kompas* used simple sentences.

Hapsari (2018). showed the use of compound sentences more than single sentences, this could be seen from the number of single sentences, namely 113 sentences, while the number of compound sentences was 146 sentences. Meanwhile, in this research, the form of sentence complexity in *The Jakarta Post newspaper*, the dominant complexity used compound sentences or compound sentences and *Kompas* in the form of editorial news dominantly uses simple sentences. In this study it was found that the use of sentence complexity in the form of editorial news did not always use compound sentences or only use complex sentences. This finding showed that the use of sentences in the news is adjusted to the purpose of the news. As in the *Kompas* news, it was made dominant with simple sentences with the aim of making it easier for readers to understand the news.

 In this study it was found that the use of sentence complexity in the form of editorial news did not always use compound sentences or only use complex sentences. This finding showed that the use of sentences in the news is adjusted to the purpose of the news. As in *the Kompas news*, it was made dominant with simple sentences with the aim of making it easier for readers to understand the news.

**DISCUSSION**

Newspapers are one type of printed mass media. The main content in printed mass media is news. Newspapers provide various kinds of information from all aspects of life. A newspaper does not only contain political news or economic news. However, there are newspapers that contain sports themes, this depends on the vision, mission and goals of each newspaper. One of the famous newspapers circulating in Medan is the Waspada newspaper which is also the oldest newspaper in Medan. Newspapers Be alert for several sections, one of which is the main news. Main news is straight news or direct news. Usually in this headline the latest or actual news is presented, as it is, and written briefly and straightforwardly. There are three interesting findings discussed in this discussion, namely (1) types of speech acts in the main news in the Waspada newspaper; (2) the form of the main news speech act in the Waspada newspaper; (3) the function of the main news speech act in the Waspada newspaper. Of the 27 main news that the researchers collected, all 27 main news contain locution and illocution, but none of the main news contains perlocution because in the main news we cannot see comments or reactions of readers or interlocutors. It is said that, because comments are an effect or impact that arises from readers.

In line with Austin's opinion (in Cummings 2007: 9) there is a threefold classification of acts in speaking, someone performs a locutionary act, an illocutionary act, and perhaps a perlocutionary act. Based on the results of the researcher's study, the form of speech was found to be the dominant form, namely of the 27 headlines, the dominant form was the declarative form of 27. This declarative form was dominantly used because these 27 headlines were created to convey or provide news, updates and information to interlocutor related to the phenomenon they want to convey or highlight to be used as a statement in the main news. The interrogative form and the imperative form are not found in the headlines that researchers analyze because these two forms used to ask questions and commands are very rarely used in expressing phenomena that occur in society today, especially written in headlines. The research results obtained are similar to the results of research conducted by Ananda with the research title "Form and Function of Slogan Speech Acts for Pond's Advertising Variants on Television" in 2015 which stated that from the 20 advertisements that Ananda studied, 18 slogans were found to be in the form of declarative speech acts because in Pond's story advertisement was created to provide information to the audience so that the audience is interested in buying.

 A similar opinion was also expressed by Chaer and Agustina (2010: 50), who stated that speakers consider social norms and speech ethics in conveying each utterance, so it is not appropriate to use imperative sentences, but rather declarative sentences or interrogative sentences.

In terms of the function of speech acts, researchers found various variations in the function of speech acts. The largest number of functions, 27, is the assertive function, the second largest, 4, is the directive function, the third largest, 1 each, is the expressive function and the declaration function, and finally the commissive function was not found. The assertive function is more dominant because in headlines this function refers to the proposition of guessing, confirming to the reader, and announcing something to the reader. The researcher did not find a commissive function because in its definition this function refers to offering, promising and swearing, so that out of 27 headlines the commissive proposition was not found because the headline was not used as a commissive reference. In line with Searle's view (in Chaer and Agustina, 2010: 19) that based on its function assertive or representative is a speech act that explains what and how something exists, and so on. This verb refers to a proposition that strengthens, suspects, confirms, predicts, predicts, announce, and urge. The findings that the author obtained are in accordance with the findings obtained by Ratih (2016) in her thesis entitled "Types, Forms and Functions of Comic Meme Speech Acts on Facebook". In her thesis, Ratih concluded that the more dominant function in comic memes on Facebook is the assertive function, namely speech acts that explain what and how something exists, and so on. Apart from researchers finding research whose findings match the results the researchers obtained, there are also other researchers whose findings do not match the findings the researchers obtained. The findings obtained by Ananda (2015) in his thesis entitled "Form and Function of Speech Acts of Slogan Variants of Pond's Advertisements on Television", concluded that the more dominant function in Pond's advertisements on television is the commissive function, namely speech acts that encourage the speaker to do something like offer something to the interlocutor.

According to the researchers' analysis, this difference occurred because Ananda studied Pond's advertisements on television, which means the advertisements were made to persuade or encourage viewers to buy their products. Without analyzing in more depth the function of speech in Pond's advertisements, it is not enough to just look at the sentences through their appearance, according to researchers, an advertisement can also contain assertive speech announcing the ingredients contained and how to use the product. Wijana (1996) in his book entitled "Basics of Pragmatics" states that the function of a speech act appears in the aim or objective (what the speech is conveyed for).

So, analyzing the function of a speech act is not enough to just look at the sentence through its appearance, but you also have to know the meaning of the sentence because the function of a speech act is influenced by the context in which the speech occurs.

# CONCLUSION

# complex sentences in *The Jakarta Post newspaper* in the form of news editorials about *"Health"* varies greatly, this is because readers can more easily get information from newspapers and avoid boredom when reading news through the media. print (newspaper). The more varied the sentences used, the less errors in news writing in newspapers, such as wasted sentences or repetition of words that cause information to become blurred. Likewise, complex sentences are found in *the Kompas newspaper* in the form of editorial news about *“Health”.* The level of comparison of complex sentences varies greatly, which of course can affect the reader's ability to get the important information contained in them. The percentage comparison of complex sentences found in *The Jakarta Post* and *Kompas newspapers* in the form of editorial news on *"Health"* is not too much different when viewed from each type of sentence (simple sentences, compound sentences, complex sentences and compound complex sentences). That means that, these two newspapers, really avoid sentences that are too long in presenting the news so that a few simple sentences and appropriate conjunctions are needed to connect between the main clause and the subordinate clause, so that repetition of words and waste of sentences can be avoided. The results of this study are expected to bring up new ideas for future researchers who are interested in the same object of study about newspapers, by looking at it from a different point of view apart from sentence complexity. The benefit that can be drawn from this research is to find out how the level of complexity of sentences found in “*The Jakarta Post* and *Kompas”* newspapers in the form of editorial news which will ultimately affect the quality of the news itself seen from the packaging and arrangement of sentences, so as to make it easier for readers to obtain information from newspapers and print media.

# References

Alwi, H., Dardjowidjojo, S., Lapoliwa, H., & Moeliono, A. M. (2000). *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia. Jakarta: Erlangga.* Jakarta: Erlangga.

Asep, S. M. (1999). *Asep, Saiful Muhtadi. Jurnalistik Pendekatan Teori dan Praktek. Pamulang Timur: PT. Logos Wacana Ilmu.* Pamulang Timur: : PT. Logos Wacana Ilmu.

Ashadi, S. (1998). *Bagaimana Meliput dan Menulis Berita untuk Media Massa.* Yogyakarta: Kanisius.

Badudu, J. S. (1993). *Inilah Bahasa Indonesia yang Benar Jilid III.* Jakarta: PT Gramedia*.*

Chaer, A. (2009). *Sintaksis Bahasa Indonesia (Pendekatan Proses).* Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Chaer, A. (2010). *Language Studies: Internal Structure, Using and Learning*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Chaer, Abdul. (2011). *Ragam Bahasa Ilmiah.* Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Chaer, Abdul. (2012). *Lingustik Umum.* Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Dalman. (2013). *Keterampilan Membaca.* Jakarta: PT Grafindo Persada.

Eastwood, J. (1994). *Oxford Guide to English Grammar.* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Eni, S. (2005). *Ragam Jurnalistik Baru dalam Pemberitaan.* Yogyakarta: ANDI.

Frank. (1972). *At a Glance: Sentences. Fifth Edition.* United State of America: Wadsworth Cengage Learning.

Gie, T. L. (2002). *Terampil Mengarang.* Yogyakarta: Andi.

Hapsari, D. N. (2018). *Kompleksitas Kalimat dalam Teks Berita Siswa Kelas VIII SMP Negeri 3 Colomadu.* Surakarta: Universitas Negeri Surakarta.  *http://eprints.ums.ac.id/id/eprint/68232*. Retrieved from i: %09http://eprints.ums.ac.id/id/eprint/68232

Mahardini, N. A. (2022). *Pentingnya Pelibatan Masyarakat Sipil untuk Tata Kelola Dana Persiapan Pandemi G20, https://apple.co/3hXWJ0L.* Jakarta: Kompas.com.

Markhamah. (2014). *Analisis Kesalahan & Karakteristik Bentuk Pasif. https://publikasiilmiah.ums.ac.id/handle/11617/1873.* Surakarta: Muhammadiyah University Press.

Moleong, L. J. (2006). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif.* Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya.

Onong, U. E. (1992). *Dinamika Komunikasi.* Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya*.*

Onong, U. E. (2000). *Ilmu Komunikasi Teori dan Praktek.* Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya.

Pancarrani, B. (2018). *Kompleksitas Kalimat Bahasa Indonesia Siswa Kelas IV-VI Sekolah Dasar. DOAJ-SHERPA/RoMEOGoogle Scholar-IPI. Jurnal Pendidikan: Teori, Penelitian, dan Pengembangan Volume: 3 Nomor: 9 Bulan September Tahun 2018 Halaman: 1216-1227.* Malang: Universitas Negeri.

Pawito. (2009). *Komunikasi Politik Media Massa dan Kampanye Pemilihan.https://opac.perpusnas.go.id/DetailOpac.aspx?id=1172710.* Yogyakarta: Jalasutra.

Rahardi, K. (2009). *Bahasa Indonesia untuk Peguruan Tinggi.* Jakarta: Penerbit Erlangga.

Ramlan, M. (2001). *Ilmu Bahasa Indonesia Sintaksis.* Yogyakarta: C.V. Karyono*.*

Saptoyo, R. D. A. (2020). *Perbedaan Teks Editorial dan Teks Berita. https://www.kompas.com/skola/read/2020/11/03/115402369/perbedaan-teks- editorial-dan-teks-berita?page=all#page2.* Jakarta: Kompas.com.

Saryono., S. & D. (2012). *Tata Kalimat Bahasa Indonesia. Malang: Aditya Media.*

Setyawan, P. (2013). *Terampil Menulis Cara Mudah dan Praktis dalam Menulis.* Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.

Strauss. Anselm & Corbin, J. (2013). *Dasar-dasar Penelitian Kualitatif Tata Langkah dan Teknik-Teknik Teoritisasi Data.* Yogyakarta: Pustaka Belajar*.*

Suhardi. (2008). *Sintaksis.* Yogyakarta: UNY Press*.*

Suhardi. (2013). *Dasar-Dasar Ilmu Sintaksis Bahasa Indonesia. Yogyakarta: Ar- ruzz Media.*

Suwandi., B. &. (2008). *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif.* Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

The Jakarta Post. (2022). *Making global health greener, fairer, and younger Wed, November 9, 2022. Accessed on 15/11/2022.* Jakarta: The Jakarta Post.

Tri, A. S. (2007). *Inilah Bahasa Indonesia Jurnalistik.* Yogyakarta: CV Andi Offset*.*

Verspoor, M. and K. S. (2000). *English Sentence Analysis: An Introductory Course.* Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company*.*

Wikipedia. (2022a). *https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kompas\_(surat\_kabar),* diakses tanggal 16/11/2022.

Wikipedia. (2022b). *https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/The\_Jakarta\_Post,* diakses tanggal 16/11/2022.

Yus, R. (1984). *Bahasa dan Sastra dalam Gamitan Pendidikan.* Bandung: CV Diponegoro*.*