

Sentence Analysis in CNN Online News Edition 23-29 April 2024

Helmi Seftiani¹, Sigit Andi Prasetya Dinata², Muhammad Isa³

^{1,2,3}STKIP Darussalam Cilacap

e-mail: ¹helmiseftiani@gmail.com, ²sigitandidp@gmail.com,
³muhammadisa@gmail.com

Abstract: Written language contains words, phrases, sentences, clauses, and morphemes. Syntax is a study of word combinations or grammar that studies the combination of words that become sentences, clauses, and phrases and the placement of suprasegmental morphemes according to semantic structure and adjusted to the speaker. The methodology of this study adopts a qualitative approach. Data sources can be documents, surveys, direct observations, interviews, experiments, or other sources used to collect information relevant to specific research or analysis objectives. The data sources that researchers obtain come from the CNN Indonesia website and supporting data sources such as journals and books. The subjects used in this study are objects (laptops, cellphones, which can make it easier for researchers to access the CNN Indonesia website). The data collection technique used is documentation obtained from the CNN Indonesia website.

Keywords: Syntax, News, CNN

1. Introduction

Language serves as a mechanism for transmitting thoughts and messages to others, including verbal and written forms. Scholars argue that language is a systematic arrangement of auditory symbols used for communication and interaction. Language is one of the important instruments used by humans for the purpose of conveying information. It serves as a channel for communication in the surrounding environment. In the act of communication, individuals use verbal expressions to articulate their intentions. Dialogue goes beyond mere linguistic analysis involving words; it can also include nonverbal behavior and actions (Nurherawati, 2024). The importance of language in everyday existence is paramount to the implementation of all human endeavors. As articulated by Chaer (Chaer, 2015), language is characterized as a phenomenon that mediates the relationship between sound and meaning, with phonology, lexicon, and grammar serving as essential components that connect these elements. Language, as a means of communication, operates as a facilitator for effective message transmission. Pateda (Pateda, 2011:7) asserts that language is a collection of organized sounds that

function as a substitute mechanism to articulate intentions to the interlocutor, thus fostering cooperation or understanding between the speaker and the listener. Broadly speaking, language is categorized into two different forms: spoken language and written language. Spoken language is produced through human speech, producing sounds, while written language includes words, phrases, sentences, clauses, and morphemes. The study of written language includes syntactic analysis, focusing primarily on phrases, clauses, and sentences, which will be the central theme of our investigation. Writing gives individuals the ability to express their thoughts, disseminate information, and tell stories to diverse audiences (Geraldin, 2024).

There are many interpretations among scholars regarding syntax, each characterized by different limitations, variations, and similarities. In the perspective articulated by Ramlan (1789:21), syntax is described as a component of a broader linguistic discipline that examines the complexity of sentences, clauses, phrases, and discourse. Styker and Tarigan (1981:21) assert that syntax is an analysis of patterns that function as a mechanism for connecting words to build coherent sentences. Likewise, Muliono (1988:101) argues that syntax involves examining the combination of words that produce extended meanings, including phrases, clauses, and sentences. From the interpretations mentioned above, it can be concluded that the scope of syntax studies is limited to the combination of words, phrases, sentences, and clauses, which serve as the focus of research. In various respects, experts agree that syntactic investigations are concerned with the analysis of word combinations or grammar that investigates the integration of words into sentences, clauses, and phrases, as well as the positioning of suprasegmental morphemes according to the semantic framework and adjusted to the speaker's context.

According to Kridalaksana (2008:59), a phrase is defined as a syntactic configuration consisting of two or more lexemes that do not have a predicative function (related to the predicate). Ramlan (1987:151) argues that a phrase is a grammatical construction consisting of two or more lexemes that do not exceed the functional limits of its elements. Parera (1991:232) emphasizes that a phrase is a collection made through a combination of two or more lexemes, which reflects the basic structure of a sentence. Therefore, it can be concluded that a phrase is a composition of two or more lexemes that remain within the functional limits of a clause, so that it does not show predicative characteristics. In a broader sense, a clause is a syntactic unit formed by two or more lexemes that have predicative properties, where an ordinal structure is formed that includes several lexemes or phrases that function as subjects and predicates, regardless of the arrangement of objects. According to Kridalaksana (2008:111), a clause is identified as a grammatical entity formed by a grouping of lexemes that at least includes a subject and a predicate, has the potential to function as a complete sentence. Ramlan (2005:79) explains that a clause is a grammatical structure that includes a subject and a predicate, which can also be accompanied by objects, complements, and adverbs; however, the fundamental components of a clause remain the subject and predicate. As a result, it can be concluded that a clause is a combination of lexemes consisting of a subject and a predicate, which can be supplemented with objects, complements, and adverbs.

According to Soedjito and Saryono (2012:1), a sentence is characterized as an arrangement of lexemes or groups of lexemes (clauses and phrases) that convey meaning. In a sentence, there are elements such as subject, predicate, object, complement, and adverb. Chaer (2010:36) in another publication, further articulates that a sentence is a syntactic unit built from fundamental constituents (usually in the form of clauses), added with necessary conjunctions, and concluded with a final intonation (declarative, interrogative, imperative, or interjective). Finoza (2008:149) defines a sentence as a segment of speech or written discourse that has a minimal structural framework of subject (S) and predicate (P), with conclusive intonation indicating that the written expression segment is complete with meaning (signifying news, investigation, or command). It can be concluded that a sentence is an arrangement of lexemes or groups of lexemes that summarize meaning. Sentences consist of elements such as subject, predicate, object, complement, and adverbial. Furthermore, sentences can be built from fundamental constituents, usually in the form of clauses, supplemented by conjunctions when necessary. In addition, final intonation significantly influences the classification of sentences, determining whether they are declarative, interrogative, imperative, or interjective. Therefore, in a general context, a sentence is described as a linguistic unit consisting of components that have a well-established structure and meaning.

At the syntactic level, Chaer argues that syntax is a scientific discipline that investigates various elements within the syntactic framework, including syntactic functions, syntactic categories, and semantic roles. Samu (AY, 2018) asserts that in the realm of syntactic studies, each sentence is characterized by different functions and categories. Examination of functions, categories, and roles serves to analyze the constituent elements in a sentence. Category elements assume the function of the sentence in addition to its semantic role (Taip, 2014). From the statements mentioned above, it can be concluded that the focal point of syntactic investigation is related to sentences, utilizing the lens of semantic functions, categories, and roles. Syntactic categories significantly affect the way sentences operate and are understood. Syntax represents a domain of linguistic science dedicated to exploring the interconnections between words in a language. Guiraud, in his seminal work “La Syntaxe du Français” (1970:11), describes syntax as the examination of the interconnections between words in discourse, as well as the study of syntagmatic structures or word combinations. Verhaar (1982:70) explains that etymologically, the term syntax comes from the Greek lexemes “sun,” which indicates “with,” and “tatein,” which means “to place,” which relates to the organization of words into coherent groups or sentences. In addition, Verhaar (1996:162) explains that syntax represents a segment of grammar that investigates the relationships between words in spoken discourse. This complements the understanding of morphology, which is concerned with the grammatical structure inherent in individual words. In “Fundamentals of General Linguistics” (2001:11), Verhaar further argues that syntax includes a branch of linguistics that examines the arrangement of words in sentences, including the relationships between words, phrases, clauses, and sentences in discourse. As a result, syntax concerns various strata of linguistic structure, from phrases to discourse. According to Dubois (2000:468), syntax is a component of grammar that explains the

principles that govern the combination of sign units in sentences. Syntax generally deals with function and is traditionally distinguished from morphology, which investigates discourse form or constituents, inflection, and word formation or derivation. Thus, syntax emerges as a subdivision of linguistics that examines the structure of phrases, clauses, and sentences in a given language.

The term “syntax” comes from the Greek terms “sun” and “tattein,” which embody the idea of collective organization. Manaf (2009:3) asserts that “syntax is a branch of linguistics that discusses the internal structure of sentences,” where the sentence structures considered in syntax consist of phrases, clauses, and sentences. Manaf further argues that the most elemental component of syntax is the phrase, while the most comprehensive component is the sentence. In contrast, Ramelan (1996:21) articulates that “syntax is a segment or branch of linguistics that discusses the intricacies of discourse, sentences, clauses, and phrases,” while Miller (2002:18) argues that “syntax is concerned with the way in which words are put together to form larger clauses or phrases and how clauses are combined to form sentences.” According to Miller, syntactic structure is basically concerned with the organization of words to build phrases. Kridalaksana (1985:6) states that grammar consists of two main components: morphology and syntax. Morphology is primarily concerned with the study of individual words, their constituents, and the changes they undergo. In contrast, syntax investigates the arrangement of words and larger constructions such as phrases, clauses, and sentences, as well as the relationships that exist between these units. Thus, morphology is concerned with the internal structure of words, whereas syntax examines the structure and relationships between words within a larger framework, such as a sentence.

The configuration of sentences at the syntactic level represents the basic aspect, where syntactic functions consist of subjects, predicates, objects, complements, and adjuncts, all of which must comply with certain categories. Syntactic functions include categories that are assigned different roles. Categories indicate the forms that carry out syntactic functions; these forms are classified into word classes, which include nouns, pronouns, adverbs, verbs, adjectives, prepositions, among others. Simultaneously, semantic roles in syntax relate to the meanings that fill syntactic functions, with semantic meanings in this context being active, passive, recipient, agent, possessive, stative, respondent, and participle. These elements can be observed in sentences, as sentences represent certain word configurations that convey complete meanings or ideas related to different thoughts. A phrase is defined as a combination of two or more words that do not have predictive or general characteristics. Furthermore, words that fulfill one of the syntactic functions of a sentence can also be categorized as phrases (Chaer 2003:222). As articulated by Murphy (1991:15), “A phrase is a group of two or more words that does not contain a subject and a verb. Phrases have many forms and functions and their identities as modifiers, subjects, complements, and objects. Phrases are groups of two or more words without subjects and verbs. Chaer classifies phrases into five different types based on the core element that acts as the “head” of the phrase. First, noun phrases, where the core element is a noun. Second, verb phrases, which consist of a verb as the core element. Third, adverbial

phrases, with the core being an adverb. Fourth, adjective phrases, whose basic component is an adjective. Lastly, prepositional phrases, where the core element is a preposition.

A clause is described as a structure that includes predicative elements, as stated by Keraf (1984:138). Chaer (2001:231) further explains that a clause is a sequence of words characterized by a predicative construction. From this description, it can be concluded that a clause has the potential to function as a sentence. Tarigan categorizes clauses into several classifications. First, an independent clause, which is a complete sentence filled with its subject and predicate, capable of standing alone. Second, a dependent clause, which does not have the complete structural characteristics of an independent clause and cannot exist independently as a complete sentence. Verbal clauses, as a particular type of clause, have predicates consisting of words or phrases from the verbal group. According to Tarigan (2009:77), verbal clauses are divided into transitive clauses, whose predicates require objects, and intransitive clauses, whose predicates do not require objects. In addition, there are non-verbal clauses, with predicates that are not verbs. Non-verbal clauses are further categorized into noun clauses, adjective clauses, and adverbial clauses, depending on their predicative elements. As a result, clauses are important components in sentence construction, consisting of various types according to their predicative elements.

A sentence is a sequence of lexemes combined to produce meaning and culminating in a definitive intonation pattern. As articulated by Kridalaksana, sentences function as autonomous cognitive units, characterized primarily by closing intonation and consisting of clauses. Hocket argues that sentences represent grammatical constructions that do not have constituent grammatical elements. In essence, sentences function as combinations of words that articulate a message or perspective, structured around the components of a subject, a predicate, an object, and a complement. Sentences represent the broadest grammatical entity in which different types of lexical items and grammatical categories are involved in functional roles. The traditional grammatical framework categorizes sentences into four different types. First, Simple Sentences, which consist of only one clause featuring a subject and a predicate. Second, Compound Sentences, which integrate two simple sentences through the use of conjunctions. Third, Complex Sentences, which include two clauses, namely an independent clause and a dependent clause, interconnected by a subordinate conjunction. Finally, Compound Complex Sentences represent a synthesis of compound and complex sentences, having a minimum of two independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses.

In Indonesian, syntactic functions are very important in the construction of coherent and well-structured sentences. These functions determine how words or phrases relate to each other in a sentence. The main syntactic functions, as illustrated, include subject, predicate, object, adverb, and complement. The subject usually precedes the predicate, with both being integral components of a sentence. The subject (S) signifies the part of the clause that indicates what is articulated by the speaker, while the predicate (P) conveys what is asserted about the subject. In Indonesian syntax, objects often manifest as nominal phrases that follow predicates that are marked by active transitive verb phrases. This indicates that if the predicate is a transitive or intransitive verb, the object will be absent.

Complements, or adjuncts, are segments of the verbal predicate that are essential to making the predicate complete. Although the positions of objects and complements may seem similar, the difference lies in the transitive verbal nature that determines the presence of the object, while the presence of complements depends on the need for the predicate to fulfill its semantic completeness. Complements represent integral components of a clause that exhibit flexible position, allowing them to be placed at the beginning, middle, or end of a sentence.

Syntactic categories, also known as word classes, classify words based on their formal function and behavior in a sentence. These word categories are divided into several types in Indonesian: Nouns (N): words that represent individuals, locations, objects, or ideas, and usually act as subjects or objects in a sentence. Verbs are words that indicate activities, states, or existences carried out by the subject of a sentence. Adjectives (A): words that provide explanations or attributes to nouns, adding information about the object or idea. Adverbs (Adv) are words that provide additional information about the manner, time, place, purpose, or state of action or event in a sentence.

Semantic function is the connection between predicate and noun in a sentence. The terms in semantic roles include: 1) Actor, Participants who usually perform the action mentioned by the verb, and are generally living things, 2) Target: Participants who receive the action mentioned by the verb. The target role is the main role of the subject or object, 3) Recipient: Individuals who experience the event or situation described by the predicate. The role of the subject whose predicate is an adjective or intransitive verb is the role of the experiencer, 4) Participants who are lucky and benefit from the circumstances, events, or actions expressed by the predicate are called *peruntung*. Usually *peruntung* is used as a subject or addition, especially in sentences with a predicate in the form of a noun.

Mass media is a communication tool that has a role in channeling and sending information or ideas to the wider community. Mass media can be divided into two types, namely print media and online media, which are also known as electronic media. Print media includes magazines, newspapers, newspapers and the like, while electronic media consists of television, radio, mobile phones. In presenting information, mass media must always pay attention to accuracy and writing style that is direct, clear, concise, concise, and clear without excessive luxury. With the advancement of mass media technology in Indonesia, especially in online media such as CNN National News. With the development of the times, online media helps people get information effectively and practically.

CNN Indonesia is the local version of the international news network CNN, with a focus on news coverage in Indonesia. The online site displays the latest information in Indonesian, highlighting a variety of topics including politics, economics, sports, entertainment, and technology. The site layout is clean and easy to navigate, with headlines clearly visible on the front page and a selection of news categories to choose from. CNN Indonesia also covers articles, videos, and opinions from well-known writers, as well as providing live coverage of important events in Indonesia and globally. According to Kusumaningrat (2005: 39), news is something or an individual that is considered worthy of being discussed by the media. Dean M. Lyle Spencer stated that news is information that is accurate and able to attract the interest of some readers. Other

voices were also expressed. Williard C. Bleyer stated that journalists will choose current news to be published in newspapers based on the interests and appeal to readers. Therefore, news must be accurate, interesting, and relevant to be worthy of being conveyed by the media because it is important information for readers.

According to the study conducted by Rina Triwahyuni, and her colleagues. After the discussion, it was concluded that sentence analysis can be done based on function, category, and role. According to its function, it was concluded that the subject (S) is a noun, the predicate (P) is a verb, the object (O) is a noun, the complement (Pel) is a noun, and the description (Ket) is a noun. In the same context, the subject has a role as an actor, the predicate has a role as an action and a bearing, the object has a role as a recipient and destination, the complement has a role as a sufferer, and the description has a role as origin, destination, and nature. Thus, sentence analysis involves the pattern, function, category, and role of each element of the sentence.

Through the CNN online news platform, we can easily obtain information about various events both at home and abroad. Specifically in our study, we focus on domestic news contained in the April 23-29, 2024 edition. By searching for information from several sources, we will analyze the sentence structure to assess the level of effectiveness of the news. Syntactic research is needed on CNN online news in order to understand the impact of sentence structure and word usage on conveying information to readers. With syntactic analysis, researchers can find specific patterns in the language used in online news, such as active or passive use, function, category, and sentence. This can provide an understanding of what readers like and help in developing more effective writing strategies in the digital world. Moreover, syntactic research can also help in identifying tendencies or biases in the disclosure of information and understanding the impact of online news on readers' perceptions and understanding. Researchers are interested in investigating the topic "Sentence Analysis in CNN Online News April 23-29, 2024 Edition", to find out how sentences are classified based on function and semantic role in the syntactic structure of CNN National News.

2. Methods

This study uses a method that includes activities such as collecting information from social media, processing data, analyzing, and presenting the results. In terms of methodology, this study uses a qualitative approach. This means that the data is analyzed in the form of words or sentences, as is usually done in qualitative research that explains the analysis and results using verbal language instead of numerical data. In this study, the data used are sentences from national-scale online news. Data source is the place where the information or data originates from. Data sources can include documents, surveys, direct observation, interviews, experiments, or other sources used to gather information relevant to the specific research or analysis objectives. The data obtained by the researcher came from the CNN Indonesia website and additional sources such as journals and books.

The objects used in this study include laptops and mobile phones, which will make it easier for researchers to access the CNN Indonesia website and become the focus of the

study. In this study, the method of collecting information used is through documents taken from the CNN Indonesia website. Documentation is the result of recording events that have occurred in the past. These documents can be in various formats such as writing, photos, or monumental works of art that record or display important information. By documenting information or data, we can store it for future use for reference purposes, research, or understanding of an event or phenomenon (Sugiyono, 2017). The data analysis method used by researchers is qualitative analysis to examine and interpret sentences in CNN Indonesia online news in order to recognize the function, category, and role of qualitative data.

3. Results And Discussion

3.1. Results

The results of the research on CNN Indonesia's national online news, there are functions, categories and semantic roles, fifteen active sentences were found. Here is the explanation:

No	Sentence	Proof
1.	Wiwik said that since the 2004 presidential election dispute until now, the Constitutional Court has actually been seen to have considered its decisions both quantitatively and qualitatively.	Tuesday, April 23, 2024
2.	He hopes that the panel of judges at the South Jakarta District Court will be professional and able to uphold justice without fear of pressure from related parties.	Wednesday, April 24, 2024
3.	Idham said the KPU would submit a letter of application consultation soon.	Thursday, April 25, 2024
4.	Agung and Ujang also think that PDIP will benefit more if taking an opposition stance to the Prabowo-Gibran government.”	Friday, April 26, 2024
5.	Agung said the opposition's stance was also to care for their constituents. who have been loyal all this time	Friday, April 26, 2024
6.	PDIP will hold a national working meeting (rakernas) to discuss political steps and strategies that the party will take after the 2024 election	Saturday, April 27, 2024
7.	They were sent through unofficial channels by taking advantage of rat harbor in Karimun Regency.	Sunday, April 28, 2024
8.	The 2024 Jakarta Regional Head Election (Pilkada) is predicted to still be will It is heating up even though its status will soon no longer be the capital city (IKN) of the Republic of Indonesia.	Monday, April 29, 2024

9.	Jakarta will hold regional head elections together with all area others in Indonesia on November 27, 2024.”	Monday, April 29, 2024
10.	Ali said Ahok still has high popularity because he ran in the 2017 Jakarta gubernatorial election.	Monday, April 29, 2024
11.	Pangi said it is not impossible that Ahok will be nominated again by PDIP in the Jakarta gubernatorial election.	Monday, April 29, 2024
12.	They represent the parties that won the most votes in the election. legislative members (Pileg) last February 14.	Monday, April 29, 2024
13.	They also recently gave a strong signal that they would again support Anies Baswedan in the Jakarta gubernatorial election after failing in the 2024 presidential election.	Monday, April 29, 2024
14.	Director of Arus Survei Indonesia, Ali Rif'an also has the opinion that Anies and Ahok have a strong chance of a rematch in Jakarta.	Monday, April 29, 2024
15.	The KPU has started the series of simultaneous regional elections in 2024 which will be held in 37 provinces and 508 districts/cities throughout Indonesia."	Monday, April 29, 2024

4. DISCUSSION

1. In the online news of CNN Indonesia national published on Tuesday, April 23, 2024 with the title "MK's Fate of the 2024 Presidential Election Dispute Decision" there is one active sentence. The following data can be seen in the following table:

Syntax Level	Wiwik	to argue	since the 2004 presidential election dispute until now	MK	It looks like he has considered his decision	Both quantitatively and qualitatively
Function	Subject	Predicate	Caption	subject	predicate	Caption
Category	N	V	A. Adv	N	V	f. Adv
Role	Perpetrator	Actions	Time	Target	Actions	Comparison

In the sentence "wiwik argues that since the 2004 presidential election dispute until now, the Constitutional Court has considered its decision both quantitatively and qualitatively". The quote above, the word wiwik functions as a subject with a noun category and acts as an actor. Furthermore, the word argues functions as a predicate with

a verb category and plays a role as an action. Then, since the 2004 presidential election dispute until now, it has an adverbial function, with an adverbial phrase category and its role as a time description. Then, the next sentence in the word MK has a function as a subject, a noun category and a role as a target. Then, it is seen that it has considered its decision, it has a function as a predicate, with a verb category, and a role as an action. Then, both quantitatively and qualitatively, it has a function as an adverb, with an adverbial phrase category, and a role as a comparison.

2. Panji Gumilang Ready to Face Police in TPU Suspect Pretrial On Wednesday, April 24, 2024 there was one active sentence. The following data and explanation can be seen in the following table:

Syntax Level	He	hope	Panel of judges at South Jakarta District Court	Can uphold justice	Without fear of pressure from related parties
Function Category	Subject	Predicate	Objects	Note	Pell
Role	Perpetrator	Actions	Recipient	Actions	-

In the sentence "he hopes that the panel of judges of the South Jakarta District Court can uphold justice without fear of pressure from related parties". the word he has a function as a subject, a noun category and has a role as an actor. The word hopes has a function as a predicate, a verb category, and a role as an actor. Furthermore, the panel of judges of the South Jakarta District Court has an object function, a noun category, and a role as a recipient. Then can uphold justice has an adverbial function, an adjective phrase category, and a role as an action. Then without fear of pressure from related parties has a function as a complement, a prepositional phrase category.

3. KPU to Immediately Consult with DPR on 2024 Pilkada Rules Team, Thursday, April 25, 2024 there is one active sentence. The following data and presentation can be seen in the following table:

Level Syntax	Idham	Mentioning	Kpu	Will submit a consultation request letter	soon
Function Category	Subject	Predicate	O	note	Pell
Role	Perpetrator	Actions	Target	Accompanying	-

In the sentence "Idham said that the KPU will submit a letter of request for consultation in the near future". the word idham has a function as a subject, noun category, and a role as an actor. The word mention has a function as a predicate, verb category and role as an action. The word kpu has a function as an object, noun category, and role as a target. Then will submit a letter of request for consultation has a function as an explanation, verb category and role as an accompaniment. then in the near future has a complementary function, prepositional phrase category.

4. PDIP Potential Opposition Prabowo-Gibran And Risk of Party Split. Friday, April 26, 2024 there are two active sentences. The following data and presentation can be seen in the following table:

Syntax Level	Great	Say	This opposition stance is also to care for their constituents.	Who has been loyal all this time
Function	Subject	Predicate	Note	Pell
Category	N	V	V	F.prepo
Role	Perpetrator	Actions	-	-

In the sentence "agung said this opposition attitude is also to care for their constituents who have been loyal so far". the word Agung has a function as a subject, a noun category, and a role as an actor. The word said has a function as a predicate, a verb category, and its role as an action. Then this opposition attitude is also to care for their constituents has an adverbial function, a verb category. Then who has been loyal so far has a function as a complement, a category as a prepositional phrase.

Syntax Level	Agung and Ujang	Evaluate	PDIP	will get more benefits if taking an opposition stance to the government	Prabowo and Gibran
Function	Subject	Predicate	Objects	Note	Pell
Category	N	V	N	V	N
Role	Perpetrator	Actions	Sufferer	Accompanying	Participant

In the sentence "agung and ujang assess that PDIP will get more benefits if they take an opposition stance to the Prabowo-Gibran government". the words agung and ujang function as subjects, noun categories, and their roles as actors. The word assess functions as a predicate, verb category, and its role as an action. The word PDIP functions as an object, noun category, and its role as a sufferer. Then will get more benefits if they take an opposition stance to the government has a function as an adverb, verb category, and its role as an accompaniment. Then Prabowo-Gibran has a complementary function, noun category, and its role as a participant.

5. Hasto: PDIP Opens 2024 Pilkada Cooperation According to Political Dynamics. Saturday, April 27, 2024 there is one active sentence. The following data and presentation can be seen in the following table:

Syntax Level	PDIP	Will hold	National working meeting (Rakernas)	To discuss political steps and strategies	What the party will do after the 2024 election
Function	Subject	Predicate	Objects	Note	pell
Category	N	V	f. adv	V	F. prepo
Role	Perpetrator	Actions	-	Because	Time

In the sentence PDIP will hold a national working meeting (rakernas) To discuss the political steps and strategies that the party will take after the 2024 election. the word PDIP has a function as a subject, noun category, and its role as a target. Then will hold has a function as a predicate, verb category, and its role as an action. Then the national working meeting (rakernas) has a function as an object, adverb phrase category. Furthermore, To discuss political steps and strategies has a function as an adverb, verb category, and its role as a cause. Then What the party will do after the 2024 election has a function as a complement, prepositional phrase category, and its role as a time adverb.

6. Police Detain 5 Illegal Indonesian Migrant Workers Who Want to Leave for Malaysia. Sunday, April 28, 2024 There is one active sentence. The following data and explanation can be seen in the following table:

Syntax Level	They	Dispatched via unofficial route	By utilizing the rat port	Which will be in Karimun Regency
Function	Subject	Predicate	Objects	Note
Category	N	V	V	Preposition phrase
Role	Experience	Actions	Place	place

In the sentence "they were sent off via unofficial routes by using rat ports" "who will be in Karimun Regency". Their words have a function as a subject, a noun category, and its role as an experiencer. Then *sent via unofficial routes* has a function as a predicate, verb category, and its role as an action. Then *By utilizing the rat port* has a function as an object, a verb category, and its role as a place. Furthermore, Yang akan di kabupaten karimun has a function as an adverb, a prepositional phrase category, and its role as a place.

7. DKI Gubernur Election Still Heated Could Anies VS Ahok Rematch Repeat?. Monday, April 29, 2024 there are eight active sentences. The following data and explanations can be seen in the following table:

Syntactic Level	Jakarta Regional Head Election (Pilkada) 2024	It is predicted that it will still be hot	Even though its status will soon no longer be the capital city (IKN) of the Republic of Indonesia
Function	Subject	Predicate	Caption
Category	N	V	F. prepo
Role	Experience	Actions	-

In the sentence "The 2024 Jakarta Regional Head Election (Pilkada) is predicted to still be hot even though its status will soon no longer be the capital city (IKN) of the Republic of Indonesia". The 2024 Jakarta regional head election (pilkada) functions as a subject with a noun category and a role as an experiencer. Then *It is predicted that it will still be ho* has a function as a predicate, a category as a verb and a role as an action. Furthermore, although its status will soon no longer be the capital city (IKN) of the Republic of Indonesia, it has a function as an adverb and a category as a prepositional phrase.

Syntax Level	Jakarta	Will be held	Regional head elections	Together with all other regions in Indonesia on November 27, 2024
Function	Subject	Predicate	Objects	Note
Category	N	V	N	F.num
Role	Place	Actions	-	Time Note

In the sentence "Jakarta will hold regional head elections together with all other regions in Indonesia on November 27, 2024.". especially in the word Jakarta has a function as a subject, a category as a noun and a role as a place. Then will hold has a function as a predicate, a category as a noun, and a role in the form of an action. Then the regional head election has a function as an object and a category in the form of a noun. Then, Together with all other regions in Indonesia on November 27, 2024 has a function as an adverb, a category in the form of a numeral phrase, and a role as an adverb of time.

Syntax Level	Pangi	Say	Ahok	It is not impossible that PDIP will be nominated again in the Jakarta gubernatorial election
Function	Subject	Predicate	Objects	Caption
Category	N	V	N	F.adv
Role	Perpetrator	Actions	Recipient	-

In the sentence Pangi said it is not impossible that Ahok will be nominated again by PDIP in the Jakarta gubernatorial election. The word pangi has a function as a subject, a category as a noun, and a role as an actor. Then said has a function as a predicate, a category as a verb, and a role as an action. Then the word ahok has a function as an object, a category as a nominal, and a role as a recipient. Then It is not impossible that PDIP will be nominated again in the Jakarta gubernatorial election has a function as an adverb and a category as an adverbial phrase.

Syntax Level	They	Represent	the parties that won the most votes	Results of the legislative election (Pileg) on February 14
Function	Subject	Predicate	Objects	Note
Category	N	V	Results	
Role	Perpetrator	Actions	Recipient	Time Note

In the sentence "they represent the parties that won the most votes in the legislative election (Pileg) on February 14th". the word "they" has a function as a subject, a noun category, and its role as an actor. The word "represent" has a function as a predicate, a verb category, and its role as an action. Then *the parties with the most votes* has a function as an object and its role as a recipient. The sentence about the results of the legislative election (Pileg) on February 14 has an adverbial function and its role as a time adverb.

Syntax Level	They	Giving a strong signal	will again carry anies baswedan in the dki gubernatorial election	After failing in the 2024 presidential election
Function	Subject	Predicate	Objects	Note

Category	N	V	N	
Role	Perpetrator	Actions	Sufferer	Time

In the sentence "they gave a strong signal that they will again nominate Anies Baswedan in the DKI gubernatorial election after failing in the 2024 presidential election". the word they has a function as a subject of the noun category and an actor role. Giving a strong signal has a function as a predicate of the verb category and its role as an action. will again nominate Anies Baswedan in the DKI gubernatorial election has a function as an object of the verb category and its role as a sufferer. After failing in the 2024 presidential election has a function as an adverb and its role as time.

Syntactic Level	Director of Indonesian Survey Current, Ali Rif'an	Also have an opinion	That Anies and Ahok	strong chance of rematch in Jakarta
-----------------	---	----------------------	---------------------	-------------------------------------

Function	Subject	Predicate		Note
Category	N	V	N	
Role	Perpetrator	Actions	Sufferer	Place

In the sentence "Director of Arus Survei Indonesia, Ali Rif'an also has the opinion that Anies and Ahok have a strong chance of a rematch in Jakarta". The Director of Arus Survei Indonesia, Ali Rif'an, has a function as a subject, a noun category and his role as an actor. Also has an opinion that has a function as a predicate, a verb category and his role as an actor. That Anies and Ahok have a noun category and their role as sufferers. Has a strong chance of a rematch in Jakarta has a function as an adverb and its role as a place.

Syntactic Level	Ali	Mentioning	Ahok	still has high popularity	because he had run in the 2017 DKI gubernatorial election
-----------------	-----	------------	------	---------------------------	---

Function	Subject	Predicate	Objects	Note	Pell
Category	N	V	N	f. adj	
Role	Perpetrator	Actions	Sufferer		Time

In the sentence "Ali Mentions Ahok still has high popularity because he ran in the 2017 DKI gubernatorial election" the word ali functions as a subject, noun category and its role as an actor. mentions has a predicate function, verb category and its role as an action. ahok has a function as an object, noun category and its role as a sufferer. still has high popularity has a function as an adverb and adjectival phrase category. because he ran in the 2017 DKI gubernatorial election has a function as a complement and its role as time.

Syntactic Level	Kpu	Already started	Series of simultaneous regional elections in 2024	Which was held in 37 provinces and 508 districts/cities throughout Indonesia
-----------------	-----	-----------------	---	--

Function	Subject	Predicate	Objects	Note
Category	N	V	-	f. Num

Role	Target	Condition	-	Place
------	--------	-----------	---	-------

In the sentence "KPU has started the 2024 simultaneous regional elections held in 37 provinces and 508 regencies/cities throughout Indonesia". the word KPU has a function as a subject, a noun category and its role as a target. Already started has a function as a predicate, a verb category and its role as a condition. The 2024 simultaneous regional elections have a function as an object. Furthermore, which was held in 37 provinces and 508 regencies/cities throughout Indonesia has an adverbial function, a numeral phrase category and its role as a place.

5. Conclusion

From the results and discussions, it can be concluded that this study examines CNN National Indonesia online news to identify the functions, categories, and semantic roles of fifteen active sentences. On April 23, 2024, one active sentence was found. On Wednesday, April 24, 2024, a sentence in active form was found. On Thursday, April 25, 2024, one active sentence was found. Two active sentences were found on Friday, April 26, 2024. On Saturday, April 27, 2024, a sentence in active form was found. On Sunday, April 28, 2024, an active sentence was found. And on Monday, April 29, 2024, eight active sentences were found.

References

- Arifin, Z. (2008). *Syntax*. Yogyakarta: Grasindo.
- Ariyadi, AD, & Utomo, APY (2020). Analysis of Syntactic Errors in Online News Texts entitled Looking for Political Elite Ethics during Covid-19. *Journal of Language and Literature*, 8(3), 138.
- Enggarwati, A., & Utomo, APY (2021). Functions, Roles, and Syntactic Categories of Indonesian in News Sentences and Exclamatory Sentences in Bung Karno's Speech Manuscript on August 17, 1945. *ESTETIK: Indonesian Language Journal*, 4(1), 37-54.
- Fokker, AA (1960). *Introduction to Indonesian Syntax*. PN Pradnja Paramita formerly JB Wolters.
- Hassan, A., Rohani, S.L.J., Osman, Z., & Ayob, R. (2006). *Syntax* (Vol. 13). Academia.
- (2024). *The Effectiveness of the Core Model in Learning to Write Biographical Texts in Indonesian Language Learning for Class X in Vocational High Schools*. *Journal of Atmospheric*, 2(2), 66-78.
- Khairah, M., & Ridwan, S. (2022). *Syntax: Understanding sentence units from a functional perspective*. Bumi Aksara.
- Mahajani, T., Ekowati, A., Talitha, S., & Mukhtar, RH (2021). *Indonesian Language Syntax*. Publisher Lindan Bestari.
- Manaf, NA (2009). *Syntax: Theory and Application in Indonesian*.
- (2024). *Expressive Speech Acts and Religious Values in Nussa and Rara Animation in Season 3*. *Badge Journal*, 2 (2), 266-279.
- Putri, IRR, Us'ariasih, J., Sari, FRD, et al. (2023). Analysis of Function, Category, and

Syntactic Role in Descriptive Text of Indonesian Language Book for Grade VII Independent Curriculum. *Student Scientific Creativity Journal*, 1(2), 352-379.

Pradestania, KA, Umami, SA, & Sumarlam, S. (2022). Syntactic Analysis: Functions, Categories and Roles in the Compositions of Grade V Elementary School and Grade XI High School Students. In *Proceedings of the National Seminar on Linguistics and Literature (SEMANTIKS)* (Vol. 4, pp. 606-614).

Susandhika, IGNM, Darma Laksana, IK, & Suparwa, IN (2016). *Function, Category, and Role of Syntax in Talk Show One "Indonesia Lawyers Club" on TV One* (Doctoral dissertation, Udayana University).

Tarmini, W., & Sulistyawati, R. (2019). *Indonesian Language Syntax*. Jakarta: UHAMKA.

Wahyuni, RT, Darmuki, A., & Hasanudin, C. (2019). Analysis of patterns, functions, categories, and syntactic roles in single sentences in the Kompas Daily newspaper. *Bahtera Journal: Journal of Education, Language, Literature, and Culture*, 6(12).