
ANALYSIS OF INEFFECTIVENESS OF INDONESIAN SENTENCES IN STUDENTS' THESIS WRITING (A CASE STUDY OF SOCIOLOGY STUDENTS' THESES AT MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF MAKASSAR)

By

Asmabusappe¹, Muhammad Darwis², Kaharuddin³

¹Student In the Indonesian Language Postgraduate Program, Faculty of Cultural Science, Hasanuddin University

^{2,3}Lecturers of Faculty of Cultural Science, Hasanuddin University

Email: ¹buasappeasma@gmail.com, ²hmdarwis@unhas.ac.id, ³kaharuddin@unhas.ac.id

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to describe the forms of sentence ineffectiveness in the theses of students from the Faculty of Education at Muhammadiyah University of Makassar. This research falls under the category of qualitative descriptive study. The data for this study are obtained from students' theses using the observation method through note-taking technique. The results of the research reveal five forms of sentence ineffectiveness, namely (1) lack of fluency, (2) inaccuracy, (3) lack of clarity, (4) inefficiency, and (5) lack of parallelism

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Corresponding Author:

Asmabusappe

Student In the Indonesian Language Postgraduate Program, Faculty of Cultural Science, Hasanuddin University

E-mail:

Email: buasappeasma@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesian language serves as a unifying tool and identity marker. Initially, Indonesian language only played a role as a means of unification. However, over time, Indonesian language has developed into an official language and the national language as stated in the Constitution of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The use of Indonesian language has also expanded and is used in various aspects of life.

People use Indonesian language in various contexts such as in offices, villages, sub-districts, in meetings, discussions, seminars, workshops, conferences, symposiums, and other gatherings. National speeches are also delivered in Indonesian language. Books covering various fields such as science, technology, arts, religion, and culture are written in Indonesian language. Newspapers, magazines, and other publications also use Indonesian language. In academic writing, it is important for authors to adhere to the rules of using Indonesian language. Therefore, a good understanding of the use of Indonesian language is necessary to fully achieve its function as a means of developing science, technology, and arts.

At the tertiary level, Indonesian language is used in writing assignments given by professors, including final assignments such as theses and dissertations. Writing these final assignments must follow the rules of using Indonesian language correctly. However, in reality, various errors in using Indonesian language are still found, resulting in ineffective sentences, including spelling errors, word usage, sentence structure, and paragraph organization. This indicates that students often do not adhere to the rules of using Indonesian language properly when writing academic works such as theses. This phenomenon has motivated the author to analyze the forms of sentence ineffectiveness in Indonesian language in the theses of students from the Faculty of Education at Muhammadiyah University of Makassar.

Research on sentence ineffectiveness is not the first study conducted, as there have been previous studies relevant to this topic. Several studies related to the analysis of sentence ineffectiveness have been conducted by previous researchers, such as the study conducted by Khusnika & Suparwa (2021) entitled "Sentence Ineffectiveness in Readers' Letters of Bali Post during January—August 2020". Ardian (2017) conducted a study titled "Analysis of Ineffectiveness in Students' Instructional Writing at SMP 3 Kedungwuni". Another relevant study titled "The Use of Effective Sentences in Open Journal System (OJS) Articles Corpus" was written by Listika et al. (2019), and the study conducted by Oktarina & Gani (2016) titled "Sentence Ineffectiveness in Exposition Essays of Grade VIII Students at SMP Negeri 15 Kerinci".

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Definition of Effective Sentences

An effective sentence is a sentence that can accurately convey ideas and enable listeners or readers to understand them correctly. It is considered effective when the conveyed ideas are appropriate and easily understood, clear, and complete in accordance with the author's or speaker's intention. According to Badudu (1989: 36), a sentence can be deemed effective if it successfully achieves its goal as a means of communication. Furthermore, Parera (1997: 42) defines an effective sentence as a consciously crafted sentence with the intention of achieving the appropriate intonation that aligns with the reader's or writer's understanding. According to Keraf (1999: 36), an effective sentence not only adheres to the rules and patterns of syntax but also encompasses several other supporting aspects, such as active use of vocabulary and terminology, active and productive understanding of syntactic rules, the ability to select a suitable style to convey ideas, and logical thinking. Based on these definitions, it can be concluded that an effective sentence is a sentence that follows the rules of writing, enabling readers or listeners to understand the purpose or ideas contained within the sentence.

2. Characteristics of Effective Sentences

According to Yanti (2007:24), there are seven characteristics that indicate an effective sentence. These characteristics include structural consistency, formal parallelism, semantic clarity, lexical economy, logical precision, idea coherence, and linguistic coherence. Widjono (2007:160) proposes nine characteristics of effective sentences, namely unity, integrity, logicity, semantic and structural appropriateness, form congruity, thought focus, economy of sentence elements, precision and unity, as well as word variation. Arifin and Amran (2005:65) also express a similar view that effective sentences exhibit characteristics such as structural consistency, formal parallelism, semantic clarity, lexical economy, logical precision, idea coherence, and linguistic coherence. They argue that effective sentences possess the characteristics of structural consistency, formal parallelism, semantic clarity, lexical economy, logical precision, idea coherence, and linguistic coherence. Furthermore, Sasangka (2014:54) states five characteristics of effective sentences, which are fluency, accuracy, clarity, economy, and parallelism. Overall, these opinions indicate that effective sentences are related to the use of words and meanings in conveying an individual's ideas or thoughts. In this research, the characteristics of effective sentences are used as indicators to identify forms of ineffective sentences. The researcher utilizes Sasangka's theory (2014:54-79) to analyze the forms of sentence ineffectiveness in students' thesis writing. The five indicators are as follows.

1) Fluency

Fluency in effective sentences requires that the information being conveyed refers to the core or main points, avoids unnecessary complexity, and is expressed in a straightforward manner.

2) Accuracy

Accuracy in effective sentences requires that the information conveyed aligns with the intended purpose and does not allow for multiple interpretations.

3) Clarity

Clarity in effective sentences encompasses clear sentence structure and complete functions. Clear sentence structure facilitates the reader's understanding of the meaning conveyed, while unclear structure can lead to confusion in meaning comprehension.

4) Economy

Economy in effective sentences necessitates the careful and concise use of words. The information conveyed should be clear and avoid excessive use of synonyms.

5) Parallelism

Parallelism in effective sentences requires the use of parallel forms and structures. In terms of form, parallelism relates to the use of affixes. In terms of structure, parallelism relates to the clauses that form part of a compound sentence.



3. METHOD

This research is a descriptive study that employs the approach of analyzing sentence ineffectiveness. This approach is used to analyze the forms of sentence ineffectiveness in the theses of students from the Faculty of Education and Teacher Training at Muhammadiyah University of Makassar. The data source for this research is the theses of students from the Faculty of Education and Teacher Training, specifically from the Department of Sociology Education, at Muhammadiyah University of Makassar, written during the period of 2020-2021. The method used in this research is the observation method, which collects data by observing language usage. The technique used is the note-taking technique, which is employed to record relevant elements as research materials.

4. RESULTS

In this research, the research findings are classified based on two research questions: the forms of sentence ineffectiveness and the dominant forms of sentence ineffectiveness in the theses of students at Muhammadiyah University of Makassar. The presentation of data in the discussion section includes descriptions and analyses related to these two research questions.

A. Forms of sentence ineffectiveness

There are five forms of sentence ineffectiveness found in the theses of students from the Faculty of Education and Teacher Training at Muhammadiyah University of Makassar. These forms are based on the characteristics of fluency, accuracy, clarity, conciseness, and parallelism. The following is a description of the first form, which is sentence ineffectiveness based on the characteristic of fluency.

1. Sentence ineffectiveness based on the characteristic of fluency

Sentence ineffectiveness occurs due to the addition of unnecessary words, phrases, or conjunctions. Three types of sentence ineffectiveness based on the characteristic of fluency have been identified: the use of the demonstrative phrase "di sini" (here) between the subject and the predicate, the excessive use of conjunctions, and the excessive use of words or phrases. The following will discuss the forms of sentence ineffectiveness based on the characteristic of fluency.

a. The use of the demonstrative phrase "di sini" (here) between the subject and the predicate

Sentence ineffectiveness occurs when the demonstrative phrase "di sini" (here) is used unnecessarily, resulting in an ineffective sentence.

Kalimat tidak efektif	perbaikan
(1) <i>Anggota DPRD disini juga merupakan perwujudan rakyat Indonesia (Karlina, 2021: 20)</i> <i>(The members of the Regional Representative Council (DPRD) here are also a manifestation of the Indonesian people.)</i>	<i>Anggota DPRD merupakan perwujudan rakyat Indonesia</i> <i>(Members of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) embody the Indonesian people)</i>

The sentence (1) above is considered ineffective due to the lack of clarity in the information being conveyed. The use of the demonstrative phrase "di sini" (here) in sentence (1) contributes to its ineffectiveness. Furthermore, the phrase "juga dalam frasa" (also in the phrase) also causes a lack of clarity in the information. To make it more effective, both phrases should be removed.

b. The excessive use of conjunctions.

Sentence incoherence occurs due to the unnecessary use of the conjunction "yang." Here is the example sentence:

Kalimat tidak efektif	perbaikan
(2) <i>Sumber data penelitian "yang" diperoleh secara langsung dari sumber aslinya "yang" berupa wawancara, jajak pendapat dari individu maupun hasil observasi dari suatu obyek. (Purpesti, 2021: 24).</i> <i>(The research data sources were directly obtained from their original sources, which included interviews, surveys conducted with individuals, and observations of a specific object)</i>	a. <i>Data penelitian diperoleh secara langsung melalui wawancara dan jajak pendapat, baik dari individu maupun hasil observasi terhadap suatu objek.</i> <i>(The research data were directly obtained through interviews and surveys, both from individuals and through observations of a specific object.)</i> b. <i>Sumber data berasal dari wawancara dan jajak pendapat, baik dari individu maupun hasil observasi terhadap suatu objek.</i>

	<i>(The source of the data comes interviews and traces of opinion, both from individuals and from observations of an object.</i>
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Sentence (2) above is considered ineffective due to the lack of coherence in conveying information. Conjunctions are used to connect explanatory words or phrases with the words or phrases being described. In this case, the conjunction used clarifies or provides additional information about the words or phrases being described. In the example sentence (2), the addition of conjunctions obscures the predicate function, resulting in an ineffective sentence. Additionally, the phrase "dalam frasa yang" within the phrase itself, referring to interviews, also causes information incoherence. To make the sentence structure correct, the conjunction can be omitted as shown in sentence (2a) or as in the revised sentence (2b).

c. The excessive use of words or phrases.

Sentence incoherence occurs due to the addition of unnecessary words or phrases. The addition of words can be categorized into seven types, namely the addition of nouns, verbs, and numerals. On the other hand, the addition of phrases can be divided into two types, namely noun phrases and verb phrases.

1) The excessive use of words.

The following will present the incoherence in sentences caused by the use of unnecessary words.

a. Nouns

Kalimat tidak efektif	perbaikan
b. <i>Data yang dikumpulkan melalui pengamatan langsung objek.</i> (Yuyun Karlina, 2021: 38). <i>(The data collected through direct observation of the object)</i>	(2) a <i>Data dikumpulkan melalui pengamatan langsung.</i> <i>(The data were collected through direct observation)</i> (2)b. <i>Data dikumpulkan melalui pengamatan langsung terhadap objek.</i> <i>(The data is collected through direct observation of the object)</i>

From a structural perspective, "data yang dikumpulkan" functions as the subject, "melalui" functions as the predicate, and "pengamatan langsung objek" functions as the complement. Sentence (3) is considered ineffective due to the lack of coherence in the conveyed information. The incoherence in the sentence arises from the addition of the word "objek" in the complement function. The addition of the word "objek" is unnecessary because it is already represented by the phrase "pengamatan langsung." To make it effective, the use of the word "objek" should be omitted, and the sentence should be as follows.

b. Verbs

The addition of irrelevant verbs in a sentence can result in ineffectiveness. Here are examples of the addition of verbs that cause ineffective sentences.

Kalimat tidak efektif	perbaikan
b. <i>Sejak saat ditetapkannya Covid-19 sebagai pandemi menyebabkan berbagai negara yang terjangkit mengeluarkan aturan-aturan demi memutus rantai penyebaran Covid-19.</i> (Yuyun Karlina, 2021: 16). <i>(Since the declaration of Covid-19 as a pandemic, it has led to various affected countries issuing regulations to break the chain of Covid-19 transmission.)</i>	(2) a <i>Sejak ditetapkannya Covid-19 sebagai pandemik, negara-negara yang terjangkit mengeluarkan aturan demi memutus rantai penyebaran Covid-19.</i> <i>(Since the declaration of Covid-19 as a pandemic, affected countries have issued regulations to break the chain of Covid-19 transmission.)</i>



The word (4) is considered ineffective due to the lack of coherence in conveying information. From a structural perspective, "sejak saat ditetapkannya Covid-19 sebagai pandemik" functions as an adverbial phrase, "menyebabkan" as the predicate, "berbagai negara yang terjangkit" as the subject, "aturan-aturan" as the object, and "demi memutus rantai penyebaran Covid-19" as another adverbial phrase. The word "menyebabkan" obscures the subject function in the sentence. The subject function would be clearer if the word "menyebabkan" is removed, resulting in the revised sentence as in (4a).

c. Numerals

The insertion of unnecessary numerals can result in incoherence in conveying information, making the sentence ineffective. Here is an example of the insertion of numerals that cause an ineffective sentence.

Kalimat tidak efektif	perbaikan
<p>c. Menurut Ralph Linton masyarakat merupakan setiap kelompok manusia yang telah hidup dan bekerja bersama cukup lama, sehingga mereka dapat mengatur diri mereka dan menganngap diri mereka sebagai suatu kesatuan sosial dengan batas-batas yang dirumuskan dengan jelas. (Arman Ahmad, 2020: 8)</p> <p>(According to Ralph Linton, society is every group of people who have lived and worked together for a sufficient amount of time, enabling them to govern themselves and perceive themselves as a social entity with clearly defined boundaries)</p>	<p>(3) a Menurut Ralph Linton, masyarakat merupakan kelompok manusia yang hidup dan bekerja bersama cukup lama sehingga mereka dapat mengatur diri sebagai suatu kesatuan sosial dengan batas-batas yang dirumuskan dengan jelas. (Arman Ahmad, 2020: 8)"</p> <p>(According to Ralph Linton, society is a group of people who have lived and worked together for a sufficient amount of time, enabling them to govern themselves and perceive themselves as a social entity with clearly defined boundaries)</p>

The word "setiap" (every) is used to indicate the inclusion of all groups of people within the definition of society. In the given sentence, the phrase "kelompok manusia" (groups of people) implicitly encompasses all groups of people who have lived and worked together for a considerable amount of time. Therefore, the insertion of the word "setiap" leads to redundant repetition and does not provide significant additional information. By removing the word "setiap," the sentence becomes clearer and easier to understand, resulting in the correct sentence formulation as sentence (5a).

2) Excessive use of phrases

There are two forms of adding phrases that make a sentence ineffective, namely the addition of noun phrases and verb phrases. Here are examples of incoherence in sentences caused by the addition of phrases.

a) Addition of Noun Phrases

Kalimat tidak efektif	perbaikan
<p>d. Tindakan sosial menurut Max Weber adalah suatu tindakan individu sepanjang tindakan itu mempunyai makna atau arti subjektif bagi dirinya dan diarahkan kepada tindakan orang lain. (Nur Windi Abidin, 2021: 17).</p> <p>(Social action according to Max Weber is an individual action as long as the action has subjective meaning for oneself and is directed towards the actions of others)</p>	<p>(4) a Tindakan sosial menurut Max Weber adalah suatu tindakan individu yang memiliki makna atau arti subjektif bagi dirinya dan orang lain.</p> <p>(Social action according to Max Weber is an individual action that has subjective meaning for oneself and others)</p>

The function of the sentence consists of subject, predicate, object, and complement. "Tindakan sosial" (social action) functions as the subject; "menurut" (according to) functions as the predicate; "Max Weber" functions as the object; "adalah suatu tindakan individu sepanjang tindakan itu mempunyai makna atau arti subjektif bagi dirinya dan diarahkan kepada tindakan orang lain" (is an individual action as long as the action has subjective meaning for oneself and is directed towards the actions of others) functions as the complement. Sentence (6) is considered ineffective due to the lack of coherence in conveying information. The use of the phrases "sepanjang tindakan itu" (as long as the action) and "diarahkan kepada tindakan" (directed towards the actions) in sentence (6) causes the sentence to be ineffective. By removing both phrases, the sentence becomes clearer and grammatically correct. This will facilitate readers in understanding the concept of social action according to Max Weber that is intended to be conveyed in the sentence. Thus, the correct sentence formulation is sentence (6a).

b) Addition of Noun Phrases

Kalimat tidak efektif	perbaikan
e. <i>Simbol-simbol signifikan inilah yang membuat kita dapat benar-benar memiliki komunikasi. (Nur Windi Abidin, 2021: 18).</i> <i>(These significant symbols are what enable us to truly have communication)</i>	(5) a <i>simbol-simbol signifikan inilah yang membuat kita dapat berkomunikasi. (Nur Windi Abidin, 2021: 18).</i> <i>(These significant symbols are what enable us to communicate)</i>

Upon analyzing the sentence, it appears that these significant symbols are the noun phrases that function as the subject, making the verbal sense that functions as the predicate, and the word "kita" (we) functions as the object, while "dapat benar-benar memiliki" (can truly have) functions as the complement. The ineffectiveness of the sentence above is caused by the lack of coherence in using the phrase "dapat benar-benar memiliki" as the complement. The use of the phrase "dapat benar-benar memiliki" leads to unnecessary repetition of meaning. By removing the phrase "dapat benar-benar memiliki," the sentence becomes simpler, more concise, and more effective.

2. Forms of sentence ineffectiveness based on accuracy criteria

The inaccuracies found in this study include the improper use of prepositions, the use of interrogatives as conjunctions, and the improper use of correlative conjunctions.

a. Inaccuracy in the use of the preposition "dari" (from)

The improper use of the preposition causes ineffectiveness in the sentence. Here are some examples of sentences as illustrations.

Kalimat tidak efektif	perbaikan
f. <i>Contoh kecil dari kerjasama adalah gotong royong yang dimana melibatkan semua pihak (Nur Windi Abidin, 2021: 60).</i> <i>(A small example of cooperation is mutual cooperation that involves all parties)</i>	(6) a <i>Contoh kecil kerjasama adalah gotong royong yang melibatkan semua pihak</i> <i>(A small example of cooperation is mutual cooperation that involves all parties)</i>

Sentence (8) is considered ineffective due to the inaccuracy in using the preposition. The preposition "dari" does not contribute meaningful information in the given sentence and obscures the function of the subject. The preposition "dari" is typically used to indicate origin, possession, or source of something, which is not relevant in the context of the sentence above. The presence of the preposition "dari" indicates that the phrase "dari kerja sama" (from cooperation) functions as an adverbial phrase, whereas the phrase "contoh kecil kerja sama" (small example of cooperation) is a unified subject. Additionally, the subject and predicate should always be adjacent and not

separated by other functions. To make sentence (8) effective, the preposition "dari" should be removed.

b. Use of interrogatives as intrasentence conjunctions

The use of interrogatives treated as intrasentence conjunctions can be classified into two types: interrogatives "di mana" (where) and interrogatives "bagaimana" (how).

1) Interrogative *di mana* (where)

Kalimat tidak efektif	perbaikan
<p>g. <i>Creswell (2010:20) mengatakan bahwa studi kasus merupakan sebuah strategi penelitian di mana peneliti menyelidiki secara cermat program, peristiwa, aktivitas, proses atau sekelompok individu (Resky, 2021:20)</i></p> <p><i>(Creswell (2010:20) states that a case study is a research strategy used to carefully investigate programs, events, activities, processes, or groups of individuals)</i></p>	<p>(7) a <i>Creswell (2010:20) menjelaskan bahwa studi kasus adalah strategi penelitian untuk menyelidiki program, peristiwa, aktivitas, proses, atau kelompok individu secara cermat.</i></p> <p><i>(Creswell (2010:20) explains that a case study is a research strategy to carefully investigate programs, events, activities, processes, or groups of individuals)</i></p>

Generally, the phrase "di mana" is used in interrogative sentences to inquire about the location or place of an event. However, in the given sentence, the use of "di mana" is intended as an intrasentence conjunction. The use of "di mana" does not provide specific information about the intended place or location. "Di mana" is typically used in question sentences, not declarative sentences. To correct the sentence, the interrogative "di mana" in sentence (9) can be replaced with the conjunction "untuk."

Kalimat tidak efektif	perbaikan
<p>h. <i>Onny Prijono (1996: 134) menyatakan bagaimana memberdayakan masyarakat merupakan satu masalah tersendiri yang berkaitan dengan hakikat daya, serta hubungan antar individu atau lapisan social yang lain. (Zulfianto Abu Bakar, 2020: 14).</i></p> <p><i>(Onny Prijono (1996:134) expresses how empowering the community is a separate issue related to the essence of power and the relationships among individuals or other social layers)</i></p>	<p>(8) a <i>Onny Prijono (1996:134) menyatakan bahwa pemberdayaan masyarakat merupakan masalah yang kompleks yang melibatkan hakikat daya dan hubungan antara individu dan lapisan sosial lainnya.</i></p> <p><i>Onny Prijono (1996:134) states that empowering the community is a complex issue related to the essence of power and the relationships among individuals or other social layers.</i></p>

2) Introgativa *bagaimana* (how)

The use of the interrogative word "bagaimana" (how) is not appropriate in a declarative sentence because "bagaimana" is specifically used to form interrogative sentences that inquire about the manner, method, or process of an event or action. Scientific writing emphasizes accuracy and precision in conveying information. The use of the interrogative word "bagaimana" in academic writing can distract from the focus on facts, data, or arguments that the author intends to convey. To improve the sentence above, the interrogative "bagaimana" in sentence (10) can be replaced with the word "bahwa" (that).

c. Inappropriate use of correlative conjunction

Correlative conjunctions are pairs of conjunctions that complement each other and are used to connect parallel words, phrases, or clauses in a sentence. However, in this research, errors were found in pairing the correlative conjunctions. Here are some example sentences.

Kalimat tidak efektif	perbaikan
i. <i>Pelaksanaan toleransi hanya akan terwujud jika masyarakat berperilaku baik di setiap langkahnya, baik kepada orang yang memiliki agama yang sama atau berbeda dengan dirinya. (Nur Windi Abidin, 2021: 1). (The realization of tolerance can only be achieved if society behaves well in every step, both towards people who share the same religion and those who have different religions)</i>	(9) a <i>Pelaksanaan toleransi hanya akan terwujud jika masyarakat berperilaku baik di setiap langkahnya, baik kepada orang yang memiliki agama yang sama maupun berbeda dengan dirinya. (Nur Windi Abidin, 2021: 1) (The realization of tolerance can only be realized if society behaves well at every step, both towards people who share the same religion and those who have different religions)</i>

In the example sentence (11), there is an error in the use of the conjunction, specifically the incorrect choice of conjunction. If the conjunction "tidak" is used, then the conjunction that should be used to connect the subsequent sentence is "tetapi" instead of "melainkan". This conjunction is called a correlative conjunction. Correlative conjunctions function to connect two words, phrases, or clauses that have the same syntactic status. To make the sentence grammatical, the conjunction "melainkan" should be replaced with "tetapi".

3. Forms of sentence ineffectiveness based on the criterion of clarity

Sentence clarity can be compromised by the absence of subject, predicate, or both in a sentence. The following are examples of such sentences.

a. Elimination of the subject function

Kalimat tidak efektif	perbaikan
j. <i>Berdiri di atas luas tanah 2 hektar yang dikelilingi oleh hutan, perkebunan serta persawahan ... (Zulfianto Abu Bakar, 2020: 3). (It stands on a land area of 2 hectares surrounded by forests, plantations, and rice fields)</i>	(10) a <i>pariwisata lembah hijau rumbia berdiri di atas tanah seluas 2 hektar yang dikelilingi hutan, kebun, dan sawah ... (The green valley rumbia tourism stands on a land area of 2 hectares surrounded by forests, plantations, and rice fields)</i>

If one of the functions in a sentence is missing, the sentence structure becomes incoherent. In the example sentence (36), there is an omission of the subject function. The absence of the subject function makes it difficult for readers to identify who or what becomes the subject of the sentence. The sentence will become effective if the phrase "pariwisata lembah hijau rumbia" is added to fulfill the subject function.

b. Elimination of the predicate function

Kalimat tidak efektif	perbaikan
k. <i>Syamsir Hidayat dkk (2012) kompetensi hasil belajar dapat berwujud pengetahuan (kognitif), keterampilan (psikomotorik), dan sikap (afektif) yang terinternalisasi dalam diri seseorang. (According to Syamsir Hidayat et al. (2012), learning outcomes competency can manifest as knowledge (cognitive), skills (psychomotor), and attitudes (affective) that are internalized within an individual)</i>	(11) a <i>“Syamsir Hidayat dkk (2012) menjelaskan bahwa kompetensi hasil belajar dapat berwujud pengetahuan (kognitif), keterampilan (psikomotorik), dan sikap (afektif) yang terinternalisasi dalam diri seseorang”. (Syamsir Hidayat et al. (2012) explain that learning outcomes competency can manifest as knowledge (cognitive), skills (psychomotor), and attitudes (affective) that are internalized within an individual)</i>



The predicate functions to express the action or situation that occurs to the subject. If the predicate is missing in a sentence, the sentence will be incomplete or lack clear meaning. Sentence (13) is considered ungrammatical because the predicate function is missing or nonexistent in the sentence. To make the sentence effective, the phrase "explains that" can be added to fulfill the predicate function in the sentence.

c. Elimination of the subject and predicate functions

Kalimat tidak efektif	perbaikan
<p>l. <i>Sehingga tingkat kemampuan afektif mahasiswa jurusan Pendidikan Sosiologi kelas A angkatan 2017 Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar berada pada kategori tinggi dan kategori sangat tinggi.</i></p> <p><i>(As a result, the level of affective abilities of Sociology Education students in Class A of the 2017 batch at Muhammadiyah University of Makassar is categorized as high and very high)</i></p>	<p>(12) a <i>“Dengan demikian, tingkat kemampuan afektif mahasiswa jurusan Pendidikan Sosiologi kelas A angkatan 2017 Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar berada pada kategori tinggi dan kategori sangat tinggi.”</i></p> <p><i>(Thus, the level of affective abilities of Sociology Education students in Class A of the 2017 batch at Muhammadiyah University of Makassar is categorized as high and very high)</i></p>

In example sentence (14), there is a subject and predicate function. However, the subject and predicate functions become unclear due to the presence of the word "sehingga" (so). The subject and predicate functions in the sentence will become clear if the word "sehingga" is replaced with the conjunction "dengan demikian" (thus).

4. Forms of sentence ineffectiveness based on conciseness

Conciseness in an effective sentence requires that the information conveyed in the sentence be precise, not wasteful, and careful. Therefore, it is necessary to avoid synonymous forms. The following are examples of the use of sentences that render them ineffective.

a. Use of similar verbs

Kalimat tidak efektif	perbaikan
<p>m. <i>Peneliti melakukan penelitian untuk mengetahui bagaimana pengaruh Google Classroom sebagai media pembelajaran terhadap hasil belajar mahasiswa kelas A angkatan 2017 Jurusan Pendidikan Sosiologi.</i></p> <p><i>(The researcher conducted a study to determine the influence of Google Classroom as a learning media on the learning outcomes of Sociology Education students in Class A of the 2017 batch)</i></p>	<p>(13) a <i>Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui pengaruh Google Classroom sebagai media pembelajaran terhadap hasil belajar mahasiswa kelas A angkatan 2017 Jurusan Pendidikan Sosiologi.</i></p> <p><i>(This research was conducted to determine the influence of Google Classroom as a learning media on the learning outcomes of Sociology Education students in Class A of the 2017 batch)</i></p>

The sentence above is considered ineffective due to the lack of conciseness in conveying information. In example (15), similar forms are used for the subject and object functions, namely "peneliti" (researchers) and "penelitian" (research). The sentence can become effective if the cause of the ineffectiveness is addressed by restructuring the sentence or by changing it to a passive form.

5. Ineffective sentence forms based on the characteristic of parallelism

Parallelism in effective sentences requires that the forms and structures used in the sentence must be parallel, equal, or equivalent. In terms of form, parallelism mainly concerns the use of affixes, while in terms

of structure, parallelism lies in the clauses that constitute compound sentences. The following are examples of these sentences.

Kalimat tidak efektif	perbaikan
<p>n. <i>Penyajian data ini dilaksanakan setelah reduksi peneliti lakukan.</i></p> <p><i>(The presentation of this data is carried out after the reduction conducted by the researcher)</i></p>	<p>(14) a <i>Penyajian data ini dilaksanakan setelah reduksi dilakukan oleh peneliti</i></p> <p><i>(The presentation of the data is carried out after is conducted by the researcher)</i></p>

Example (16) above shows the ineffectiveness of the sentence due to the lack of affix form alignment. Upon analysis, sentence (46) consists of two clauses, namely the first clause "penyajian data ini dilaksanakan" (S-P) and the second clause "reduksi peneliti lakukan" (S-P). Although the sentence structures are parallel, there is a lack of affix form alignment in the predicates of these clauses. In the first clause, the predicate "dilaksanakan" is attached with the affix combination "di-kan," while in the second clause, the predicate "lakukan" is not affixed. To achieve affix form alignment in both predicates, the predicate in the second clause should be affixed with the combination "di-kan." With this change, both clauses will have equivalent affixation forms, resulting in a parallel and effective sentence structure.

4. CONCLUSION

From the research results, five forms of sentence ineffectiveness were found in the thesis of students from the Faculty of Education at Muhammadiyah University of Makassar. These forms are ineffectiveness based on the characteristics of fluency, accuracy, clarity, conciseness, and parallelism. The ineffectiveness based on the characteristic of fluency consists of three parts: the use of demonstrative phrases between the subject and predicate, excessive use of conjunctions, and excessive use of words or phrases. The excessive use of words is caused by the addition of nouns, verbs, and numerals. The excessive use of phrases is caused by the presence of noun phrases and verb phrases. The ineffectiveness based on the characteristic of accuracy consists of three parts: inaccuracies in preposition usage, the use of interrogatives as intra-sentence conjunctions, and inaccuracies in the use of correlative conjunctions. The ineffectiveness based on the characteristic of clarity consists of three parts: the omission of subject, predicate, or both. The ineffectiveness based on the characteristic of conciseness is related to the use of similar verbs. Lastly, the ineffectiveness based on the characteristic of parallelism involves the use of non-parallel affix forms.

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