

**A BRIEF ANALYSIS OF SENTENCE CONNECTORS IN THE COMPOSITION
OF THE ENGLISH STUDENT OF THE ACADEMY OF FOREIGN
LANGUAGES OF 'IPK'
YOGYAKARTA**

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Abstract:

This research is aimed to find out the error of compositions made by fifth semester students. He is completely aware that the students of English Department of the Academy of Foreign Languages of "IPK" still find difficulties in choosing the exact sentence connectors to be applied in their compositions. Besides that, the writer wants to practice his ability in using English that he has learned in his study at the Academy of Foreign Languages of "IPK". He is completely aware that the students of the English Department of the Academy of Foreign Languages of "IPK" still find difficulties in choosing the exact sentence connectors to be applied in their compositions

From the composition teacher, the writer got the students' compositions from which he collected data. At the later stage, he analyzed the data. He also quotes some pieces of information from the grammar books especially those discussing the sentence connectors and in which position they should be applied in order that his analysis can be justified and considered valid. Also, he compares theories about sentences connectors from the reference books one by one. Eventually, he tries to find out whether or not the sentence connectors are applied in the students' compositions.

The result of the discussion is that there are many students that still make the errors in their compositions related to the sentence connectors. The student of the English Department of the Academy of Foreign Languages of IPK Yogyakarta does not have a lot of intentions to use the sentence connectors in their composition ; so, it is hoped for them to comprehend them and should not make the necessary mistakes anymore

Keyword:

Sentence Connector, Adverbs, Paragraph

Language is made and used by human beings. It is not deniable that language is the result of human culture. As a result of culture, language plays an important role in developing the culture. For example, if we are English learners, we should be aware of the importance of the language we are learning; in campus society, we should make use of English language to communicate among the learners. So, language and culture are inseparable from each other. Communication belongs to an active action which derives from the activity of learning. The result of learning, including learning a language, is determined by many factors that come from the inborn character and from the environment. We realize that levels and the kinds of ability of every person in using language as a means of communication are very different. This influences the activity to learn a language particularly English. For example, a person who has a high motivation in mastering his/her language is able to set forward his/her ideas in the proper language. He / She will realize the status and the function of language in order to be willing to keep making use of his/her language well. For that reason, we know that language has really a significant role as a communication means. One of the well-known languages in the world is English. English is not only the world's most important language but also the world's most widely used language. No language is more widely studied or used as a foreign language than English. English as an international language should be compulsory to learn for everyone. It is not astonishing if lately there are many booming English colleges. Thus, they prove that it is a must for us to learn English.

It is beneficial to master one or more foreign languages besides our national one in this modern era. It means that without neglecting our national language, we can master not only English but also some other foreign languages such as Japanese, Chinese, Spanish and so on in order that we become more prepared to face the globalization era and to face the facts of life. It is not easy to master a foreign language.

Indeed, we need a long period of time, high motivation and patience in improving it. In mastering English, for instance, we learn not only its formal usage as can be noticed through news presented in TVRI, i.e. "Indonesia Today" program but its informal one that we often use in a daily conversation with a friend as well. We must take pains and must make every endeavor to learn it.

In most English writing, we often find sentence connectors. Almost every sentence uses them. Sentence connectors can smooth the meaning of sentence and can make the sentences more effective. Below is the one of examples of the use and the usage a sentence connector.

- It is always warm in Hawaii. Therefore, there is never any snow there.

(Therefore here is used to introduce a consequence.) (Khron 1986, 288)

The writer intentionally chooses the topic “A Brief Analysis of Sentence Connectors in the Compositions of Students of the English Department of the Academy of Foreign Languages of ‘IPK’ Yogyakarta ” because the writer very often finds many mistakes which are made by the students of the English Department of the Academy of Foreign Languages of ‘IPK” . They find it difficult to use sentence connectors and apply them in their compositions. In this case, the writer finds out that sentence connectors are not easy to be applied in a composition. In English, using the proper and accurate sentence connectors means giving a proper meaning to a certain context. If a learner uses sentence connectors improperly, the sentences he writes will neither be clear nor meaningful at all. It is imperative that from now on the students should not make the necessary mistakes anymore when using sentence connectors in their sentences. At least, they can cut down on committing mistakes on the sentence connectors they have made in the past. The writer limits the subject matter to only the sentence connectors in the composition of the student of the English Department of the Academy of Foreign Languages of “IPK” Yogyakarta. In this case, he chooses a piece of the composition from class A.

SENTENCE CONNECTORS

Writing is the act of transmitting thoughts, feelings and ideas from the brain to the paper in a composition that consists of paragraphs and sentence. To make a read-worthy composition, we must pay attention to some aspects of good composition such as unity and coherence. Coherence in paragraph means that one sentence follows another in a clear logical sequence. Coherence allows the reader to move from one idea to the next as shown through the connection between ideas and the connection of the ideas with the topic sentence. The use of sentence connectors is very imperative to reach coherence.

We do not write just one sentence or even a number of unrelated sentences. We produce a sequence of sentences arranged in a particular order and linked together in certain ways. The sequence may be very short-perhaps only two or three sentences-but, because of the way, the sentences have been put in order and linked together. They form a coherent whole. (Byrne 1979, 01)

The Definition of Sentence Connector

‘Conjunctive adverbs, also called transitional connectives, are words that connect and make a transitional between two sentences or two main clauses of a compound sentence’.

- 1) He thinks she deceived him deliberately ;*consequently*, he is no mood for reconciliation;
- 2) We have repeatedly tried to make friends with them and have been consistently repulsed ; *nevertheless*, we will try it again.
- 3) I am willing to advise you. I will not, *however*, accept responsibility for what you do

(Mc Crimmon 1980, 435)

An adverb used as a conjunction is called a conjunctive adverb’.

- 1) That beam is weak ; **therefore**, we shall have to replace it.
- 2) There are not enough copies of Macbeth for all the classes in English 4 ; **therefore**, we shall have to use the available copies on a staggered schedule. (Brewton 1962, 245)

In some grammar books that the writer reads, the sentence connectors are also called conjunctive adverbs, transitional connective, transitional expressions, and logical devices.

The Position of Sentence Connectors

Sentence connectors occur in the beginning, in the middle or in the end of the second sentence.

In the following example, (1) Mary was happy, and (2) Alice was sad.

- ‘Mary was happy. **However**, Alice was very sad’.
 ‘Mary was happy. Alice, **however**, was very sad’.
 ‘Mary was happy. Alice was very sad, **however**’. (Khron 1986, 288)

Conjunctive adverbs occupy the three possible positions of adverbs.

- 1) Initial Position: The boy is sick ; **therefore**, he did not come to school.
- 2) Mid Position : The boy is sick ; he **therefore** did not come to school.
- 3) Final Position : The boy is sick ; he did not come to school, **therefore**.
 (Final position only in a short clause) (Frank 1972, 227)

The Usage of Sentence Connectors

If the sentence connectors or conjunctive adverbs join independent clauses of a compound sentence, they must be preceded by a semicolon (;) and followed by a coma (,).

- ‘Solichin is a fine student ; **in fact**, he ranks first in his class’.
 (De Boer 1817, 369)

When sentence connectors are used to connect two sentences, the first sentence usually ends in a period. A comma is never used between the two sentences. (however, sometimes a semicolon (;) is used in a place of a period)

- ‘It is always warm in Yogyakarta. **Therefore**, there is never any snow here’.
 (Khron 1986, 288)

Conjunctive adverbs may be used correlatively with subordinate conjunctions.

- ‘If we miss the bus, **then** we will have to take a taxi’ (Frank 1972, 227)

Conjunctive adverbs, like co-ordinate and correlative conjunctions, are used to connect basic sentence patterns and make compound sentences. However, unlike the co-ordinate conjunctions, they are grammatically a part of sentences they introduce and could be moved to an internal position in the sentence.

- 1) John moved to New York ; **however**, his mother stayed in Brosot.
- 2) You have disregarded my advice ; therefore, I will not help you again.
- 3) Harris Maulana is so kind ; moreover, he is generous.
- 4) I will study medicine for six years ; **then**, I will be a doctor.(Wishon 1980, 141)

The Types of Sentence Connectors

There are certain words, phrases, and sentences which can be used to help developing the main topic of a paragraph. Such expressions show the direction of the author's thought. These words or phrases are usually placed at or near the beginning of a sentence to indicate the relationship between the new sentence and the one preceding it. Usually, such words or phrases are set off by commas.

The use of these connectors is essential to smooth paragraph development. The use of the transition expressions make writing more effective because they alert the readers to be prepared for what follows.

Here are some of the most common transition expressions, grouped according to the meaning :

Time

Whenever you are progressing or switching from one to another, you need to signal the exact change you are making. (Ruggiero 1981, 189)

After a (+ time expression	lately	since
After a short/long time	later	since then
Afterward	meanwhile	soon
At least	now	temporarily
At the same time	nowadays	then
Before that time	presently	thereafter
Before then	recently	
Immediately	shortly	

Examples:

- 1) I will study medicine for six years ; **then**, I will be a doctor
- 2) I held the dog ; **meanwhile**, my friends washed it.
- 3) She looked down on her parents' good advice ; **now**, she regrets it.

Augmentation / Addition

Whenever another example or case in point is being added, or further details are being provided, or additional development in the same vein as previous development is being presented, there is a potential for misunderstanding. The use of one or more relationship words will answer the question like 'is his new material more evidence of the same kind or contrasting evidence?' (Ruggiero 1981, 187)

Additionally	and then	in addition	
Again	besides	likewise	
Also	further	moreover	
And	furthermore	too	(Wishon 1980, 185)

Examples :

- 1) Mr.Sigit is so kind ; **moreover**, he is so generous

- 2) Television is entertaining ; *furthermore*, it is sometimes instructive
- 3) I live too far away to visit you often ; *besides*, you are never at home.

Contrast ; Opposition

Whenever you are turning from one idea to an opposing idea, you need a word that signals that opposition or contrast. (Ruggiero 1981, 189)

And yet	however	notwithstanding
After all	in contrast	on the contrary
Although this may be true	in contrast to+(noun)	on the other hand
At the same time	in spite of +(noun)	still
But	it must be confessed	yet
Despite this+(noun)	nevertheless	(Wishon 1980, 185)

Examples :

- 1) Rudy moved to New York ; *however*, his mother live in Indonesia
- 2) Mr.Toni was an invalid all his life ; *nevertheless*, he had an active career.
- 3) Rita argued brilliantly ; *still*, her opponent had the stronger case.
- 4) I did not as her to leave ; *on the contrary*, I tried to persuade her to stay.
- 5) She is not as pretty as she used to be. *Nevertheless*, she is still a very attractive girl.
- 6) I enjoy visiting Borobudur. I would not want to live there, *however*.

Comparison

Whenever you are comparing one thing with another, you need a word that signals that a comparison is being made. (Ruggiero 1981, 185)

Again	in a like manner	likewise
Also	in the same way	similarly
Equally+(adj)	in a similar manner	(Wishon 1980, 185)

Examples:

- 1) The doctor advised him to give up smoking ; *similarly*, he recommended him to eat much less and take plenty of exercise.
- 2) Many different conditions have to be created involving many people and government. It is very different ; *in a like manner*, it is very complicated.
- 3) The house faces north, so it never gets the sun. *Also*, it is rather damp.

Concession

Concessive conjuncts signal the unexpected, surprising nature of what is being said in view of what was said before. Certain disjuncts like in fact, of course, etc are often used to express some of concession. They asset the truth of their sentence.

(Quirk 1973, 293)

After all	as a matter of fact	naturally
Although	at the same time	of course
And yet	granted	perhaps
		(Wishon 1980, 185)

Examples :

- 1) Of course, the air around us has never been entirely pure. **In fact**, it has always contained same natural pollution or impurities.
- 2) I was not called up by the army. **As a matter of fact**, I volunteered.
- 3) **Of course**, the book has some entertaining passages about the private lives of film stars. But on the whole, it is extremely boring.

Demonstration ; Illustration

Whenever you are turning from an assertion to a point of evidence that supports it, you need a word that signals that you are illustrating your idea.

(Ruggiero 1981, 189)

As a matter of fact	indeed	particularly
As an example	in fact	specifically
For example	in other words	that is
For instance	in particular	to illustrate
Incidentally	namely	

(Wishon 1980, 185)

Examples :

- 1) In the end, he decided to sell his car. This, **incidentally**, proved to be a mistake.
- 2) The airlines charge half-price for students. **Incidentally**, I have already bought my ticket to Canada
- 3) Food is the source of energy for the body. Food and the energy are important. **Indeed**, we need the energy just to keep alive.
- 4) The air around us has never been entirely pure. In fact, it has always contained some natural pollution or impurities. **For example**, it contains dust carried by the wind and smoke from forest fires caused by lightning.

Sequence

The following transitional expressions are used to illustrate sequence which is set of events, numbers, action, etc with each following the one before continuously or in a particular order.

(Hornby 1989, 1153)

Finally	last	to begin with
First of all	last of all	to end with
First, second, etc	next	
In the first place, etc		

(Wishon 1980, 185)

Examples :

His job involves a number of things. **First**, he is responsible for general administration in the office. **Next**, he has to look after the financial side of the business. **Finally**, he has been asked to build up outside contracts.

Result

Whenever you are pointing out cause – and – effect relationships or drawing a result from the evidence you have presented, you need a word that emphasizes the reasoning you are doing. Several result conjuncts indicate that a sentence expresses the consequence or result of what was said before.

(Quirk 1973, 290)

Accordingly	hence	thereby	
As a result	so	therefore	
Consequently	otherwise	thus	
For this reason	then		(Wishon 1980, 185)

Examples :

- 1) The road was wet and slippery ; **consequently**, there were many accidents.
- 2) He requested an opportunity to make up the work he had missed ; **accordingly**, his teacher gave him special help
- 3) You have disregarded my advice ;**therefore**, I will not help you again.

Purposes

Written below are transition expressions that describe thing that one intends to do, get, be, etc ; intention. (Hornby 1989, 1015)

For this purpose/reason

To this purpose

With this object (objective) (Wishon 1980, 186)

Examples :

- 1) They went to the market earlier ; **for this purpose**, they got the fresh vegetables
- 2) The body loses weigh. Thus, if all fatty tissues are used up, the body uses its other tissues for energy, thereby producing unhealthy and dangerous condition. **For these reasons**, it is important to understand the relationship between the food we eat and our body weight.

Location

The transition expressions grouped as follows are used to denote place or position ; finding the position of something. (Hornby 1980, 186)

Adjacent to(noun)	for behind	opposite (noun)
At the top	here	straight ahead
At the right	in the centre	far ahead
Beyond	in the distance	nearby
		(Wishon 1980, 186)

Examples :

- 1) There were several good reasons for changing the plan. To begin with, it involved a lot of money. **On top of that**, it needed too many people
- 2) Go ahead passing the bank, **in the centre of city**, you will find the passers-by walking hand in hand.

Conclusion ; Summary

Whenever you are drawing a piece of writing to a close and wish to bring together in a concise way some or all of the points you made earlier.

(Ruggiero 1981, 191)

Accordingly	finally	on the whole
As a result	in brief	therefore
As I have stated	indeed	thus
Briefly	in other words	to conclude

(Wishon 1980, 185)

Examples :

- 1) Transportation experts develop better ways of moving agricultural products to the market. **Finally**, government officials appropriate funds to assist financially in the development of agricultural production. **Briefly stated**, these are only a few of the ways to promote agricultural development.
- 2) The car is not new but it is in good condition. The price too is very reasonable. **On the whole**, I think it is quite a good bargain.
- 3) The film has a very unusual plot, with plenty of action. Both the acting and photography are excellent. **To sum up**, this is a film you should not miss.

In the writing this paper, the writer uses many grammar books, each of which was written by different authors. Since the authors have different educational backgrounds and view points, they have their own way of expressing their ideas in the books they have written regardless of the subject being pointed out. For instance, author A groups the word 'then' in section time, but author B groups it in section result. For that reason, the writer of this paper hopes that the readers will not misunderstand the grouping of the sentence connectors.

THE APPLICATION OF SENTENCE CONNECTORS

A single sentence has its own idea. In a paragraph or in a short essay, we may have a lot of sentences carrying their own ideas that should be united to contribute to its principal idea. In other words, they have to cohere or stick together to make the paragraph convincing. This principal idea is normally represented by a topic sentence. In turns, topic sentence should be explained in/or developed by a number of sentences following it and they are usually called supporting sentences. They development of the main idea depends on its supporting sentences to make the paragraph meaningful to the readers. To do this, the paragraph writer is supposed to employ sentence connectors to maintain the coherence.

Paragraph were developed by means of time sequence. In that method of development, events were mentioned in order in which they occurred or were seen. Another method of paragraph development is to begin with a general statement and then support the statement with a number of sentences giving particular details of additional information. (Wishon 1980, 65)

They are (time sequence and additional expressions) a part of the types of sentence connectors which are absolutely needed in the sentences in order to obtain one idea.

The Good Examples of the Use of Sentence Connectors in the Paragraph:

Of course, the air around us has never been pure. **In fact**, it has always contained some natural pollution, or impurities. **For example**, it contains the dust carried by the wind and smoke from forest fires caused by lightning. **Also**, it has always contained fine

salt particles from the sea and gases from decaying life. *Similarly*, it has gases and dust from volcanic eruptions.

Nevertheless, scientists believe nature's own system served for millions of years to keep the air fairly clean. *First of all*, winds mixed and spread the impurities. *Then* rains and snows washed the impurities to the ground. *Furthermore*, plants absorbed carbon dioxide from the air and then contributed fresh oxygen. *Thus*, the system fan itself

In contrast to this, the situation is very imperative today in many parts of the world. *Indeed*, with the coming of the industrial age and the great increase in world population, our ability to pollute the air began to overtake nature ability to purify it. *Consequently*, the effects were first felt in areas of heavy industry. *As a result*, people in those areas suffered from lung and heart ailments. *Since then*, the problem has not only increased but has also spread throughout the world. *For these reasons*, it is important to give attention to controlling air pollution. (Wishon 1980, 187)

The Original Composition of the Student :

Parangtritis

Yogyakarta as a cultural city has plenty of tourism objects. They are all interesting. Tourism objects such as Borodubur temple, Prambanan temple, Kraton palace are well-known in Yogyakarta itself, in Indonesia and even in abroad. Yogyakarta also has a few beaches. One of the beaches that is striking is Parangtritis. It is the most well-known beach in Yogyakarta city. Since a long time ago, it has been popular among people throughout Indonesia. Parangtritis has another name, namely 'pantai selatan'. We call Pantai selatan because there is a connection between pantai selatan and the authority. Many people say that Kanjeng Ratu Kidul exists in Pantai Selatan. She is in charge of it. Speaking about the beauty, Parangtritis is beautiful beach. It has a nice landscape. If we want to set off a journey we can begin in Parangtritis. It is the right choice for everyone. We can have this as a place for spending a holiday after tiring weeks, with our family or our friends. We can also use this place for making a date with someone whom we love. In short, Parangtritis is an exciting place to visit and to enjoy. Parangtritis is situated in the south of Yogyakarta city. It lies in Bantul regency. It is about thirty kilometers form the downtown. This place is easy to reach from any directions. We can take the main street (Parangtritis street) which is usually used by visitors. We just follow Parangtritis street till we reach Parangtritis beach. It is the best way to get there. The street is not zig-zag. It is a straight street. If we do not want to take the main street, we can take a circle way. This way is rather rough and bumpy. What about transportation? To may way of thinking, we do not fin any difficulties about the transportation. We can take bus from Umbulharjo bus station. It has quite few buses that can take us to Parangtritis beach. If we have a motorcycle, we can ride it and reach the location easily but if we want a comfortable transportation and have a good deal of money, we can take a cab. The transportation such as becak, andong are not the right choice for it moves very slow. In short, Parangtritis is a good location to have some fun. (*Paragraph 1*)

When we arrive in Parangtritis, the first thing that we can see is buses at right side of the street waiting for passengers. Actually, Parangtritis has bus station but it is jus used to drop off the passengers and to stand. The bus drivers choose to park their buses at the

right side of the street while waiting for the passengers to board on the bus. Meanwhile, the tourism buses have their own bus station. So, the public buses and the tourism buses are not jumbled up together. To us who have a motorcycle, we can park it at the parking lot. There is a legal parking lot. If we continue walking to the west, we can find a row of shops. They sell everything the visitors need such as a film, t-shirt, fresh pick-me-up, and more. They also sell souvenirs in order that the visitors can bring them home as a proof that they have ever been to Parangtritis. If we do not have any camera, we can hire it in one of the shops. Some shop owners use their places for parking lot. They set aside a part of their shops for parking lot. They are not only as a seller but also as a traffic warden. They realize that if they open a parking lot they can get money from it. It is really advantageous. Apart from that, we can also find many hotels exactly in front of the shops. Each hotel supplies many kinds of rooms for visitors who want to stay a night. The lowest rate till the highest rate are available there. We can choose these as we like.

(Paragraph 2)

After passing the shops and the hotels we will find a small bridge. It is made of bamboo. If we intend to across it, we have to pay about Rp.200,00. There are two men or probably three who ask us for money in front of the bridge. We pay it and we can go on walking. First time we step on the bridge, the bridge seems to shake. Even when we walk slowly it still shakes. Every time we pace, the bridge shakes. The faster we walk, the faster and the harder it shakes. Moreover, there is a squeak of the bridge when we step on the bridge. A small river under-neath the bridge makes the visitors feel good. The stream flow is not fast but the water cadence sounds tuneful. If we are on the bridge and turn our face around, we can see a sign of warning that says 'Swimming Prohibited'. Everyone is not allowed to swim let alone to surf because it can do us some harm. . (**Paragraph 3**)

A large sea and a rug of the sand can be seen after passing the bridge. It is so beautiful. The sea spans. The waves answer back and forth cheerfully as if they well-came us warmly. A rumble of the wave moves up and down, forward and backward. It looks incredible. When the tide comes in, a sound of splashing is louder and louder and see flow is faster. Sometimes the high tide can bring us down if we try to swing too far from the coastal area. When the waves move forward, they carry sand and when they move backward, they carry the sand back. It happens continuously. The sand is so soft and there is no hole if the people have not stepped on the sand yet. Many people walk back and forth and the children run here and there. Sometimes they walk and run with naked feet. They choose to take their shoes off instead of making their shoes dirty because if they wear the shoes and step on the sand, the shoes will be very dirty and full of sand. In fact, they all enjoy the beauty of Parangtritis beach. Sometimes we can also see a pair of lovers sitting on the sand. They have a chat. They look so intimate. One of them pinch his/her lover flirtatiously while the other one just smile sheepishly. Later on they flatter each other. They look so happy. The world seems to be only their world. Meanwhile, some children play football cheerfully. A ball rolls form one child to another child. They kick the ball as hard as they can. They are so spirited as if they were professional footballers. Apart from that, there are also a few children who make a mountain from the sand. They dig and they begin to build it. They dig again and they arrange it neatly till it looks like a real mountain. They soften it with the touch of the hand. Some other people just gather and have a chat. They tell story about themselves

and about another thing. Sometimes we can hear a burst of laughter. It indicates that there is happiness on their face. They all have a ball. . (*Paragraph 4*)

In dry season there are lots of people playing kites. Many people compete with one another. They try to make their kites higher. In the height, many kites move up and down and they try to kill their opponents so that the opponent kites fall down to the ground or to the sea. We must not forget about cliffs. There are cliffs in the south of the beach. They stand sturdily. Every time a sound of splashing rammes into the cliffs, they still stand strongly as if they could not be destroyed by anything except the Doomsday. The sturdiness of the cliff makes Parangtritis beach more beautiful. There is another reason which makes it more beautiful, namely the stalls. A row of stalls stands neatly. We can find many stalls along the beach. They usually provide foods and drinks. They sell mie ayam, meatballs, rice, tea ice, coca cola, coffee and more. All the sellers are so kind. Every time, we pass the stall, they greet us warmly. They offer their goods with a nice smile. They do not feel dejected if we do not buy their goods. This kind of situation is really exciting. (*Paragraph 5*)

The Analysis of Sentence Connectors in the Student's Composition:

The writer of the paper would analyze the student's composition by paragraph and paragraph. It means that it is easily to comprehend by the readers.

Paragraph 1

In the first paragraph, the writer of the composition tells about the location of Parangtritis beach by and large. To maintain not only coherence but also unity among the sentences, he is supposed to employ the proper sentence connectors in order that the writing is more meaningful.

The improvement :

Naturally, Yogyakarta as a cultural city has plenty of tourism objects. Thy are all interesting. Tourism objects such as Borodubur temple, Prambanan temple, Kraton palace are well-known in Yogyakarta itself, in Indonesia and even in abroad. Yogyakarta also has a few beaches. One of the beaches that is striking is Parangtritis. *In fact*, It is the most well-known beach in Yogyakarta city. Since a long time ago, it has been popular among people throughout Indonesia. *Also*, Parangtritis has another name, namely 'pantai selatan'. We call Pantai selatan because there is a connection between pantai selatan and the authority. *So*, many people say that Kanjeng Ratu Kidul exists in Pantai Selatan. *Accordingly*, she is in charge of it. Speaking about the beauty, *after all*, Parangtritis is beautiful beach. It has a nice landscape. If we want to set off a journey we can begin in Parangtritis. *Of course*, it is the right choice for everyone. *Moreover*, we can have this as a place for spending a holiday after tiring weeks, with our family or our friends. We can also use this place for making a date with someone whom we love. *In short*, Parangtritis is an exciting place to visit and to enjoy. Parangtritis is situated in the south of Yogyakarta city. It lies in Bantul regency. It is about thirty kilometers form the downtown. *In brief*, this place is easy to reach from any directions. We can take the main street (Parangtritis street) which is usually used by visitors. We just follow Parangtritis street till we reach Parangtritis beach. It is the best way to get there. The street is not zig-zag. It is a straight street. *Otherwise*, if we do not want to take the main street, we can

take a circle way. This way is rather rough and bumpy. *Meanwhile*, what about transportation? To may way of thinking, we do not fin any difficulties about the transportation. We can take bus from Umbulharjo bus station. It has quite few buses that can take us to Parangtritis beach. *Similarly*, if we have a motorcycle, we can ride it and reach the location easily but if we want a comfortable transportation and have a good deal of money, we can take a cab. *Nevertheless*, the transportation such as becak, andong are not the right choice for it moves very slow. *In short*, Parangtritis is a good location to have some fun. (*Paragraph 1*)

Paragraph 2

As the first paragraph, the second paragraph is suggested to use the sentence connectors because if the writer of composition did not use them appropriately, the coherence among sentences would not be resulted.

The improvement :

When we arrive in Parangtritis, the first thing that we can see is buses at right side of the street waiting for passengers. *Actually*, Parangtritis has bus station but it is jus used to drop off the passengers and to stand. The bus drivers choose to park their buses at the right side of the street while waiting for the passengers to board on the bus. *Meanwhile*, the tourism buses have their own bus station. *So*, the public buses and the tourism buses are not jumbled up together. To us who have a motorcycle, we can park it at the parking lot. There is a legal parking lot. *Then*, if we continue walking to the west, we can find a row of shops. They sell everything the visitors need such as a film, t-shirt, fresh pick-me-u, and more. They also sell souvenirs in order that the visitors can bring them home as a proof that they have ever been to Parangtritis. *In a meantime*, if we do not have any camera, we can hire it in one of the shops. *In addition*, some shop owners use their places for parking lot. They set aside a part of their shops for parking lot. They are not only as a seller but also as a traffic warden. They realize that if they open a parking lot they can get money from it. It is really advantageous. Apart from that, we can also find many hotels exactly in front of the shops. Each hotel supplies many kinds of rooms for visitors who want to stay a night. The lowest rate till the highest rate are available there. *Thus*, we can choose these as we like.

(*Paragraph 2*)

Paragraph 3

Sentence connectors are absolutely needed in the third paragraph in order that the writer's ideas can be followed by the readers.

The improvement :

Later, after passing the shops and the hotels we will find a small bridge. It is made of bamboo. If we intend to across it, *first of all*, we have to pay about Rp.200,00. There are two men or probably three who ask us for money in front of the bridge. We pay it *then* we can go on walking. First time we step on the bridge, the bridge seems to shake. Even when we walk slowly it still shakes. Every time we pace, the bridge shakes. The faster we walk, the faster and the harder it shakes. *Moreover*, there is a squeak of the bridge when we step on the bridge. *Here*, a small river under-neath the bridge makes the visitors feel good. The stream flow is not fast but the water cadence sounds tuneful. If we are on the bridge and turn our face around, we can see a sign of warning that says

‘Swimming Prohibited’. *In other word*, everyone is not allowed to swim let alone to surf because it can do us some harm. (*Paragraph 3*)

Paragraph 4

To smooth paragraph development, it is a must for the writer of the composition to employ the sentence connectors in the fourth paragraph. So he is able to organize his ideas and help his readers follow him from one sentence to another.

The improvement :

Next, a large sea and a rug of the sand can be seen after passing the bridge. *Of course*, it is so beautiful. The sea spans. The waves answer back and forth cheerfully as if they well-came us warmly. *Particularly*, a rumble of the wave moves up and down, forward and backward. It looks incredible. *Moreover*, when the tide comes in, a sound of splashing is louder and louder and see flow is faster. Sometimes the high tide can bring us down if we try to swing too far from the coastal area. When the waves move forward, they carry sand *otherwise* when they move backward, they carry the sand back. It happens continuously. The sand is so soft and there is no hole if the people have not stepped on the sand yet. *At the same time*, any people walk back and forth and the children run here and there. Sometimes they walk and run with naked feet. They choose to take their shoes off instead of making their shoes dirty because if they wear the shoes and step on the sand, the shoes will be very dirty and full of sand. *In fact*, they all enjoy the beauty of Parangtritis beach. *Far behind*, sometimes we can also see a pair of lovers sitting on the sand. They have a chat. *Further*, they look so intimate. One of them pinch his/her lover flirtatiously while the other one just smile sheepishly. *Later*, they flatter each other. They look so happy. The world seems to be only their world. *Meanwhile*, some children play football cheerfully. A ball rolls from one child to another child. They kick the ball as hard as they can. They are so spirited as if they were professional footballers. Apart from that, there are also a few children who make a mountain from the sand. *First*, they dig *then* they begin to build it. They dig again and they arrange it neatly till it looks like a real mountain. *Finally*, they soften it with the touch of the hand. *In another place not far from the children*, some other people just gather and have a chat. They tell story about themselves and about another thing. Sometimes we can hear a burst of laughter. It indicates that there is happiness on their face. They all have a ball. (*Paragraph 4*)

Paragraph 5

To bridge between one idea and another idea in every paragraph, it is better for the writer of composition to have some proper sentence connector. Moreover, in the last paragraph, sentence connectors are suggested to obtain one idea.

The improvement :

However, in dry season there are lots of people playing kites. Many people complete with one another. They try to make their kites higher. In the height, many kites move up and down and they try to kill their opponents so that the opponent kites fall down to the ground or to the sea. *On the other hand*, we must not forget about cliffs. There are cliffs in the south of the beach. They stand sturdily. Every time a sound of splashing rammes into the cliffs, they still stand strongly as if they could not be destroyed by anything except the Doomsday. *Hence*, the sturdiness of the cliff makes Parangtritis

beach more beautiful. *On the contrary*, there is another reason which makes it more beautiful, namely the stalls. A row of stalls stands neatly. We can find many stalls along the beach. They usually provide foods and drinks. They sell mie ayam, meatballs, rice, tea ice, coca cola, coffee and more. All the sellers are so kind. Every time, we pass the stall, they greet us warmly. They offer their goods with a nice smile. *Nevertheless*, they do not feel dejected if we do not buy their goods. *For those reasons*, this kind of situation is really exciting. (*Paragraph 5*)

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

Sentence connectors are words that connect and make a transitional between two sentences or two main clauses of a compound sentence. They play an important role to maintain coherence, to smooth the paragraph development and to gain the unity of ideas. In other words, an adverb used as conjunction is called a conjunctive adverb. When sentence connector are used to connect two sentences, the first sentence usually ends in a period or sometimes a semicolon is used in a place of a period. They have the beneficial function to join the independent clauses of a compound sentence. They are also called conjunctive adverbs, transitional expressions, transitional connectives, logical devices. They occupy the three possible positions of adverbs.

To achieve good English, one should not only have in mind what sort of activities he should do but more importantly how much effort he should have as well. He should enlarge his knowledge of the four skills: listening, speaking, reading and writing.

The writer researcher hopes that the readers especially the English student will understand the types, functions, positions and meanings of the sentence connectors and internalize them when particularly writing paragraphs and/or essays. By doing so, they will be capable to cope with difficulties in comprehending and in using them.

Suggestion

Truthfully, the writer of the paper suggests to the English students who are interested in the work of arts such as prose of play to always enrich the knowledge by reading or comprehending those literary works especially the foreign literature. By doing so, he or she will obtain the advantages and profitable lessons besides the pleasure and interest. Foreign play or drama such as English play in Elizabethan era will fondle us with many interests. For English learners, comprehending English play will give some contributions. It enriches their English ability in mastering vocabulary, broadening English structures, developing their recognition of a new varieties of a language in use. It also develops the positive behavior of learners to have good reading habit. For the teachers, it will lead them the way an experience to teach their learners as well as for those who are interested in literary works, beside it will enlarge their view and understanding of the play or drama.

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