

Syndetic Coordination of Compound Sentence in CoinDesk Articles

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Received: July 2025; Revised: August 2025; Published: September 2025

Abstract

This study analyzes the syndetic coordination of compound sentences found in CoinDesk articles. It aims to identify the types of coordinating conjunctions used and explain how they connect independent clauses to form clear and cohesive sentence structures in financial news writing. This study applies a descriptive qualitative method, utilizing documentation techniques to collect data. Data sources consist of selected articles published on the official CoinDesk website during May and June 2025. Data were analyzed by identifying sentences containing syndetic coordination, classifying them by conjunction type, and describing their syntactic structures using tree diagram analysis. The syntactic framework of Quirk (1985) and Kroeger (2005) was used to analyze the function and structure of the compound sentences. The findings reveal that the coordinating conjunction *and* appears most frequently, indicating its dominant role in linking related ideas, followed by *but*, *or*, and *so*. The analysis demonstrates that syndetic coordination enhances clarity and cohesion in complex informational texts by organizing multiple propositions into integrated statements. This study advances understanding of compound sentence structures in professional discourse and emphasizes the importance of syntactic awareness in journalism, where linguistic precision directly influences readability and credibility. By illustrating the practical impact of coordination in media texts, the findings contribute to both syntactic theory and the development of effective strategies for news writing.

Keywords: Syndetic coordination; Compound sentence; CoinDesk articles

How to Cite: Febriani, N.K.S., & Sulatra, I.K. (2025). Syndetic Coordination of Compound Sentence in CoinDesk Articles, *Journal of Language and Literature Studies*, 5(3), 631-643.
doi:<https://doi.org/10.36312/jolls.v5i3.3297>



<https://doi.org/10.36312/jolls.v5i3.3297>

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INTRODUCTION

Propositions in language are rarely simple or confined to a single clause. Instead, they often consist of multiple clauses that interact to form more complex meanings. The process of connecting clauses is crucial to the construction of coherent sentences, and two central mechanisms enable this: coordination and subordination. Coordination involves linking two or more clauses of equal syntactic status, while subordination establishes a relationship of dependence, with one clause functioning as the main idea and the other as a supporting unit. These mechanisms are not merely structural; they play a vital role in shaping the way ideas are organized and conveyed in discourse. Within this framework, coordination is closely tied to the formation of compound sentences, which offer a way to combine independent clauses into unified statements.

According to Quirk (1985:918), compound sentences can be further categorized into syndetic and asyndetic types. Syndetic coordination explicitly signals the relationship between clauses through conjunctions such as *for*, *and*, *nor*, *but*, *or*, *yet*, and *so*. These conjunctions provide semantic and logical cues that guide readers in understanding the nature of the relationship between clauses, whether it is additive, contrastive, causal, or sequential. By contrast, asyndetic coordination omits such markers, relying on

juxtaposition and punctuation to imply the connection. Although less explicit, asyndetic forms are often employed for stylistic variation or rhetorical emphasis. Both types serve the overarching function of connecting ideas, yet syndetic coordination is especially significant in contexts where clarity and logical progression are paramount.

The importance of coordination is particularly evident in journalistic writing, where the task is not only to inform but also to do so in a manner that is precise, concise, and engaging. In financial journalism—such as reporting on market dynamics, government regulations, or the technical aspects of blockchain—compound sentences provide an efficient means of presenting multiple pieces of information within a single, cohesive structure. For example, a journalist might need to explain a market downturn while simultaneously contextualizing it with changes in interest rates and shifts in investor sentiment. Through syndetic coordination, these elements can be linked in a way that maintains logical coherence without overwhelming the reader with fragmented sentences. The use of conjunctions ensures that the relationship among propositions is explicit, allowing readers to follow complex arguments with greater ease. Thus, effective coordination enhances not only the readability of journalistic texts but also their precision, qualities that are indispensable in news discourse where accuracy and accessibility are highly valued.

Scholarly interest in coordination has led to a range of studies across diverse genres and contexts. For instance, Krismayanti et al. (2024) observed that the conjunction *and* dominates Wattpad narratives, a finding that suggests a preference for additive structures in informal, creative online storytelling. Similarly, Budiarta et al. (2024) reported comparable patterns in CBS News articles, where *and* functions as a primary connector of independent clauses. Other researchers have turned their attention to coordination in literary texts, such as the analyses by Winarta et al. (2022) and Pertiwi et al. (2022), which highlight how authors use coordination to construct rhythm, emphasis, and thematic continuity. In educational contexts, Fadhillah (2022) and Ramadhianti (2024) examined coordination in student writing, revealing the developmental aspects of syntactic complexity in academic discourse. Meanwhile, Millaku et al. (2022) explored coordination from a cross-linguistic perspective, underscoring its universality but also its variation across languages.

Coordination also surfaces prominently in digital and informal communication. Wiguna (2021), for example, identified syndetic, asyndetic, and combined coordination in TripAdvisor reviews, showing how even casual online discourse relies on these structures to achieve clarity and persuasiveness. Collectively, these studies affirm the centrality of coordination in written communication across genres. They also underscore its role as a resource for structuring ideas, managing information flow, and ensuring coherence. Yet despite this growing body of research, relatively little scholarly attention has been paid to the realm of financial and technical journalism. In this domain, sentence structure is not merely a matter of style but also a functional tool for managing the complexity of information. Financial reporting often involves specialized terminology, abstract concepts, and rapidly evolving events. Coordination, therefore, becomes an indispensable device for integrating multiple elements into statements that are both accurate and accessible.

Recognizing this gap, the present study turns its focus to syndetic coordination in CoinDesk articles, a genre of writing that combines financial analysis with technical explanations of blockchain and cryptocurrency. Specifically, it investigates the types of conjunctions employed and the ways they connect independent clauses to create cohesive discourse. By situating the analysis within authentic news texts, the study aims to shed light on the syntactic functions of coordination in professional journalism. Beyond describing patterns, it seeks to explain how coordination contributes to the broader goals

of financial reporting: precision in representing facts, readability for diverse audiences, and effectiveness in conveying complex developments clearly.

This research positions coordination not as a purely grammatical feature but as a strategic resource in discourse. By exploring how journalists deploy syndetic coordination in financial and technical reporting, the study highlights the intersection of syntax, communication, and professional practice. It demonstrates that the careful selection of conjunctions is integral to the effectiveness of news discourse, serving both linguistic and communicative purposes. In doing so, the study not only extends existing scholarship on coordination but also provides insights into the linguistic underpinnings of financial journalism, a field where clarity, coherence, and credibility are paramount.

METHOD

Research Design

Descriptive qualitative method was employed to analyze the use of syndetic coordination in compound sentences in CoinDesk articles. A qualitative approach was chosen to explore the syntactic structures in authentic digital journalism and to understand how coordinating conjunctions function within professional written discourse. As highlighted by Khoirunisa et al. (2022), qualitative research involves structured stages such as data collection, analysis, and interpretation to gain a deeper understanding of linguistic patterns in context. In this study, descriptive analysis was used to classify and interpret compound sentence structures based on coordination types, focusing specifically on syndetic coordination. The aim was to identify patterns in the use of conjunctions and their contribution to sentence construction, coherence, and meaning within the selected articles.

Research Object

This study concerns on the syntactic structure of compound sentences in selected CoinDesk articles, with a particular focus on syndetic coordination. CoinDesk is a prominent media outlet specializing in blockchain and cryptocurrency news, known for its use of clear, informative, and technically detailed language. This study specifically examines how coordinating conjunctions (and, but, or, so, yet) are used to connect independent clauses in compound sentences, following the classification theory of Quirk (1985). Additionally, the constituent structures of these sentences were analyzed using Kroeger's (2005) syntactic theory to explore how different elements interact within a coordinated clause.

The object of this research is the syntactic structure of compound sentences in selected CoinDesk articles, specifically examining syndetic coordination. CoinDesk is a leading online platform for blockchain and cryptocurrency news, recognized for its technical accuracy and clarity of style. Articles published between May and June 2025 were chosen as the data source. Publication was ensured within the specified timeframe to ensure recency. From this pool, 34 articles were selected purposively, compound sentences containing syndetic coordination. This purposive sampling ensures that the data represent the typical sentence structures found in financial and technical journalism.

Data Collection

Documentation method was employed to ensure a thorough and systematic analysis, and note-taking technique is employed in order to sort out the selected data. The data collection process began with selecting relevant articles from the CoinDesk website, a reputable online platform that focuses on cryptocurrency and blockchain news. The articles were downloaded and read multiple times to identify sentences that exhibited compound structures. Specific attention was given to compound sentences that used syndetic coordination, as defined by Quirk (1985). Each identified sentence was carefully

examined to ensure it contained two or more independent clauses joined by coordinating conjunctions such as *and*, *but*, *or*, *so*, and *yet*.

Following this identification phase, each sentence was recorded manually and categorized based on the type of conjunction used. The researcher documented the full sentence, the coordinating conjunction involved, and the structure of each clause. This systematic note-taking approach ensured consistency and reliability in the data. To further support the analysis, the structure of each compound sentence was broken down and analyzed using constituent structure theory from Kroeger (2005). This step involved evaluating how each clause functioned within the sentence and how conjunctions served to link ideas.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research Findings

The data have been dominated by compound and complex sentences. According to Quirk (1985: 987), compound sentence consists of two or more coordinated main clauses. Quirk (1985: 918) classifies coordination as syndetic coordination (linked) and asyndetic coordination (unlinked). Syndetic coordination is indicated by overt signals of coordination, such as *and*, *or*, *but*, *so*, *yet*

Table 1. Types of Syndetic Coordination

No	Types of Syndetic Coordination	Occurence	Percentage
1.	And	24	50%
2.	But	17	35%
3.	Or	3	6%
4.	So	2	4%
5.	Yet	2	4%
Total		48	100%

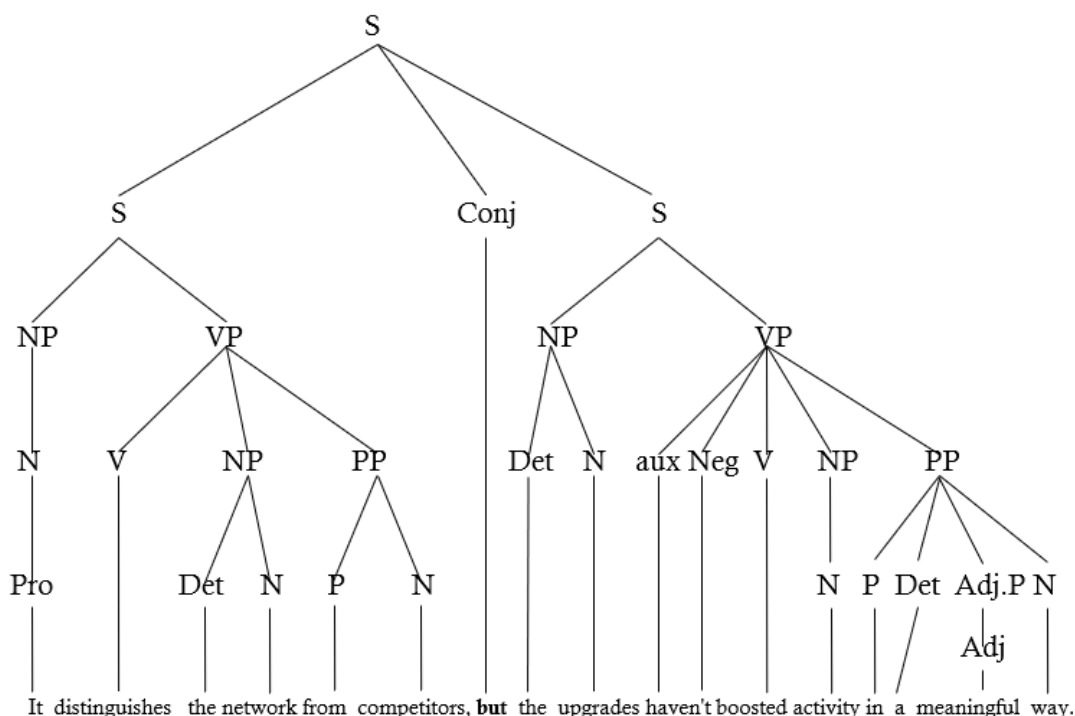
The findings reveal that the conjunction *and* dominates in CoinDesk articles, accounting for 50% of all instances of syndetic coordination. This result is consistent with previous studies (Krismayanti et al., 2024; Budiarta et al., 2024), which also reported *and* as the most frequent coordinator in both literary and journalistic texts. However, in the context of financial journalism, this dominance carries specific implications. The frequent use of *and* reflects CoinDesk's communicative aim to present information in an additive and cumulative manner. Financial and technical news often requires the presentation of multiple, related details—such as market movements, regulatory updates, or blockchain developments—within a single statement. The coordinator *and* enables writers to combine propositions seamlessly, producing texts that are both dense with information and cohesive in structure. This aligns with the journalistic need to maintain precision while avoiding unnecessary fragmentation of ideas. The second most frequent coordinator, *but* (35%), highlights the importance of contrast in financial reporting. Journalists frequently juxtapose rising and falling trends, gains and losses, or opposing regulatory perspectives. Thus, the use of *but* not only connects clauses but also mirrors the adversative logic inherent in market and policy discourse.

By contrast, the less frequent coordinators (*or*, *so*, and *yet*) indicate that alternative, causal, and concessive relations are less central in CoinDesk's reporting style. This suggests a preference for accumulation (*and*) and contrast (*but*) over other logical relations. Taken together, these findings demonstrate that syndetic coordination in CoinDesk articles supports the dual demands of financial journalism: precision and readability. The preference for additive structures reflects the genre's emphasis on integrating multiple strands of information, while adversative coordination provides the critical balance needed to highlight tensions and uncertainties in the crypto industry. This not only confirms the

functional role of coordination in written discourse but also shows how syntactic choices shape journalistic style in specialized media contexts.

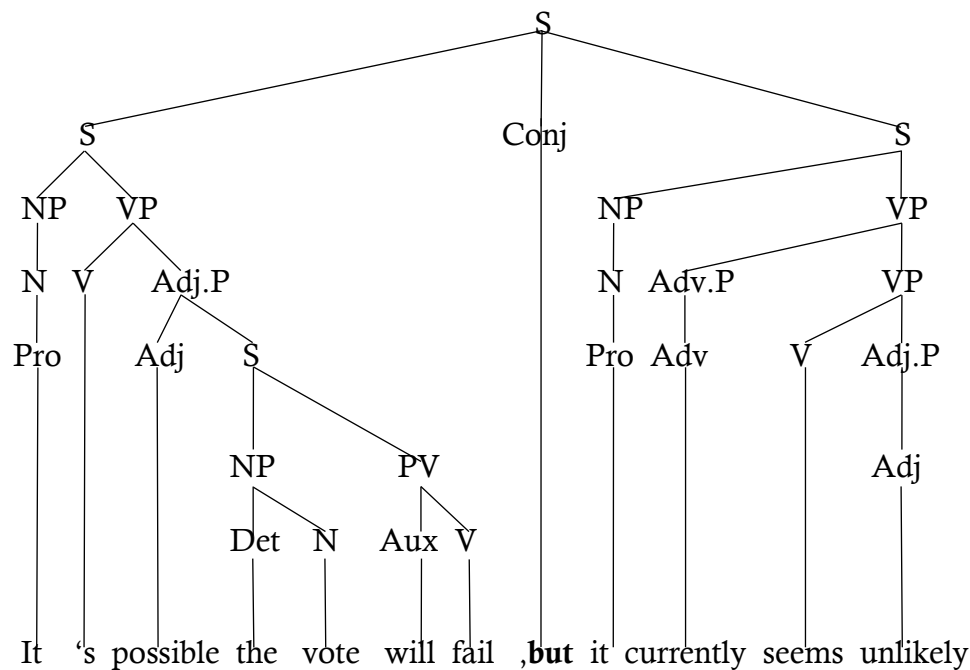
Data

- (1-1) *It distinguishes the network from competitors, **but** the upgrades haven't boosted activity in a meaningful way.*



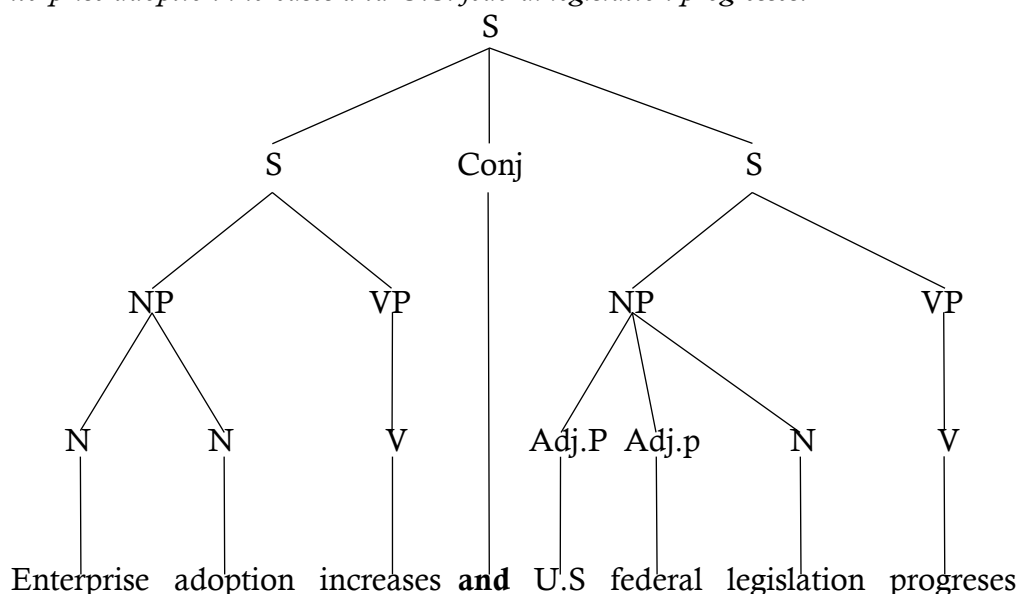
The sentence under discussion consists of two independent clauses, each containing its own subject and predicate. The first clause, *It distinguishes the network from competitors*, has *It* as the subject and *distinguishes* as the verb, with *the network from competitors* functioning as the object. The second clause, *the upgrades haven't boosted activity in a meaningful way*, features *the upgrades* as the subject and *haven't boosted* as the verb phrase, with *activity in a meaningful way* serving as the object and complement. Because both clauses stand independently yet are joined by the coordinating conjunction *but*, the sentence qualifies as a syndetic compound sentence. Syntactically, the structure can be represented as two S (sentence) units joined by *but*. The first clause, positioned before the conjunction, consists of a noun phrase (NP) and a verb phrase (VP). Similarly, the clause that follows the conjunction also contains an NP and a VP. This parallel structure highlights the coordinating role of *but*, which functions to contrast rather than to merely add or restate. In this way, the sentence exemplifies adversative coordination, where two propositions are set against each other to create a balanced yet tension-filled meaning. In the context of financial journalism, such as reporting on blockchain networks or market innovations, the adversative function of *but* is especially important. The first clause offers a positive appraisal—emphasizing the distinctiveness of the network—while the second clause tempers this by noting the lack of significant results from upgrades. This juxtaposition produces a nuanced perspective that reflects the uncertainty and complexity of financial markets. CoinDesk and similar outlets frequently employ this strategy, balancing optimism with caution. By doing so, they maintain credibility, showing readers both the potential and the limitations of technological or financial developments.

- (1-2) *It's possible the vote will fail, **but** it currently seems unlikely.*



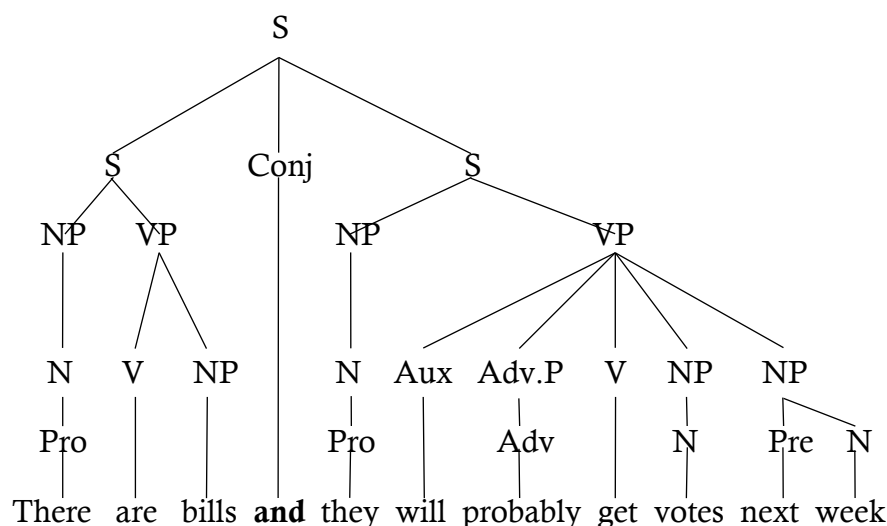
The sentence consists of two clauses. The first clause is *It's possible the vote will fail*, and the second clause is *it currently seems unlikely*. Each clause contains its own subject and verb. The subject and the verb of the first clause is *It* and *is* respectively, with an embedded noun clause *the vote will fail*. In comparison, the subject and the verb in the second clause is *it* and *seems* respectively. Since the sentence consists of two independent clauses joined by the coordinating conjunction *but*, it is classified as a syndetic compound sentence. This sentence consists of two clauses, represented by S. There are two clauses separated by a conjunction, *but*. The clause that comes before the conjunction contains a noun phrase (NP) and a verb phrase (VP). Similarly, the clause following the conjunction also consists of a noun phrase (NP) and a verb phrase (VP). This example demonstrates the adversative role of *but* in financial journalism. By juxtaposing a potential negative scenario (the vote will fail) with a mitigating assessment (it currently seems unlikely), the writer presents a balanced perspective that tempers speculation with cautious optimism. Such contrastive coordination allows readers to recognize risks while also considering stabilizing factors, reflecting the uncertainty typical in financial markets.

(1-3) *Enterprise adoption increases and U.S. federal legislation progresses.*



There are two clauses within this sentence. The first clause is *enterprise adoption increases*, and the second clause is *U.S. federal legislation progresses*. Each clause contains its own subject and verb. The subject and the verb of the first clause are *enterprise adoption* and *increases* respectively. In comparison, the subject and verb of the second clause are *U.S. federal legislation* and *progresses* respectively. Since the sentence consists of two coordinated independent clauses joined by the coordinating conjunction *and*, it is considered a syndetic compound sentence. This sentence is formed by two clauses, both identified as S, and they are connected by the conjunction *and*. The first clause, which appears before the conjunction, is composed of a noun phrase (NP) and a verb phrase (VP), and the clause that follows also comprises a noun phrase (NP) and a verb phrase (VP). This example demonstrates the additive function of *and* in journalistic writing. By joining *enterprise adoption increases* with *U.S. federal legislation progresses*, the writer highlights two concurrent developments that collectively reinforce the narrative of cryptocurrency growth. Rather than contrasting or qualifying, this coordination presents both elements as complementary forces shaping the industry. The use of *and* here underscores how progress in market adoption and supportive regulation can be seen as working in tandem, signaling stability and legitimacy in the financial sector.

(1-4) *There are bills and they will probably get votes next week.*

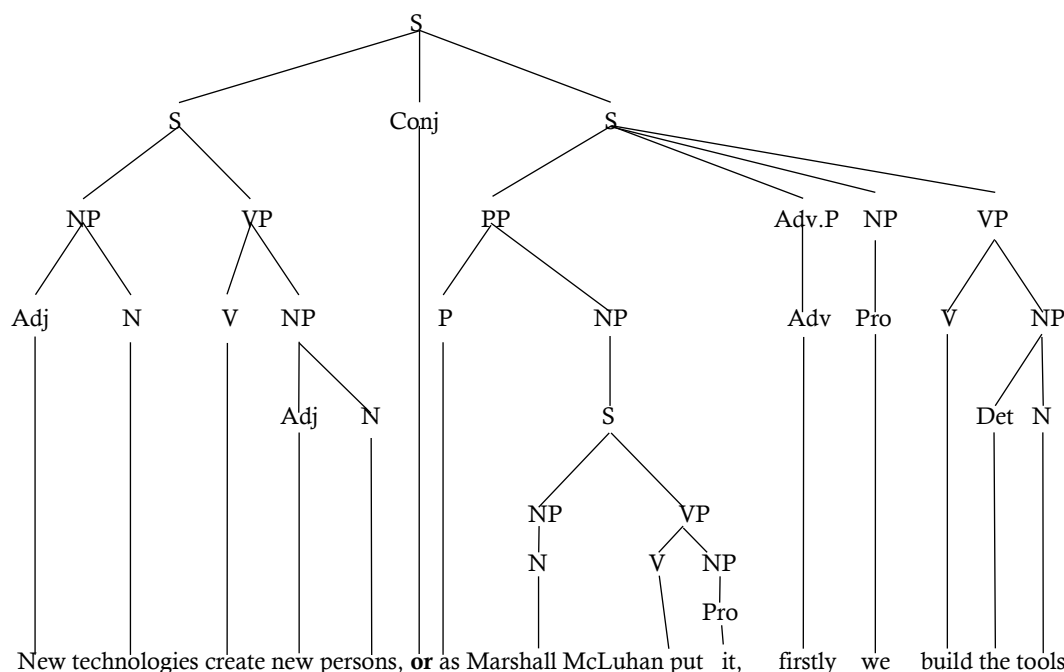


The sentence under discussion demonstrates the structure of a syndetic compound sentence by combining two independent clauses with the conjunction *and*. The first clause, *there are bills*, contains its own subject (*there* as an introductory subject) and verb (*are*), with *bills* serving as the complement. The second clause, *they will probably get votes next week*, is also a complete proposition, with *they* as the subject, *will probably get* as the verb phrase, *votes* as the object, and *next week* functioning as an adverbial phrase of time. Because both clauses are complete in themselves, their connection by *and* creates a coordinated structure in which the meaning of each clause is preserved while forming a larger, cohesive statement. From a syntactic perspective, the two clauses can be represented as S (sentence) units, each consisting of a noun phrase (NP) and a verb phrase (VP). The first clause introduces the existence of the bills, while the second projects their anticipated action in the near future.

The conjunction *and* serves as the linking device, positioned between the two clauses to signal their logical relationship. Unlike contrastive or subordinating connectors, which might qualify or restrict meaning, *and* performs an additive function. It simply joins two related propositions to present information in a cumulative manner. In journalistic

contexts, such as legislative or financial reporting, this additive coordination is particularly effective. By linking the status of the bills with their projected voting schedule, the writer provides a concise yet informative update that integrates two stages of a development: what exists now and what is expected soon. This usage reflects how platforms like CoinDesk employ coordination strategically, using *and* not only to connect facts but also to maintain narrative continuity within thematic frames of ongoing events.

(1-5) *New technologies create new persons, or as Marshall McLuhan put it, firstly we build the tools.*

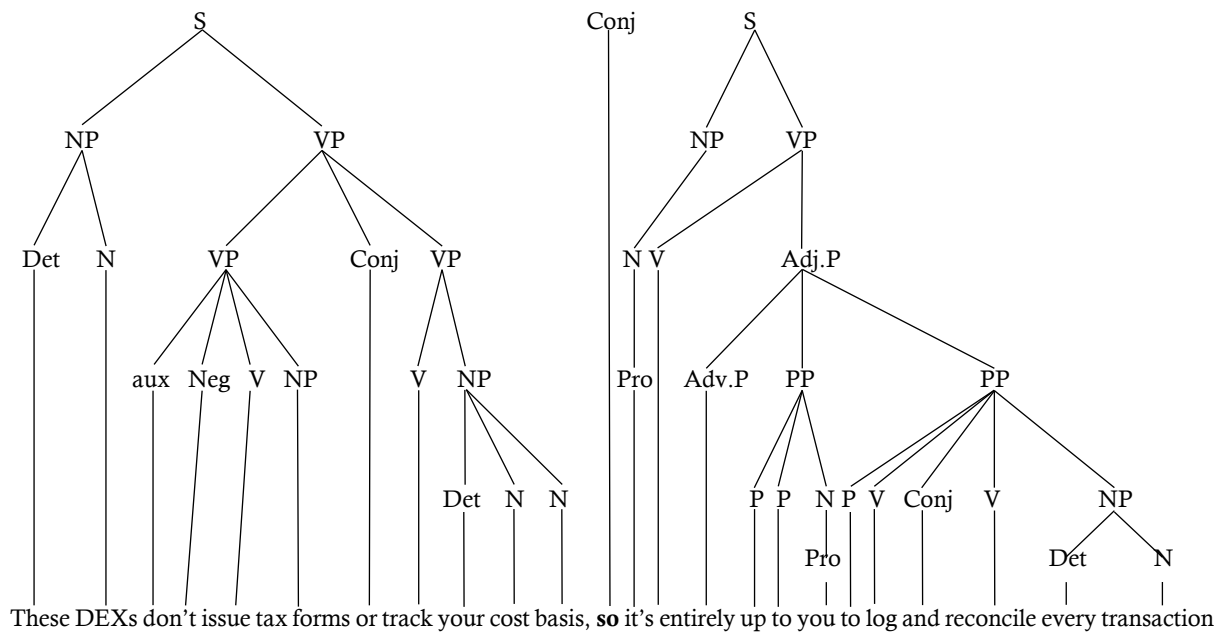


The sentence under consideration demonstrates a syndetic compound structure through the coordination of two independent clauses linked by the conjunction *or*. The first clause, *New technologies create new persons*, presents a complete proposition with *New technologies* as the subject, *create* as the verb, and *new persons* as the object. The second clause, *as Marshall McLuhan put it, “first we build the tools, then they build us”*, also stands independently, with *Marshall McLuhan* as the subject, *put* as the reporting verb, and the quoted statement functioning as the object. Each clause thus contains its own subject and predicate, fulfilling the criteria for independence. The coordinating conjunction *or* connects these clauses, but in this case it does not signal a choice between alternatives in the usual sense. Instead, it introduces a restatement and elaboration of the first clause by offering McLuhan’s formulation as an alternative expression of the same idea. Structurally, the sentence can be represented as two S (sentence) units, each composed of a noun phrase (NP) and a verb phrase (VP), joined by the conjunction *or*.

The first clause communicates a general claim about the transformative power of technology, while the second situates this claim within an authoritative perspective, reinforcing its validity and depth. In journalistic discourse, particularly within financial and technological contexts, such coordination serves a dual purpose. It allows the writer to present an idea succinctly and then immediately enrich it by drawing upon external authority. The result is a compact yet layered statement that blends factual assertion with interpretive commentary. In this way, the conjunction *or* functions not as a marker of choice but as a stylistic and rhetorical device for explanatory reformulation.

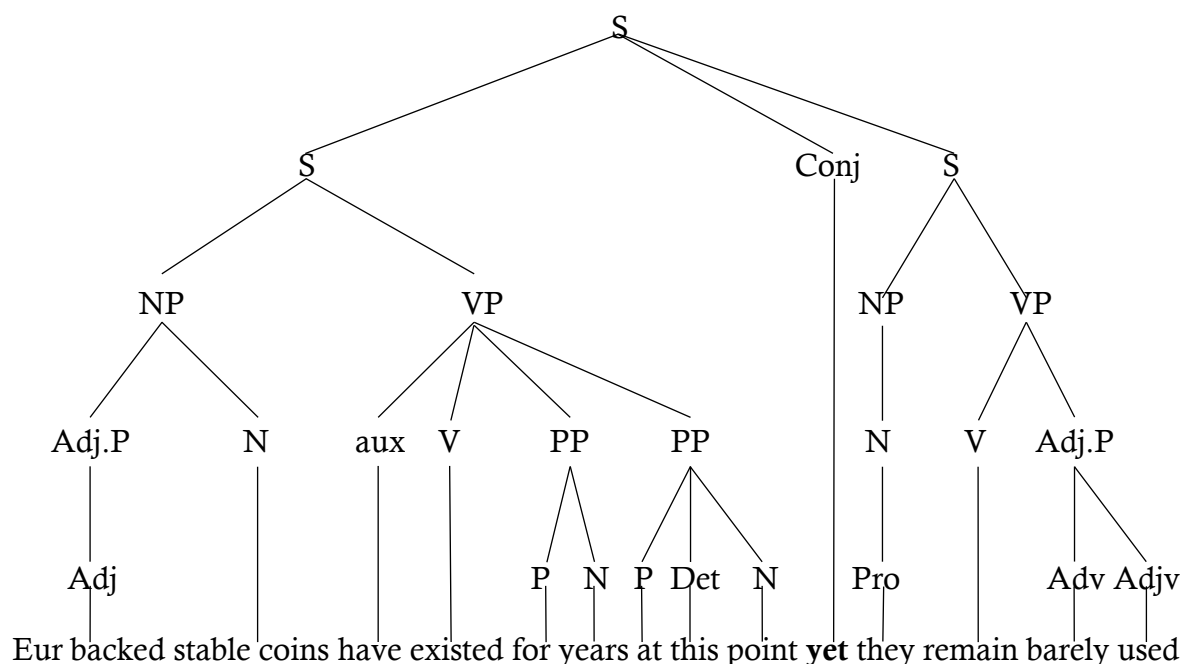
(1-6) *These DEXs don’t issue tax forms or track your cost basis, so it’s entirely up to you to log and reconcile every transaction.*





This sentence contains two independent clauses. The first clause is *These DEXs don't issue tax forms*, and the second clause is *it's entirely up to you to log and reconcile every transaction*. In the first clause, the subject is *These DEXs* and the verb is *don't issue*. In the second clause, the subject is *it* and the verb is *is* (contracted as *it's*), while the infinitive phrase *to log and reconcile every transaction* functions as the complement. These two independent clauses are connected using the coordinating conjunction *so*, making this a syndetic compound sentence. This sentence contains two clauses, labeled as S, and these are linked by the conjunction *so*. The clause that comes before the conjunction consists of a noun phrase (NP) and a verb phrase (VP), while the clause that comes after it also consists of a noun phrase (NP) and a verb phrase (VP).

(1-7) *EUR-backed stablecoins have existed for years at this point, yet they remain barely used.*



There are two independent clauses in this sentence. The first clause is *EUR-backed stablecoins have existed for years at this point*, and the second clause is *they remain barely used*. Each clause contains its own subject and verb. In the first clause, the subject is *EUR-backed stablecoins* and the verb is *have existed*. In the second clause, the subject is *they* (referring back to EUR-backed stablecoins) and the verb is *remain*. These clauses are joined by the coordinating conjunction *yet*. Since the sentence consists of two coordinated independent clauses joined by a conjunction, it is considered a syndetic compound sentence. This compound sentence consists of two clauses, represented by S. There are two clauses separated by a conjunction *yet*. First clause standing before the conjunction consists of a NP and a VP. On the other hand, the clause after the conjunction consists of a NP and a VP. This example demonstrates the adversative role of *yet* in financial journalism. The first clause points out the long-standing presence of EUR-backed stablecoins, while the second clause highlights their limited adoption.

Discussion

The findings of this study reveal that syndetic coordination in CoinDesk articles is dominated by the conjunction *and*, followed by *but*, while other conjunctions such as *or*, *so*, and *yet* occur less frequently. These results highlight the ways financial journalism employs coordination not merely as a grammatical necessity but as a rhetorical and communicative strategy to meet the dual demands of precision and readability. In this discussion, the results will be interpreted in light of prior scholarship, drawing connections chronologically and thematically to show both continuity and divergence from existing work.

The dominance of *and* echoes earlier findings in different genres. Krismayanti et al. (2024), examining Wattpad narratives, observed that *and* was the most prevalent coordinator, functioning to add narrative details in a cumulative way. Similarly, Budiarta et al. (2024) reported that *and* appeared most frequently in CBS News articles, suggesting that journalistic writing across genres relies heavily on additive structures. The present study confirms this trend but also extends it into the domain of financial journalism, where the use of *and* is not only stylistic but also functional. In articles about blockchain, regulations, or market dynamics, information often comes in clusters of interrelated developments. The frequent use of *and* ensures that these multiple propositions are linked without fragmenting the narrative, enabling readers to process complex data efficiently. Thus, the findings contribute to a growing body of research emphasizing the central role of additive coordination in enhancing text cohesion.

While *and* dominates, the second most frequent conjunction, *but*, plays a distinct adversative role that is particularly salient in financial reporting. Previous studies, such as those by Winarta et al. (2022) and Pertiwi et al. (2022) in literary contexts, also highlighted the significance of contrastive coordination in building tension or thematic depth. In journalism, however, the role of *but* extends beyond aesthetics. Its function lies in balancing optimism with caution, presenting both opportunities and risks. In the analyzed CoinDesk texts, *but* juxtaposes favorable indicators with mitigating challenges—such as technological upgrades failing to yield expected outcomes. This reflects the inherent volatility of financial markets and underscores the journalist's responsibility to provide nuanced perspectives.

The less frequent use of *or*, *so*, and *yet* also warrants consideration. Wiguna (2021), in her study of TripAdvisor reviews, found *or* often introduced choices in informal discourse, while *so* conveyed causality in user recommendations. In CoinDesk, *or* rarely indicates genuine alternatives; rather, it often functions to restate ideas through reformulation, as seen when McLuhan's quotation is offered as an alternative expression of a general claim about technology. This rhetorical use of *or* differs from the choice-

oriented functions observed in casual digital communication, pointing to genre-specific adaptations of coordination. Similarly, the conjunction *so*, though less common, maintains a cause-effect function that helps simplify technical explanations, especially in guiding readers from premises to conclusions. Its scarcity may indicate that causality is often expressed through lexical means rather than syntactic connectors in financial journalism. Finally, *yet*, while rare, provides a critical adversative function by highlighting paradoxes, such as long-standing stablecoins that remain underutilized. This mirrors findings from Saputra et al. (2025), who emphasized how conjunctions capture logical relations within Indonesian compound sentences. The CoinDesk data demonstrate that *yet* succinctly conveys the gap between expectation and reality, a recurring theme in financial discourse.

From a chronological perspective, earlier studies such as Brown and Miller (1991) and Quirk et al. (1985) laid the groundwork for understanding the syntactic functions of coordination. More recent scholarship (Fadhilah, 2022; Ramadhianti, 2024) has extended this inquiry into student writing, highlighting coordination as an indicator of syntactic maturity. The present findings align with these theoretical foundations by confirming that coordination serves as a key resource for building textual cohesion. However, by focusing specifically on financial journalism, this study demonstrates that the choice of conjunctions is not random but strategically aligned with communicative goals. The frequent use of *and* supports information accumulation, while *but* ensures balance, and less frequent coordinators add nuance where necessary.

The practical implications of these findings are significant. For journalists, understanding the syntactic and rhetorical roles of conjunctions can inform strategies for writing clearer, more balanced reports. In contexts where financial credibility depends on both accuracy and accessibility, the ability to use *and* to integrate data points and *but* to introduce critical contrasts becomes an essential skill. Moreover, for educators and students in applied linguistics, these results highlight how syntactic awareness contributes to professional writing competence. Teaching coordination not only as a grammatical rule but also as a rhetorical resource can enhance learners' ability to craft coherent texts in academic and professional settings.

Theoretically, this study enriches syntactic research by illustrating how coordination interacts with discourse functions in specialized genres. While prior studies have often treated coordination as a structural feature, the present findings emphasize its role as a discourse strategy that aligns syntax with communicative needs. This perspective resonates with Kroeger's (2005) lexical-functional approach, which situates syntactic patterns within broader pragmatic contexts. In CoinDesk articles, coordination bridges the gap between linguistic form and journalistic function, showing how grammar adapts to the communicative pressures of reporting on fast-moving, technical subjects.

CONCLUSION

The analysis of syndetic coordination in CoinDesk articles demonstrates that coordinating conjunctions play a central role in structuring financial journalism. Among the five conjunctions identified—*and*, *but*, *or*, *so*, and *yet*—the conjunction *and* emerged as the most dominant, accounting for half of the total instances. This prevalence reflects the genre's emphasis on additive and cumulative information, allowing journalists to integrate multiple developments such as market updates, regulatory decisions, and technological changes into cohesive statements. The second most frequent conjunction, *but*, highlights the importance of contrast in presenting balanced perspectives, showing how optimism and caution coexist in reporting on volatile financial markets. The less frequent use of *or*, *so*, and *yet* further illustrates their specialized rhetorical functions in reformulation, causality, and highlighting paradoxes, respectively.

These findings not only confirm trends identified in earlier research across literary, journalistic, and student writing contexts but also extend them into the specialized domain of financial and technical journalism. By showing how syndetic coordination supports both precision and readability, the study underscores its dual role as a grammatical and communicative resource. The results carry practical implications for journalists, editors, and language learners by highlighting how conjunctions can be strategically employed to enhance clarity, coherence, and credibility in professional communication. Theoretically, the study enriches the understanding of coordination as more than a syntactic feature, demonstrating its adaptability to genre-specific communicative goals. In doing so, it contributes to both linguistic scholarship and applied practices in writing, offering a deeper appreciation of how sentence-level choices shape the effectiveness of financial discourse.

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