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Syntactical Analysis of Simple Sentences Found in Jakarta Post Website's Article

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to identify the types of simple sentences and describe the constituent structure of the process of transformation used in simple sentence found in Jakarta Website's article. The research is descriptive qualitative research. The data used in this research were taken from online news articles published on the Jakarta Post website. The sentences were taken from the articles posted on 8 July 2022 entitled "G20 FMM: Opening Speech of Indonesian Foreign Minister". The analysis was oriented to syntactic analysis. In analyzing the data, the types of simple sentence were identified and after that described the process of transformation of simple sentence used in Jakarta Post News Website's Article. The result of the study shows there are the types of simple sentence found in Jakarta Post News Website's Article. Simple sentence structure types were identified in the data, which was then categorized, displayed, and described. The results of the tenses studied are 10 (ten) sentences in a data source that belongs to simple sentence structures.

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1. Introduction

In society, language has a significant function. Soeparno (2002) asserts that neither a civilization nor a language can exist without the other. We must therefore learn the language if we want to continue communicating with others. Many experts have discussed and described their work on human language study. Language is the spoken and written form of communication used by citizens of a particular country or region,

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according to the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, Seventh Edition (2005). There are two ways to use language: orally and in writing. While spoken language is used in speeches and other forms of conversations, written language is utilized in books, newspapers, poems, and other things. A collection of sentences is used to create language. It is essential for humans to be aware of the principles governing the construction and usage of correct sentences in order to ensure that their conversations are simple to follow and free of misunderstandings. A sentence is a sequence of words that expresses a distinct idea and typically consists of at least one subject and one verb (Bohnet et al, 2013). For the purposes of syntactic study, it has been convenient to use the sentence as the largest grammatical unit (Bianchi, 2002). The phrase structure of such rules and discussion of numerous significant qualities that make them effective for expressing the syntactic competence of language users allow the specific short of knowledge to be expressed as a set of rules (Kaan, 2002).

According to Aarts (2001), there are four different types of sentences that can be classified according to their syntactic properties: declarative, interrogative, imperative, and explanative sentence. These sentences can be used as statements, interrogative sentence for questions, imperative sentence for commands, and explanative sentence for any kind of explanation or instruction. A declarative sentence is one that places emphasis on the most obvious solution. If the object is required at the end of the sentence, it can be arranged with other elements during sentence construction. The predicator that is then followed by a direct object, indirect object, or other elements should be placed at the end of the sentence, if necessary.

There are four different sorts of sentences based on the amount of clauses: simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences (Koopman, Sportiche, and Stabler, 2003). A simple sentence only has one independent phrase that fully predicates the statement. A simple sentence in grammar comprises just one main component, also known as an independent clause, and no dependent clauses (Waters and Caplan, 1996). A sentence's main components are its subject and predicate, from which one independent clause, or main clause, follows (Randall, 2006). Its clause is independent of all other clauses in the sentence.

The relation between one clause and another clause of which it is a part constituency (Quirk et al, 1985). Brown and Miller (1994) state that there are some ways of representing the constituent structure, namely by bracketing (labeled and bracket strings), tree diagram and vine diagram. The tree diagram is the most efficient method of describing the constituent structure. In a tree diagram, a sentence is typically made up of a noun and a verb phrase that serve as the subject and the predicate, respectively. According to Brown and Miller (1991), in linguistics, each component of a sentence is referred to as a constituent, and constituent structure analysis is a technique that is tied to the constituent. In other words, constituent structure analysis is a procedure that analyzes constituents. In most cases, the most fundamental form of the tree diagram that is utilized to construct a phrase is one that looks like this: S=NP+VP (Brown and Miller, 1991).

2. Literature Review

This study's topic was chosen based on five previous studies that were similar to it. The first research is from Devy, Malikatul, Siti (2015) entitled "A Syntactic Analysis of Simple Sentences of Various Types Used in Unexpected Journey of The Hobbit Movie Script". Their studies aimed to classify the many simple sentence types and explain the transformation strategy used by Diane D. Bornstein in the Unexpected Journey scene from The Hobbit movie. In analyzing the data in the study, their research used the theory from Bornstein (1977) to identify types of simple sentence and describe the process of transformation of simple sentence used in Unexpected Journey of The Hobbit movie script. The results of the research show that the many types of simple sentences used in the script for The Hobbit: An Unexpected Journey include the positive emphatic statement, the negative sentence, the interrogative sentence, and the imperative sentence.

The second research is from Gusti (2016) entitled "Analysis Of Types Of Sentences In Students' Descriptive Writings". The purpose of Gusti's research was to identify the types of sentences students use most often in their writing and the types of sentences they use in their descriptive writing. He used the English Grammar theory, Sentence types, and Writing theory. According to the results of a study, the students' descriptive writing uses four different sorts of sentences. Simple, Compound, Complex, and Compound-Complex Sentences are the different types of sentences. From the 10 samples of student writings under study, 5 writings used three different sentence types: simple sentences, compound sentences, and complex sentences; 2 students used only two different sentence types: simple sentences and compound sentences; and the remaining 3 writings used all four sentence types: simple sentences, compound sentences, complex sentences, and compound-complex sentences.

The third research is from Sari, Adrian (2020) entitled "The Syntactic Analysis of Declarative Sentences in BBC News Article and Its Application in Teaching Grammar for The Twelfth Grade of Vocational High School". Their research aimed to clarify the syntactic structure of declarative sentences in BBC News' technological articles and to explain how declarative sentences are used in technological articles to teach grammar to students in the 12th grade of a vocational high school. Their study applied the theory from Yule to the data analysis. According to the study's findings, 103 Declarative languages were employed in technology-related BBC News articles published in January 2020. It has been determined that declarative sentences can take one of four different forms. There are 57 short sentences, 36 long sentences (55.34%), 5 compound sentences (4.85%), and 36 complicated sentences. Compound word sentences in complex sentences (4.85%).

The four research is from Joko, Sulistyaningsih (2019) entitled "A Syntactic Analysis of Simple Sentence on the Joko Widodo's Speech by Using Theory of Tree Diagram". Their study aimed to explain simple sentence structure using tree diagrams and to identify simple sentence structure in Joko Widodo's speech using tree diagram theory. In analyzing the data in the study, their study used the theory of tree diagram

proposed by Diana D. Bornstein (1997). The results of the findings of the tenses studied are 18 (eighteen) types of simple sentence structures found on The Joko Widodo's Speech.

The five research is from Ida (2020) entitled "Analysis of Simple Sentence Structure in English: Functional Syntax Approach". The purpose of Ida's study was to analyze simple sentences in English, particularly declarative sentences, and to explain their functional components and the active voice in simple sentences. In analyzing the data in the study, she used the theory from the theory of functional syntax by David Morley (2000). The results of the analysis show that simple sentences can possess an SP-O, S-P-C, or S-P-A CIRC syntactic function structure with a functional role structure that is primarily composed of semantic roles for each function's filler elements in the form of participant-process-entity/thing,participant-process-quality,or-process-feature/quality.

Based on the previous research described above, the purpose of this study is to identify the types of simple sentences and describe the process of transformation used in simple sentence types in Jakarta Website's article. In comparison to the previous study above, there are several differences. First, the data sources of this study are taken from Jakarta Post Website's Article. Second, this study used based on the theory from Johnson (2007), through a kind of syntactic analysis of an English text in the simple sentences using a tree diagram theory. Third, this study also analyzed the constituent structure of the data by tree diagram theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1991).

3. Method

An Indonesian newspaper published daily in the English language is called The Jakarta Post. The study's data source was an article from the Jakarta Post website. The data were all of simple sentences from online news articles posted in The Jakarta Post's website. The data were all of simple sentences from online news articles posted in The Jakarta Post's website. The sentences were taken from the articles posted on 8 July 2022 entitled "G20 FMM: Opening speech of Indonesian Foreign Minister". Jakarta Post News gives updated information and news about Indonesia. Considering that newspapers contain various sentences, It is easier for the writer to gather the data and do the analysis, making it a particularly interesting object to analyze. The study was focused on the article that was posted on 8 July 2022. Second step, the Jakarta post's website is invited selected the "Indonesia" news option. The article was downloaded and converted into a transcript that was organized according to when it was posted. The third step, after making the article as a transcript, the researchers identified all the data by giving highlight and underline in every simple sentence or that one clause sentence. The study created a list of the simple sentences to be analyzed in the fourth step. Then, to analyze the types of simple sentences found in Jakarta Post News Website's Article of this study used the theory of tree diagram presented by Brown and Miller (1994).

4. Result and Discussion

This section provided an explanation of the results of the research and discussion. The research findings and discussion were explained in this section. The problem statements in this research would be solved, and it would start with all of the data that had been identified and then categorized according to the various kinds of simple sentences. All of the data would then have been analyzed. In the below, five studies were selected as samples for more thorough analysis using tree diagram.

4.1 Declarative Sentence

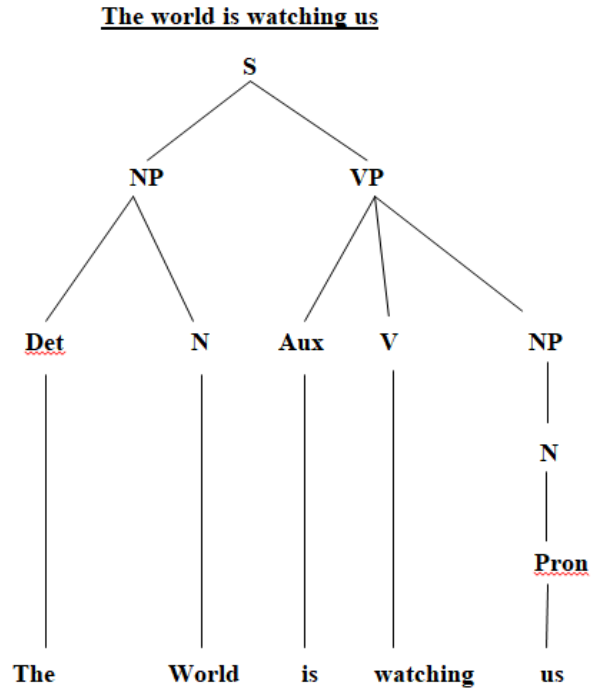
Data 1: (Par 19, line 1)

The World is watching us.

It is considered to be a simple sentence. "The World" is the subject. Additionally, the predicate is "is watching" because it contains the verb that defines the subject. The type of simple sentence is declarative sentence and for the Syntactic Pattern is :

a. (S → NP + VP)
b. (NP → Det +N)
c. (VP → Aux + V(ing) + N)
d. (S → Det + N + Aux + V(ing) + N)

Through the tree diagram below, it is possible to see the data's constituent structure.



Considering the diagram above, (S) is the mother of (NP) and (VP). Det (The) and N (World) as constituent of (NP). Meanwhile, The (VP) is a verb and consists of Aux (is), V ing (Watching), N(Us).

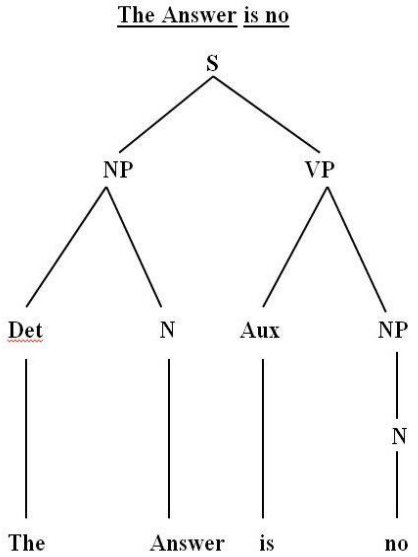
Data 2: (Par 6, line 3)

The answer is no.

It is considered to be a simple sentence. “The answer” is the subject. Additionally, the predicate is “is” because it contains the verb that defines the subject. The type of simple sentence above is declarative sentence and for the Syntactic Pattern Form of it :

a. (S → NP + VP)
b. (NP → Det + N)
c. (VP→ V(Aux) + NP)
d. NP→ N
e. S → Det + N + Aux +N)

Through the tree diagram below, it is possible to see the data’s constituent structure.



Considering the diagram above, (S) is the mother of (NP) and (VP). Det (The) and N (Answer) as constituent of (NP). Meanwhile, The (VP) is a verb and consists of Aux (is), N (No).

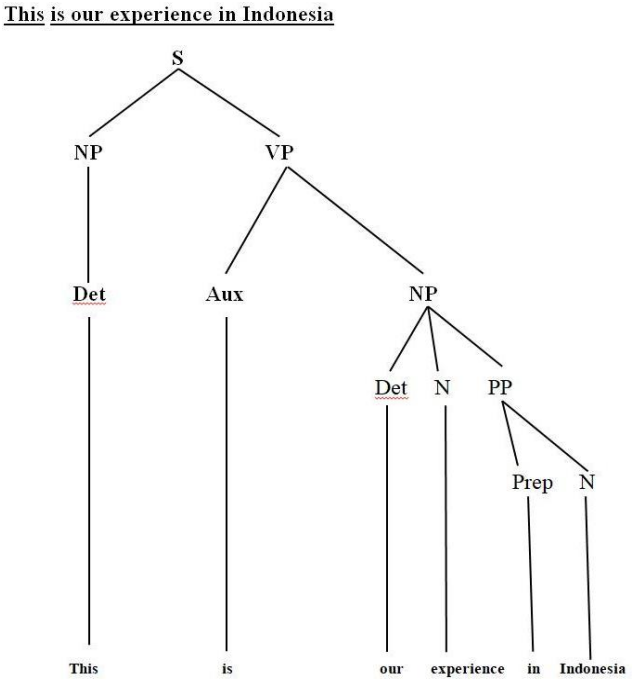
Data 3: (Para 1, line 7)

This is our experience in Indonesia.

It is considered to be a simple sentence. “This” is the subject. Additionally, the predicate is “is” because it contains the verb that defines the subject. The type of simple sentence is declarative sentence and for the Syntactic Pattern Form:

a. (S → NP + VP)
b. (NP → N)
c. (VP→ Aux + NP)
d. (NP→Det+N+PP)
e. (PP → Prep + N)
f. (S → Det+Aux+Det+N+Prep+N)

Through the tree diagram below, it is possible to see the data’s constituent structure.



Considering the diagram above, (S) is the mother of (NP) and (VP). Det (This) as constituent of (NP). The (VP) is a verb and consists of Aux (is) plus NP (Our Experience in Indonesia), Meanwhile, NP consists Pron (Our), N (Experience), plus PP (in Indonesia). Lastly, PP consists of Prep (in), and N (Indonesia)

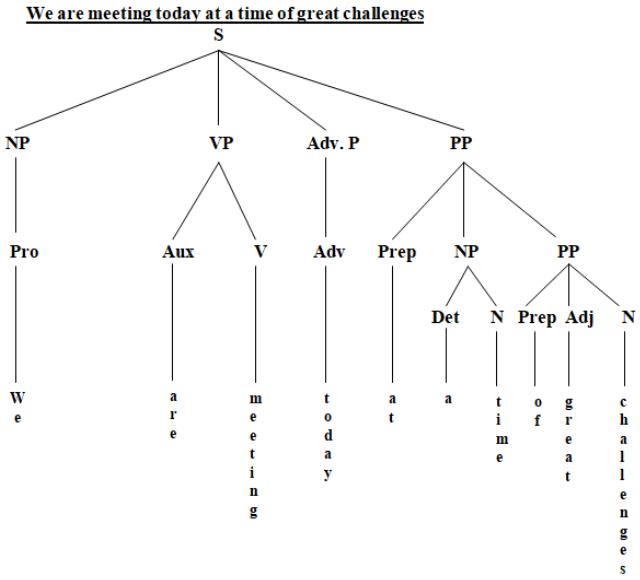
Data 4: (Par 4, line 1)

We are meeting today at a time of great challenges.

It is considered to be a simple sentence. "We" is the subject. Additionally, the predicate is "are meeting" because it contains the verb that defines the subject. The type of simple sentence is declarative sentence and for the Syntactic Pattern Form:

a. (S → NP + VP+ AdvP + PP)
b. (NP → Pro)
c. (VP→ Aux + V)
d. (AdvP → Adv)
e. (PP → Prep + Det + N + Prep + Adj + N)
f. (S→ Pro + Aux + V + Adv + Prep + Det + N + Prep + Adj + N)

Through the tree diagram below, it is possible to see the data's constituent structure.



Considering the diagram above, (S) is the mother of (NP), (VP), (AdvP), (PP). Pron (We) as constituent of (NP). The (VP) is a verb and consists of Aux (are), V (meeting), Adv (today), plus PP (at a time of great challenges), PP consists of Prep (at), Det (a) , N (time), Prep (of), N (great) and N (challenges).

4.2 Interrogative Sentence

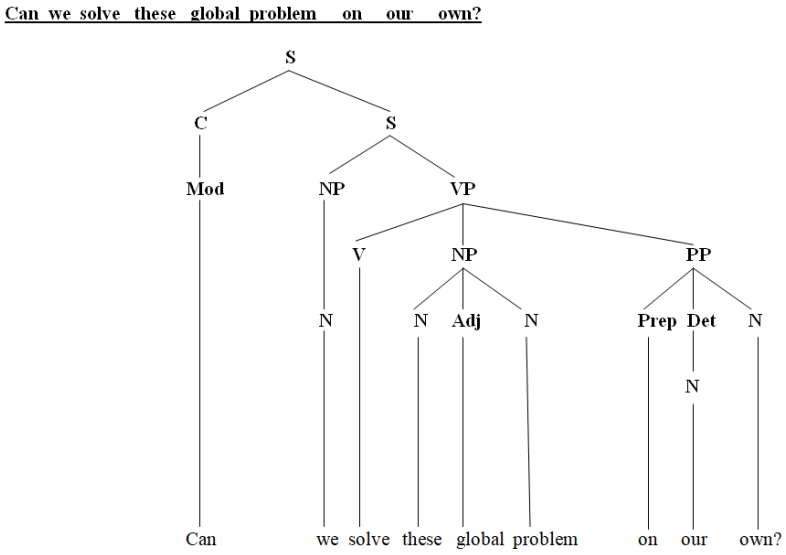
Data 5: (Par 6, line 2)

Can we solve these global problems on our own?

It is considered to be a simple sentence. “We” is the subject. Additionally, the predicate is “solve” because it contains the verb that defines the subject. The type of simple sentence is interrogative sentence and for the Syntactic Pattern Form is :

a. (S → C + NP + VP)
b. C → Mod
c. (NP → N + Pron)
d. (VP→ V + NP + PP)
e. (NP → Pron + Adj + N)
f. (PP → Prep + det + N)
g. (S → Mod + N+ Pron + V + Pron + Adj + N + Prep + N +N)

Through the tree diagram below, it is possible to see the data’s constituent structure.



Considering the diagram above, (S) is the mother of (NP) and (VP). Complementizer in this sentence consists of Mod (Can). And Pro (we) as constituent of (NP). The (VP) is a verb and consists of V (solve), plus NP (these global problem). Meanwhile, NP consists of Pron (these), Adj (global), N (problem) plus PP (on our own), PP consists of Prep (on), N (our), and Adv (own).

The researchers analyzed the data obtained from an article on the website of the Jakarta Post that served as an example of simple sentence structure by making use of a concept of syntactic structure analysis known as tree diagram. This concept of syntactic structure analysis had been presented by Brown and Miller. Based on their findings, the researchers identified 2 (two) types of simple sentence structures in the article from the Jakarta Post Website.

The explanation about the types of simple sentence structures is an important role in order to describe how the simple sentences form by using syntactical analysis of tree diagram theory. It served as motivation for the researchers to conduct this research employing syntactical analysis of speech on various sorts of short sentence patterns. The researchers of this study believed that it would serve as a useful resource, could help students learn about syntactic fields, particularly in the form of sentence structures, and could also help readers grasp the various kinds of basic sentence structures. It might also be relevant to social interactions when it's crucial to comprehend fundamental sentence forms to prevent misunderstandings and disagreements. Last, but not least, many people could benefit from this study.

5. Conclusion

Considering the discussion from the previous chapters, researchers can conclude that there are 10 simple sentence that were found in Jakarta Post Website's Article on 8 July 2022 with the title "G20 FMM: Opening speech of Indonesian Foreign Minister". In this study, 5 sentences analyses are offered in order to give readers a deeper understanding of how simple sentences function. According to Aarts (2001:58) there are four different types of sentences that can be classified according to their syntactic

properties: declarative, interrogative, imperative, and explanative sentences. There are only 2 types of sentences found in the data source: 9 sentences with declarative sentences and 1 interrogative sentence. Declarative sentences are most frequently employed in news articles because they can be used to declare a proposition, provide information, explain something, or present a fact.

Conflict of interest

The author(s) declare(s) that there is no conflict of interest.

Authors' contribution

The author made substantial contributions to the conception and design of the study. The authors took responsibility for data analysis, interpretation and discussion of results. The authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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