A SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS OF VARIOUS TEXTS: SENTENCE STRUCTURE, CLAUSE PATTERNS, AND FREQUENT ERRORS

Nabila Aprilia[1], Angel Bella Fransiska[2], Salsabila Nadhifah Putri[3], M. Faiz Al-Kautsar[4], & Aprizal[5]
Indo Global Mandiri University

Abstract

Syntax is a critical component of language study, as it facilitates comprehension of linguistic complexity and enhances communication. This paper explores syntactic aspects, sentence structure, text analysis, and clause patterns across a variety of texts, thereby establishing a link between theoretical linguistics and practical applications. The book's approach contributes to the field of education by equipping students with the analytical skills necessary to comprehend language, thus leading to the development of their communication and critical thinking abilities.

Keywords: Syntax, Text analysis, Sentence structure

INTRODUCTION

Syntax is a tool that enables the investigation of the complexities of language, which is an essential component of effective communication. Syntax can be defined as the set of rules and standards that govern the construction of sentences within a specific language. The study of syntax facilitates a more profound comprehension of how meaning is expressed through the analysis of sentence structure and word order. Syntax plays a pivotal role in academic settings, as it fosters critical thinking, enhances language proficiency, and cultivates linguistic awareness. Syntax analysis is instrumental in enhancing students' language skills and critical thinking abilities within academic settings. By examining syntactic structures across diverse texts, students can identify patterns that unveil an author's intent, style, and communication strategy.

This approach underscores the myriad ways in which sentences are organized in foreign languages, thereby facilitating grammar comprehension. The book under consideration employs a collection of texts to provide a thorough analysis of syntax, with an emphasis on distinguishing syntactic elements, sentence structures, and clause patterns. The purpose of this study is to enhance our comprehension of the language by illustrating how syntax is employed in various texts.

The objective in examining these elements is to bridge the gap between theoretical linguistics and its applications. This work is driven by the mounting imperative to furnish students with analytical instruments that enhance their comprehension of linguistic structures. Beyond its contributions to the advancement of linguistics research, this study proposes a systematic approach to syntax analysis, thereby addressing the need for a more methodical and structured learning environment in linguistics education.

DISCUSSION
Text 1: A Day at The Beach
Structural Analysis

Last August, I went on a trip to the beach with my family. We packed our bags early in the morning and left as soon as the sun came up. The drive was long, but the excitement made it feel shorter. When we finally arrived, the sight of the ocean took my breath away. The sand was warm under my feet, and the sound of the waves was calming. We spent hours playing in the water, building sandcastles, and collecting seashells. As the sun began to set, we gathered to watch it sink below the horizon, painting the sky in shades of pink and orange. It was a beautiful day, and I knew it would be a memory I'd treasure forever.
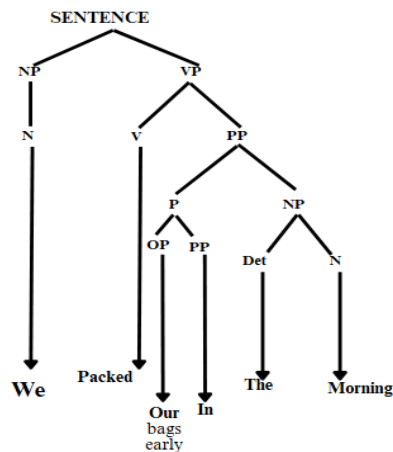

Rules

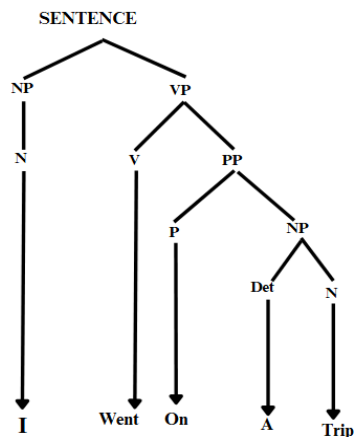| Aspect	Evaluation	Examples
Time Order	The sentences follow a clear chronological sequence	Last August, I went on a trip to the beach with my family."
Tense Used	The past tense is used correctly for most of the story since it describes past events	"The sand was warm under my feet, and the sound of the waves was calming."
Grammar	Most sentences are grammatically correct, but some could be shorter or clearer.	
Punctuation	Commas and periods are used properly to separate ideas. Long sentences could be split for better readability.	"As the sun began to set, we gathered to watch it sink below the horizon, painting the sky in shades of pink and orange." Could become two sentences: "As the sun began to set, we gathered to watch it sink below the horizon. The sky turned pink and orange."
Spelling	No spelling mistakes. All words appear to be spelled correctly.	
Vocabulary	No vocabulary mistakes. Vocabulary is descriptive and fits the story	
Grammar	Most sentences are grammatically correct, but some could be shorter or clearer.	

Tree diagram

We packed our bags early in the morning and left as soon as the sun came up.

I went on a trip to the beach with my family.

Aspects of errors

Aspect of Error	Description	Reason for Occurrence
Sentence Length	Some sentences are too long and could be split for clarity. "As the sun began to set, we gathered to watch it sink below the horizon, painting the sky in shades of pink and orange." This could be shortened to: "As the sun began to set, we gathered to watch it sink. The sky turned pink and orange."	The writer is still learning English, which makes handling longer sentences challenging. She tries to express detailed ideas in one go, leading to run-on sentences or simple structures. This happens because she is not yet confident in breaking ideas into shorter, clearer sentences.
Repetition	Certain words like "the" and "and" appear repeatedly, making the flow slightly repetitive.	Small issues like repetition or extra details often occur when the text has not been edited for clarity.
Casual Writing Style	The writer uses a casual tone, which is great for storytelling but not ideal for academic writing. " It was a beautiful day, and I knew it would be a memory I'd treasure forever." It should be " It was a beautiful day, and I knew it would be a memory I would treasure forever.	This might be because the writer is more familiar with informal writing or speaking, and the writer has not practiced formal academic styles much yet.

Text 2: Lita's Twilight Journey

As the sun began to set, casting golden light over the quiet house, Lita hurried down the street to her grandmother's house. She clutched the hem of her cardigan tightly, hoping to protect herself from the cold night air. Throughout the journey, the aroma of freshly cooked martabak wafted from the side of the road, reminding him of the warmth and comfort that awaited him at home. The sounds of children laughing and playing faded as he walked deeper into the passage, where the path grew darker and the trees towered above him like silent sentinels. Just as he was about to turn the last corner, he heard a rustling sound in a large plant beside him. With her heart pounding, Lita stopped, her eyes scanning the shadows for signs of movement. He had been down this road many times, but tonight, something felt different, almost scary. Taking a deep breath, he calmed himself and continued his journey, determined to reach his grandmother's house before nightfall.

Sentence Structures
Correct Sentences
1. "As the sun began to set, casting golden light over the quiet house, Lita hurried down the street to her grandmother's house." Structure : Prepositional Phrase (As the sun began to set) + Participial Phrase (casting golden light over the quiet house) + Noun Phrase (Lita) + Verb Phrase (hurried down the street to her grandmother's house).
2. She clutched the hem of her cardigan tightly, hoping to protect herself from the cold night air." Structure : Pronoun (She) + Verb Phrase (clutched the hem of her cardigan tightly) + Participial Phrase (hoping to protect herself from the cold night air).
3. "With her heart pounding, Lita stopped, her eyes scanning the shadows for signs of movement." Structure : Prepositional Phrase (With her heart pounding) + Noun Phrase (Lita) + Verb Phrase (stopped) + Noun Phrase with Participial Clause (her eyes scanning the shadows for signs of movement).
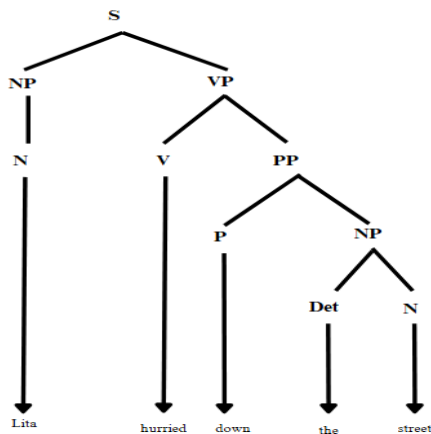
Incorrect Sentences

1. "Throughout the journey, the aroma of freshly cooked martabak wafted from the side of the road, reminding him of the warmth and comfort that awaited him at home." Error: The pronoun "him" should be "her" to maintain consistency with Lita's character.
2. "The sounds of children laughing and playing faded as he walked deeper into the passage, where the path grew darker and the trees towered above him like silent sentinels." Error: The pronoun "he" should be "she" to refer correctly to Lita.
3. "He had been down this road many times, but tonight, something felt different, almost scary." Error: The pronoun "he" should be "she" to maintain consistency with Lita's character.

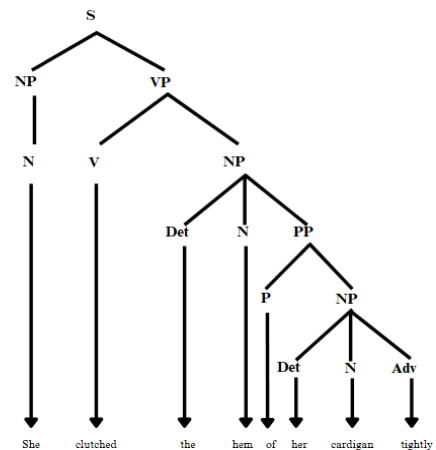## *Rules*

Aspect	Evaluation	Examples	Conclusion
Time Order	"Generally follows a logical sequence, but some transitions could be clearer."	The narrative progresses from Lita's journey at sunset to her feelings of apprehension.	"The overall time order is maintained, but clearer transitions could enhance the flow."
Tense Used	"Mostly consistent in using the past tense, with minor shifts that could cause confusion."	"He had been down this road many times, but tonight, something felt different."	"The narrative primarily uses past tense correctly, but occasional shifts may confuse readers."
Grammar	"Generally adheres to grammatical rules, but there are issues with pronoun consistency."	"reminding him of the warmth"(should be "her") and "as he walked deeper"(should be "she walked")"	"Most sentences follow grammatical rules, but inconsistencies in pronoun usage violate these rules."
Punctuation	"Mostly correct, but some sentences could benefit from additional commas for clarity."	"As the sun began to set, casting golden light over the quiet house..."	"Punctuation is generally appropriate, but minor adjustments could improve clarity and readability."
Spelling	No spelling errors detected in the text.	All words appear to be spelled correctly.	Spelling is accurate throughout the narrative.
Vocabulary	Effective use of vocabulary that enhances the narrative and imagery.	"the aroma of freshly cooked martabak wafted from the side of the road."	Vocabulary is appropriate and contributes positively to the descriptive quality of the text.

Tree Diagram

Lita hurried down the street.

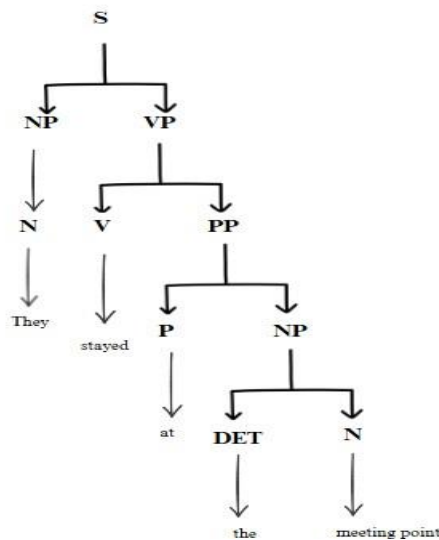She clutched the hem of her cardigan tightly

Aspects of errors

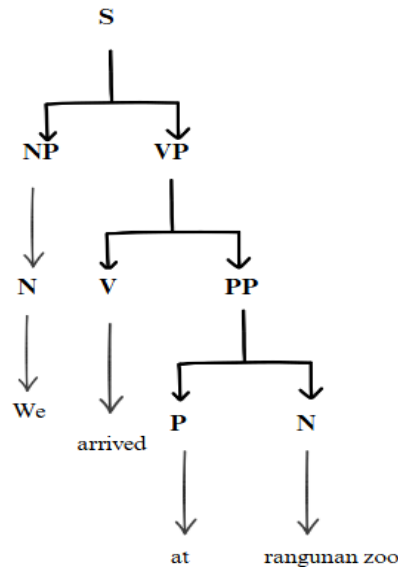| Aspect of Error	Description	Reason for Occurrence
Pronoun Consistency Errors	Switching between "Lita" (female) and "he" (male)	Readers may become confused about the identities of characters if pronoun usage is neglected or overlooked during writing.
Tense Consistency Errors	Generally maintains past tense but may contain awkward phrases.	Multiple-tenses thinking or poor proofreading might cause shifts.
Character Development and Consistency	Actions and feelings not aligning with established traits (e.g., gender confusion)	When a character's motivations or background are not completely developed, it leads to inconsistent character development.
Ambiguity in Descriptions	"the aroma of freshly cooked martabak wafted...reminding him"	Ambiguity arises from insufficient context or clarity, leading to confusion about references and feelings.
Descriptive Clarity	Some descriptions lack clarity or specificity (e.g., vague references).	misunderstanding caused by the presumption that readers have similar information or experiences.

Text 3: An Amazing Day at Ragunan Zoo

Ragunan Zoo is located in South Jakarta, Indonesia. My big family and I spent our holiday this year at rangunan zoo. At the beginning of the day, everyone was busy preparing, but we didn't forget to eat breakfast. By 09:00 am, we were already on our way to the 200. After 30 minutes, we arrived at rangunan zoo and paid for tickets to get inside. Then we searched for a place as meeting point. My grandma and aunt were usually tired to explore so they stayed at the meeting point. Meanwhile my cousins and I were excited to explore. There were lions, elephant, giraffe, monkey and bear. later, we returned to our meeting Point to take a break. Afterward, Some of my family Continued exploring. We took a lot of Pictures with the animals. Finally, everyone felt tired, so we prepare to go back home. It was a lovely day that I spent with my family.

Tree Diagram

They stayed at the meeting point.

We arrived at rangunan zoo.

Aspects of errors

Aspect of Error	Explanation	Correct
Rangunan Zoo is located in South Jakarta, Indonesia.	We use (determiner) or we call it articles "the" we must use determiner before "Ragunan Zoo" because it is a specific and "the" shows certainty, referring to a specific zoo known to both of speaker and listener.	The Ragunan Zoo is located in South Jakarta, Indonesia.
We searched for a place as meeting point	"Meeting Point" is treated as a noun phrase, and since it refers to a single countable concept, we need the article "a".	We searched for a place as a meeting point
My grandma and aunt were usually tired to explore so they stayed at the meeting point.	We need a comma before "so" because we need to separate the clauses. The correct placement of the comma is after "explore" because it joins two independent clauses. "My grandma and aunt were usually tried to explore" is the first clause. "So, they stayed at the meeting point" is the second independent clauses	My grandma and aunt were usually tried to explore, so they stayed at the meeting point.
Meanwhile my cousins and I were excited to explore.	When we find a sentence begins with an introductory word example: ("Meanwhile," "However," "Therefore," etc.), we need to follow it with a comma to separate it from the main part of the sentence, making the sentence easier to read and understand.	Meanwhile, my cousins and I were excited to explore.
There were lions, elephant, giraffe, monkey and bear.	Each animal name in the list must be in plural form to match the plural subject "there were" "Lions, elephants, giraffes, monkeys, and bears" are all plural to agree with the idea that there were several animals.	There were lions, elephants, giraffes, monkeys and bears.
Finally, everyone felt tired, so we prepare to go back home.	The sentence begins with "Finally, everyone felt tired," where "felt" is in the past tense. the second sentence "so we prepare to go back. "prepare" it means simple present. We must	Finally, everyone felt tired, so we prepared to go back home.

CONCLUSION

The consider of sentence structure is basic to understanding the complexity of dialect, because it not as it were progresses communication aptitudes but moreover cultivates basic considering and phonetic mindfulness among understudies. By analyzing sentence structure and syntactic components over different writings, understudies can find designs that uncover

the author's aim and fashion, bridging the crevice between hypothetical etymology and commonsense application. This comprehensive approach to language structure not as it were improved instructive hone, but too prepares understudies with the explanatory apparatuses fundamental to ace dialect structure, eventually contributing to their by and large dialect capability. By understanding and applying the principles of sentence structure, ready to make strides our dialect and basic considering capacities, which in turn will reinforce our communication aptitudes in different settings.

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