

# CAKRAWALA PENDIDIKAN

**FORUM KOMUNIKASI ILMIAH DAN  
EKSPRESI KREATIF ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

**Analysis of Sentence Types in Adam Smith's Scientific Book  
"The Theory Of Moral Sentiments"**

**Penerapan Pair Check pada Materi Persamaan dan Fungsi Kuadrat  
Siswa Kelas XA MA Syekh Subakir Nglegok Blitar**

**Analysis Types of Sentence in the Culture Technology News Coloumns  
of the Jakarta Post Edition September 2024 – March 2025**

**Deskripsi Kreativitas Mahasiswa dalam Proyek Kewirausahaan**

**Analysis of Sentence Types Found in "Wealth of Nations"  
Scientific Book By Adam Smith**

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1. Artikel belum pernah diterbitkan di media cetak yang lainnya.
2. Artikel diketik dengan memperhatikan aturan tentang penggunaan tanda baca dan ejaan yang baik dan benar sesuai *Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia yang Disempurnakan* (Depdikbud, 1987)
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4. Artikel yang dimuat dalam Jurnal ini meliputi tulisan tentang hasil penelitian, gagasan konseptual, kajian dan aplikasi teori, tinjauan kepustakaan, dan tinjauan buku baru.
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Peringkat 2 (Huruf Besar-kecil Tebal, Rata Tepi Kiri)

Peringkat 3 (*Huruf Besar-kecil Tebal, Miring, Rata Tepi Kiri*)

6. Artikel konseptual meliputi; (a) judul, (b) nama penulis, (c) abstrak dalam bahasa Indonesia dan Inggris (maksimal 200 kata), (d) kata kunci, (e) identitas penulis (tanpa gelar akademik), (f) pendahuluan yang berisi latar belakang dan tujuan atau ruang lingkup tulisan, (g) isi/pembahasan (terbagi atas sub-sub judul), (h) penutup, dan (i) daftar rujukan. Artikel hasil penelitian disajikan dengan sistematika: (a) judul, (b) nama- nama peneliti, (c) abstrak dalam bahasa Indonesia dan Inggris (maksimal 200 kata), (d) kata kunci, (e) identitas penulis (tanpa gelar akademik), (f) pendahuluan yang berisi pembahasan kepustakaan dan tujuan penelitian, (g) metode, (h) hasil, (i) pembahasan (j) kesimpulan dan saran, dan (k) daftar rujukan.
7. Daftar rujukan disajikan mengikuti tata cara seperti contoh berikut dan diurutkan secara alfabetis dan kronologis.

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# ANALYSIS OF SENTENCE TYPES IN ADAM SMITH'S SCIENTIFIC BOOK "THE THEORY OF MORAL SENTIMENTS"

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**Abstrak:** Penelitian ini mengeksplorasi berbagai jenis kalimat yang terdapat dalam buku ilmiah *The Theory of Moral Sentiments* karya ekonom dan filsuf ternama Adam Smith. Buku yang membahas moralitas manusia, simpati, dan perilaku sosial ini kaya akan bahasa yang kompleks dan bernuansa, menjadikannya sumber yang berharga untuk analisis sintaksis. Tujuan utama penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi dan mengkategorikan jenis kalimat yang digunakan di seluruh buku dan menentukan jenis kalimat mana yang paling sering muncul. Jenis kalimat yang dianalisis meliputi kalimat sederhana, kalimat majemuk, kalimat kompleks, dan kalimat majemuk-kompleks. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kuantitatif. Peneliti memilih 10% dari total 505 halaman buku sebagai sampel representatif, dengan setiap sampel diambil secara proporsional dari berbagai bagian dan bab buku. Setiap kalimat dalam sampel diberi kode dan diklasifikasikan berdasarkan jenis strukturalnya. Analisis berfokus pada komponen sintaksis seperti klausa, konjungsi, dan panjang kalimat, yang membantu menentukan klasifikasi yang tepat. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa kalimat majemuk-kompleks mendominasi teks, diikuti oleh kalimat kompleks, kalimat majemuk, dan kalimat sederhana. Frekuensi struktur kompleks-majemuk dan kompleks yang tinggi mencerminkan kedalaman intelektual pengarang dan sifat filosofis pokok bahasannya, yang sering kali memerlukan elaborasi terperinci, berlapis-lapis makna, dan penalaran logis.

**Kata Kunci:** analisis, jenis-jenis kalimat, buku ilmiah Adam Smith, *The Theory of Moral Sentiments*

**Abstract:** This research explores the various sentence types found in the scientific book *The Theory of Moral Sentiments* written by the renowned economist and philosopher Adam Smith. The book, which discusses human morality, sympathy, and social behavior, is rich in complex and nuanced language, making it a valuable source for syntactic analysis. The primary objective of this study is to identify and categorize the types of sentences used throughout the book and to determine which sentence types occur most frequently. The sentence types analyzed include simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences. This research employs a descriptive quantitative method. The researcher selected 10% of the total 505 pages from the book as a representative sample, with each sample drawn proportionally from the different parts and chapters of the book. Each sentence in the sample was coded and classified according to its structural type. The analysis focused on the syntactic components such as clauses, conjunctions, and sentence length, which helped determine the appropriate classification. The findings show that compound-complex sentences dominate the text, followed by complex sentences, compound sentences, and simple sentences. The high frequency of compound-complex and complex structures reflects the author's intellectual depth and the philosophical nature of the subject matter, which often requires detailed elaboration, multiple layers of meaning, and logical reasoning.

**Keywords:** analysis, sentence types, Adam Smith's scientific book, *The Theory of Moral Sentiments*

## INTRODUCTION

Language is a fundamental tool for communication, enabling individuals to convey emotions, arguments, ideas, information, and thoughts. In the context of scientific writing, the precise and effective use of language is crucial to ensure clarity and accuracy in conveying ideas. Sentence structure, as an integral part of syntax, plays a significant role in shaping the meaning and complexity of a text.

Adam Smith's "The Theory of Moral Sentiments" is a classic philosophical work that discusses human morality, empathy, and the formation of moral norms in society. This work is known for the depth of its analysis of ethical behavior and social interactions.

Given the philosophical and analytical nature of this book, it is interesting to examine how Adam Smith constructed his sentences to convey complex ideas.

This research aims to analyze the types of sentences found in "The Theory of Moral Sentiments" and to identify the most frequently used sentence type. Understanding these sentence usage patterns can provide insights into Adam Smith's writing style, the characteristics of scientific language in his era, and how sentence structure contributes to the delivery of profound philosophical arguments.

Language is a vital aspect of human existence, facilitating interaction and understanding. Every language has grammatical rules that govern sentence formation. Syntax, as a branch of linguistics, studies how words are combined to form phrases, clauses, and sentences. Burton-Roberts (2021) emphasizes that syntax concerns how words are put together to build larger linguistic units.

In writing, a sentence is a grammatical unit that conveys a complete thought. Adi et al. (2016) classify sentences into four types based on function and number of predications: simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences.

Understanding and utilizing these various sentence types are essential for creating engaging and effective writing that conveys ideas or arguments.

A scientific book, such as "The Theory of Moral Sentiments," is a non-fiction work typically produced by a scientist, researcher, or professor for a broad audience. Authors of scientific books must be able to explain difficult topics with a good blend of storytelling and technical writing. Therefore, analyzing sentence structure in such a work can reveal the linguistic strategies employed to achieve clarity and depth.

## MATERIAL

### Syntax

According to Bickerton & Szathmari (2023), syntax is a central component of human language. Language is often characterized as a systematic correlation between certain types of gestures and meanings. This is not the case that each meaning can be shown to be correlated with an odd and unbelievable gesture, whether oral or manual. On the contrary, each language has a significant part that carries different elements and ways to combine them to express different meanings, and ways to combine them meaningfully.

Miller (2016) stated that syntax is also used to mean the study of the syntactic properties of languages. In this sense, it is used in the same way as we use the style to show research on literary style. We will study how their syntax organization languages so that our research scope understands the classification of words and order of words in sentences and sentences, sentences, structures of sentences and sentences and different phrases that the language uses.

The syntax is to study the principles and processes where; sentences are built in specific languages. Syntactic surveyed a certain a language because it is the goal of building a grammar that can be considered as any device to create language phrases by analysis. Put simply, the syntax studies how to combine words in larger languages or verses. At present, introductory linguistics courses are generally available to juniors majoring in English at most Chinese universities. Where syntax is usually viewed by both teachers and students as one of the most important and difficult chapters of the course Rao (2018).

## Sentence

Burton-Roberts (2021) Sentence is a group of words that you use to communicate your ideas. Every sentence is formed from one or more clauses and expresses a complete thought. Gulö (2019) has stated "A sentence has two main parts: a subject and a predicate". It always tells who or what and what is or what happens. A famous sentence is difficult, for the reasons we will discuss it now. Sometimes it is said that a famous sentence is difficult, for reasons we will discuss now. Sometimes it is said that a sentence shows a full thought Solum (2015).

McMahon (2020) state that sentences are quite easy to recognize: typically begin with a capital letter and end with a period or its equivalent. From a linguistic perspective, Sentences are the largest grammar units. The sentences are also completed in the two directions: the first, maybe the information units and the second, and more importantly, including all the necessary grammar units.

The sentence begins with an uppercase letter and is terminated by a complete stop of. With the increased interest, also, in the nature and structure of text as distinct from grammatical form alone, the sentence has come to be regarded as an element of textual structure and as such may be seen as a constituent of the paragraph Dahl (2018)

## Type of Sentence

### 1. Simple Sentence

A simple sentence has a pair of themes. The subject tells who or what did something. The verb tells the action (eat, drink, wear) or condition (is, seem, was, appear). For examples: First, Andy (S) has changed (V) the music industry in many ways. Second, SpaceX (S) was (V) a special satellite.

A simple sentence can have one of several possible "formulas". Here are four possibilities: First, The Mission Impossible (S) were (V) international hits. Second, Young people (S) and adults (S) enjoyed (V) them. Third, The films (S) entertained (V) and thrilled (V) audiences everywhere. Fourth, Tom Cruise (S)

and his friends (S) battled (V) evil and made (V) us laugh at same time. Note that the subject in a simple sentence may have two or elements (second and fourth). These are all simple sentences because there is only one pair of objects.

### 2. Compound Sentence

A compound sentence consists of at least two simple sentences involved by a comma and combined combination. A compound sentence has this formula: The cheese disappeared with the mice, so the greedy man out with various methods got nothing (S + V + Coord. Conj + S + V). There are seven coordinating conjunctions in English: and, but, so, or, for, nor, yet.

### 3. Complex

A complex sentence is a combination of independent clauses and a proposition depends on one (or more). For example: The first left the early party (independent term) because it was tired (dependent clause). Secondly, hold the mouth of the person to be sealed (independent) while you count the ten (dependent clauses).

Usually, the clauses can be in any order. However, punctuation is different. For example, the rule of comma. In a complete sentence, when the dependent clause is first, separate the propositions with a comma. When locking independently first, do not separate them. For example, the first because she was tired Anna left early party. Second, Annalef party early because it was tired.

A dependent clause begins with a subordinate or subordinate's word. There are many types of subordinates. The time subordinates started one term when something happened reasons subordinates started an explanation of why something happened placed subordinates starting a term that somewhere is happening or something is happening.

The following are some examples of Subordinators Conjunctions according to Inomjon (2025).

#### 4. Compound Complex

According to Makhsetdinova (2025) A compound-complex sentence is a combination of two or more independent clauses and one (or more) dependant clauses. Many combinations are possible and their sentences require special attention. For example: First, I wanted to bus after I finished from office; however, I had to go to school immediately. Second, after I finished from work, I wanted to bus, but I had to go school immediately. Third, I wanted to bus after I finished from work, but I had to go to school immediately because I had to support my family. Fourth, I could not decide where I should school or what I should do, so I do nothing.

Punctuate the compound sentence; that is, use a semicolon and comma combination (first sentence), or put a comma before the coordinator joining two clauses (second sentence, third, and fourth). Punctuate the complex part like a complex sentence. With adverb clauses, put a comma after dependant adverb clause (second sentence) but not before them (third sentence). With noun clauses, use no commas (sentence fourth).

#### Science Book

A science book can be a book that considers different concepts, speculation, revelation and logic reality in different sciences. They may include a large series of subjects, material science, chemistry, biology, astronomy, social sciences and innovation. The best reason for scientific books is to clarify the logical standards simply to get it, both in wear and experience in this field and for those who begin to be fair to remember science. Some illustrations of the creators of famous scientific books integrated Stephen, Carl Sagan and Richard Dawkins, who often play topics such as universe, progress and universe. Science books can help us get the world around them, showing us not to use and giving the attention and amazement of the universe beds.

#### Review the Book of the Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith

This book will not replace its predecessor, from the Glasgow edition of Smith's collected works, as the authoritative edition for scholars of Smith. Nor was this its purpose. As the publisher elucidates on the back cover, the "main objective of Cambridge Texts in the History of Philosophy is to expand the range, variety and quality of texts in the history of philosophy that are available in English." One might suspect that this particular volume was incorporated into the series solely for the sake of completeness, given that the Glasgow edition remains readily accessible through Liberty Fund. This latest edition appears to be aimed at students, with an objective no more ambitious than rendering Smith's moral philosophy approachable for them in an attractive, reliable yet affordable volume. Haakonssen was a clear choice for the position of editor. The main points of interest for specialists of Smith will be his footnotes and succinct introduction.

This is not a variorum edition. It adheres to the text of the sixth edition, the final one to be published during Smith's lifetime. Fortunately, Haakonssen has made significant variations available in the footnotes. While the paragraphs are all numbered, readers of this edition will encounter difficulties in utilizing the standard part. section. chapter.

paragraph references. The page headers do not correspond to the part, section and chapter numbers, necessitating that one must leaf through the book to locate the specific pages on which the part, section and chapter numbers are provided before the paragraph numbers can be of any utility.

Similar to Macfie and Raphael, Haakonssen employs footnotes solely to furnish biographical and bibliographical information concerning Smith's numerous historical and literary references. Any commentary he provides is limited to the Introduction. In comparison to the Glasgow edition, the footnotes are slightly more numerous (Haakonssen has perhaps targeted undergraduate readers and added more explanatory notes correspondingly) and more informative (he acknowledges a debt in this context to the editors of a recent Parisian edition). The footnotes are undoubtedly the standout feature of this edition.



The Introduction makes no effort to familiarize readers with the fundamental structure of the book (although it does present a three-page biography). Instead, it posits Smith's theory as a counterbalance to particular trends in contemporary moral philosophy, whose "whole idea" is "to justify a criterion for right action" (xxiv). The essence of the argument is to demonstrate that Smith does not believe it feasible to establish moral principles through a priori reflection. By translating Smith's central principle of sympathy as the "practical" or "creative imagination," Haakonssen underscores how, for Smith, moral codes and rules are generated on-the-fly through incessant imagined interpersonal comparisons of sentiments and judgments.

There are some facets of Haakonssen's interpretation with which I would take issue, but on this central point, we can surely all concur.

### Related Studies

Fathonah (2025) Code-switching analysis from Indonesian to English in @ngobrolsoresemaunya tiktok account. This study aims to find the types and factors of code switching. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method to analyse language transfer in the video of the tiktok @ngobrolsoresemaunya account as the object of research.

Simanjuntak et al., (2025), a comparative study of complex sentence translation in English using Google Translate and Microsoft Translator. This study compares the translation accuracy of two widely used tools, Google Translate and Microsoft Translator, focusing specifically on English complex sentences. Julaika et al., (2025) Exploring Student Awareness of Sentence Construction: The Role of Misplaced Words and Phrases in One-Clause Sentences.

### RESEARCH DESIGN

According to Tomaszewski et al., (2020) The research design is the Researcher's plan of how to proceed to gain an understanding of some group or some phenomenon in its context". This research used descriptive quantitative research

because the researcher counted the number of sentence types, so that by using quantitative approach. The frequency of sentence types that were used will be known and applied descriptive method because the research describes what sentence types used in "The Theory of Moral Sentiments" scientific book by Adam Smith

### DATA SOURCE

Researchers took data in the form of scientific books. The title of the book is The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith. This book explains the definitive formulation of liberal economics which aims to bring maximum individual and societal prosperity consisting of thirty chapters from five books in e-book form. This book can be downloaded in 2024 on the internet. Researchers took a sample of 10% of the total pages per part containing sections and chapters. There are a total of 7 parts and the pages analyzed are 505 pages and 44 chapters.

#### a. Collection Procedures

The procedures of data collection is by searching the data from the book and the data is informed on written texts scientific book of Adam Smith. This study do not find many scientific books with the English version to fulfil the thesis of researching a sentence type in a scientific book with a requirement of more than 500 pages. Therefore, this study takes The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith. Which has more than 500 pages. It is taken on 2024.

#### b. Coding

To create the information viable, the analyst shortened the specialized terms to be a code, sign, or check. The taking after list of codes utilized in examining the sentence type.

Table 1. Types of sentence code

No	Types of Sentences	Code
1	Simple Sentence	S.S
2	Compound Sentence	Cd.S
3	Complex Sentence	Cx.S
4	Compound-complex Sentence	Cd-Cx.s

## DATA ANALYSIS PROCEDURES

The taking after is a few of the steps required to gather the information:

1. Decide the meaning of the question of investigate and discover out the Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith
2. Decide the area to discover the source of the book. At last, the analyst chosen to purchase the book in web.
3. Getting a scientific book, another step is for analyst to look at the substance of the book. At that point the analyst took a few tests to be analysed, specifically 10% of the number of pages per chapter. After that, the analyst quickly recognized the sorts of sentences.
4. Enter the results into Table 3.2 this is often a case of a table to will be utilized to recognize the sentence types
5. At that point check the number of sentence sort in rate utilizing this equation:

$$P = F \times \frac{100\%}{N}$$

Notes:

P = Percent

F = Frequency

N = Number of samples

6. Final, make a few translations of the information in line with the subjects.

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This study analyzes the types of sentences in the scientific book. In The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith has 44 Chapters. In this study sentences are analyzed by paying attention to the functions and conjunctions in sentences. There are four types of sentences analyzed, they are simple, compound, complex and compound complex sentences. From table 4.2 about the analysis of sentences in the book The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith, the total number sentences are 356 sentences. The types of sentences used include all kinds of simple, compound, complex and compound complex sentence.

In the book of The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith the frequency of using types of the sentence is dominated by complex sentence and followed by the simple sentence, compound sentence, and compound- complex sentence. The number of each sentence types is that simple sentences are 95 sentences, compound sentences are 73 sentences, complex sentences are 91 sentences, and compound-complex are 97 sentences. Whereas, the percentages are complex sentences are 26%, simple sentences are 27%, compound sentences are 20% and compound-complex are 27%. So, the types of sentences are frequently used in the book of The Theory of Moral Sentiment by Adam Smith is Complex Sentence

## SUGGESTION

This study gives meaning to certain people. The first participation is for students. By knowing the results of this study, students can understand better sentences in English. According to the results of the study, it is known that the commonly used sentence is a complex sentence. Because complicated sentences are a little difficult, we can first study simple sentences.

The final participation is for future researchers. They can use this study as a reference or inspiration to conduct similar research on the syntax analysis of sentence types. Therefore, they will be easier to find other references cited in this research. for teachers, it is important to introduce sentences for students, especially simple sentences so that students can organize a good sentence. Students can easily understand the text.

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