

# 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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Penyunting menerima artikel yang belum pernah diterbitkan di media cetak yang lainnya. Syarat-syarat, format dan aturan tata tulis artikel dapat diperiksa pada *Petunjuk bagi Penulis* di sampul belakang dalam jurnal ini. Artikel yang masuk akan ditelaah oleh Tim Penyunting dan Mitra Bestari untuk dinilai kelayakannya. Tim akan melakukan perubahan tata letak dan tata bahasa yang diperlukan tanpa mengubah maksud dan isinya.

## Petunjuk Penulisan Cakrawala Pendidikan

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)
3. Pengetikan Artikel dalam format Microsoft Word, ukuran kertas A4, spasi 1.5, jenis huruf *Times New Roman*; ukuran huruf 12. Dengan jumlah halaman; 10 – 20 halaman.
4. Artikel yang dimuat dalam Jurnal ini meliputi tulisan tentang hasil penelitian, gagasan konseptual, kajian dan aplikasi teori, tinjauan kepustakaan, dan tinjauan buku baru.
5. Artikel ditulis dalam bentuk esai, disertai judul sub bab (heading) masing-masing bagian, kecuali bagian pendahuluan yang disajikan tanpa judul sub bab. Peringkat judul sub bab dinyatakan dengan jenis huruf yang berbeda, letaknya rata tepi kiri halaman, dan tidak menggunakan nomor angka, sebagai berikut:

PERINGKAT 1 (HURUF BESAR SEMUA TEBAL, RATA TEPI KIRI)

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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8. Pengiriman Artikel via email ke [hudaferi@gmail.com](mailto:hudaferi@gmail.com) paling lambat 3 bulan sebelum bulan penerbitan.

# CAKRAWALA PENDIDIKAN

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**ANALYSIS TYPES OF SENTENCE IN THE CULTURE TECHNOLOGY  
NEWS COLOUMNS OF THE JAKARTA POST EDITION  
SEPTEMBER 2024-MARCH 2025**

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**Abstrak:** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji ragam kalimat yang digunakan dalam kolom teknologi-budaya The Jakarta Post antara September 2024 dan Maret 2025. Dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif kuantitatif, penelitian ini mengklasifikasikan kalimat menjadi empat kategori: kalimat sederhana, kalimat majemuk, kalimat kompleks, dan kalimat majemuk-kompleks. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa dari 246 kalimat yang diteliti, kalimat kompleks mendominasi dengan persentase 37,8%, diikuti oleh kalimat sederhana dengan persentase 31,3%, kalimat majemuk dengan persentase 15,9%, dan kalimat majemuk-kompleks dengan persentase 15%. Hasil ini diharapkan dapat memberikan perspektif untuk pengajaran tata bahasa dan praktik jurnalisme, sekaligus menjadi sumber bagi mahasiswa dan peneliti untuk memahami struktur kalimat dalam ranah berita. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pendidik sebaiknya lebih fokus pada pengajaran jenis-jenis kalimat untuk meningkatkan pemahaman siswa terhadap tata bahasa Inggris. Setelah mengetahui hasil analisis, penelitian ini menyajikan saran penting bagi guru untuk memperkenalkan jenis-jenis kalimat kepada siswa agar siswa mampu menyusun kalimat.

**Kata Kunci:** Analisis, Jenis Kalimat, Kolom Berita Teknologi Budaya, Jakarta Post

**Abstract:** This research intends to examine the varieties of sentences utilized in the technology-culture column of The Jakarta Post between September 2024 and March 2025. Employing a quantitative descriptive method, this research classifies sentences into four categories: simple sentences, compound sentences, complex sentences, and compound-complex sentences. The analysis results indicate that out of the 246 sentences examined, complex sentences prevail at 37.8%, followed by simple sentences at 31.3%, compound sentences at 15.9%, and compound-complex sentences at 15%. These results are anticipated to offer perspectives for grammar instruction and journalism practices, while also serving as a resource for students and researchers to comprehend sentence structure within the realm of news. This research indicates that educators should focus more on instructing sentence types to enhance students' comprehension of English grammar. After finding out the result of the analysis, this research presents the suggestion that is important for the teacher to introduce the sentence types to the students in order that the students are able to arrange the sentence.

**Keywords:** Analysis, Types of Sentence, Culture Technology News Columns, Jakarta Post

## INTRODUCTION

Language, in its myriad forms, constitutes our principal means of communication, representing a sophisticated and nuanced process by which we painstakingly translate our internal landscape of thoughts, ideas, emotions, and intentions into a mutually intelligible code, thereby facilitating the transmission of information and the establishment of meaningful connections with other people within our social sphere. The planet is home to thousands of different languages. These languages are not merely tools for conveying information; they are living embodiments of the communities that speak them, reflecting their traditions, beliefs, and ways of understanding the world. From the widely spoken languages that connect vast populations to the endangered tongues of isolated communities, this linguistic diversity represents an invaluable treasure, a testament to the remarkable capacity of human beings to create and adapt, and a critical component of our shared cultural heritage that deserves to be cherished and preserved for generations to come. Each language offers a unique window into the human mind and provides a distinct perspective on the intricate relationship between language, thought, and culture, emphasizing the importance of safeguarding this precious heritage for future generations. Each nation has a number of regional languages that its citizens speak and comprehend in addition to its own national language. Individuals from various areas Millions of people speak some languages, whereas only a few thousand speak others. Since English is the most widely used language in the world, its significance cannot be downplayed or overlooked (Aziza, 2020).

Grammar refers to the set of rules governing how a language is structured, including the use of clauses, phrases, and words in linguistics. It encompasses the study of these rules, covering aspects like phonology, morphology, and syntax, as well as phonetics, semantics, and pragmatics. Grammar can be viewed as the underlying structure of a language that native speakers intuitively know. It can be

studied descriptively, prescriptively, or generatively. Grammar provides the rules and guidelines that determine how words and phrases fit together to create meaningful communication, acting as the fundamental framework for language. Grammar bears to language several different relations, and acquires from each a nature leading to a different definition. First, It is to language, as knowledge is to the thing known; and as doctrine, to the truths it inculcates (Brown, 2004). It's the underlying system that allows us to construct coherent and understandable sentences. Grammar, often perceived as a rigid set of rules, is in reality the dynamic and essential framework that underpins all meaningful communication through language. It provides the intricate network of rules, principles, and guidelines that govern how individual words and phrases are meticulously combined and arranged to form coherent and understandable sentences. Acting as the foundational structure upon which language is built, grammar dictates not only the permissible order of words but also the subtle nuances of meaning conveyed through variations in sentence structure and word choice. Without a shared understanding of these grammatical conventions, effective communication would be rendered impossible, as the potential for ambiguity and misinterpretation would proliferate, hindering the exchange of ideas and the establishment of mutual comprehension. Grammar, therefore, serves as the critical scaffolding that allows us to navigate the complexities of language, enabling us to express ourselves with clarity, precision, and purpose, and fostering the connections that bind us together through shared understanding. It is the bedrock upon which we construct our thoughts, share our stories, and build our collective knowledge, solidifying its role as an indispensable element of human interaction and progress.

The ability to effectively evaluate and construct sentences is fundamental to mastering a language. Correct sentence usage is critical for effective communication, regardless of whether it's direct or indirect, written or spoken.

Sentences are the bedrock of communication, serving as the primary means through which ideas are expressed, information is exchanged, and relationships are built (Sevara Otabek kizi & Lobar Rashid kizi, 2024). This study delves into the mastery of specific grammatical concepts and their application in different types of sentences, focusing primarily on the use of tenses. Grammar mastery involves understanding and effectively using grammatical structures in communication, and helps students convey their ideas effectively. by reducing the number of the parts of speech, and of the rules for their construction, the study of grammar would be rendered more easy and more profitable to the learner (Brown, 2004).

According to Hogue, Ann. (2007) says that there are four kinds of sentences in English, they are: simple sentence, compound sentence, complex and compound-complex sentence. First, a simple sentence is one independent clause. For example, She reads every morning. Second, A compound sentences are two independent clauses connected by a conjunction. For example, She reads every morning, and he listens to music. Third, A complex sentence is one independent clause and at least one dependent clause. For example, She reads every morning because it helps her relax. Four, A compound-complex sentence has at least two independent clauses and at least one dependent clause. For example, She reads every morning because it helps her relax, and he listens to music while he works.

A one career that might utilize writing skills is that presented by today's news delivery model. One of them is the one that the Jakarta Post platform presents. The Jakarta Post is an Indonesian newspaper published in English. With its main office located in Central Jakarta, it is published by PT Bina Media Tenggara. The Jakarta Post was founded in 1983 through a collaboration of four Indonesian media outlets, at the urging of Information Minister Ali Moertopo and politician Jusuf Wanandi. It aims to provide a high-quality English-language newspaper, similar to those in Singapore, Thailand, and

Malaysia. The Jakarta Post is intended towards Indonesian business people, educated Indonesians, and foreigners. It is known as a training ground for local and international journalists and has won multiple accolades. The newspaper's news as well as other news sources are included in the online version. Based on Wikipedia The Jakarta Post was the brainchild of Information Minister Ali Murtopo and politician Jusuf Wanandi, who were disappointed at the perceived bias against Indonesia in foreign news sources.

Based on the explanation above, this research analysis the news column to know the types of sentence are frequently used in the culture technology news column. Therefore, the research entitled, "Types of Sentence in the Culture Technology News Columns of The Jakarta Post Edition September 2024 – March 2025".

## MATERIALS

Syntax is study of the principles and process by which sentence are constructed in particular language. Syntactic investigation of a given language has as its goal the construction of a grammar that can be viewed as a device of some sort for producing the sentence of the language under analysis.

Hawkins, R. (2001) stated that syntax of a language is the set of properties which determine the construction of sentence in that language. If a sentence is constructed according to those properties it is well formed or grammatical. If a sentence is constructed in violation of those properties it is ill-formed or ungrammatical. The study of syntax involves uncovering those properties of language which are involved in the construction of grammatical sentence in particular language.

From the definition above, the researcher conclude that syntax is the ways word and phrase are arranged to form sentence. One important aspect of English syntax involves the balance in the overall approach between facts and theory. Student understand that one important goal of English syntax is to help student enhance the student understanding of the

structure of English in a systematic and scientific way.

### Sentence

Sentence according to Oxford Dictionary (2000) is a set of words expressing a statement, a question or an order, usually containing a subject and a verb. A sentence usually begins with a capital letter and with a full stop, a question mark or an exclamation mark.

The term of sentence is widely used to refer to quite different types of unit, grammatically; it is a unit which starts with a capital letter and come between full stop. Based on frank (2010), there are four type of sentence: simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, compound-complex sentence.

As the result, sentence is a complete set of words that convey meaning using structure. Sentence is a composed of one or more clauses contain a subject and verb. At least, sentence is a string of words than begins in a capital letter and ends in a full stop, and is typically used to express a state of affairs in the world.

### Type of Sentence

Frank (1972) classified the sentence into four types namely, simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence and compound complex sentence.

#### 1. Simple Sentence

A simple sentence contains a subject (noun/noun phrase) and a predicate (verb/verb phrase). It communicates one complete idea as an independent clause. It is a complete sentence and it requires only one punctuation mark at the end (a full stop, exclamation or question mark). For example: First, Digital technology is changing the way humans communicate. Second, People use social media to preserve regional culture.

Notice that the subject in a simple sentence may have two or more items (second and fourth). These are all simple sentence because there is only one

subject-verb pair.

#### 2. Compound Sentence

A compound sentence is composed of at least two simple sentence joined by coordinating conjunction. Franks (1972) compound sentences are joined into one by punctuation alone, punctuation alone and a conjunctive adverb, and a coordinate conjunction (and, or, but, yet, so, far).

The example :

F = For  $\Rightarrow$  He went to the store for he needed some groceries.

A = And  $\Rightarrow$  I like coffee and she prefers tea.

N = Nor  $\Rightarrow$  She neither likes chocolate nor ice cream.

B = But  $\Rightarrow$  I wanted to go to the party but I had to work.

O = Or  $\Rightarrow$  Do you want pizza or pasta for dinner?

Y = Yet  $\Rightarrow$  She studied hard yet she didn't perform well on the test.

S = So  $\Rightarrow$  It was raining so I stayed indoors.

#### 3. Complex Sentence

Complex sentence is a sentence that contains a single main clause (main sentence) and one or more dependent clause (subordinate clause – the clause that depends on the main clause), which between them are connected with the use of “relative pronoun” or a relative pronoun: who, whom, which, that, and whose. For example: First, When he handed in his homework, he forgot to give the teacher the last page. Second, The teacher returned the homework after she noticed the error.

Usually, the clauses can be in any order. However, the punctuation is different. For instance, comma rule. In a complex sentence, when the dependent clause comes first, separate the clauses with a comma. When the independent clause comes first, do not separate them.

#### 4. Compound-Complex Sentence

According to Grammarian Frank (1972:223), that a compound complex sentence contains two or more independent clause and one or more dependent clause. For example: The man stole the jewelry (dependent clause)and he hid it in his home (independent clause)until he could safely get out of town (independent clause).

Main Clause + Coordinating Conjunction + Main Caluse
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We can also say that compound-complex sentence is the combination between compound sentence and complex sentence with one or more dependent clauses. For example, first, I wanted to travel after I graduated from college, however, I had to go to work immediately. Second, I wanted to travel after I graduated from college, but I had to go work immediately.

#### **Jakarta Post**

The Jakarta Post is an English-language newspaper in Indonesia. The Jakarta Post also has an online edition that contains news from the newspaper and other news. The daily's target audience is foreigners and educated Indonesians, although the number of middle-class Indonesian readers is also increasing. The Jakarta Post is aimed at Indonesian businesspeople, educated Indonesians, and foreigners. It is known as a training ground for local and international journalists and has won numerous awards.

#### **RESEARCH DESAIN**

According to Ary (2010 : 426) 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 descriptive method applied because the research describes what sentence types used in "The News Jakarta Post".

#### **Data and Data Source**

This research takes data in the form of news in the Jakarta Post. The data source comes from the website <https://www.thejakartapost.com/> which was accessed in March 2025.

#### **Data Collection Procedure**

The data collection procedure is to search for data from the website and the data is sourced from the website

Sentence Type	Total	Frequency
Simple Sentence (S.S)	77	31,3 %
Complex Sentence (Cx.S)	93	37,8 %
Compound Sentence (Cd.S)	39	15,9 %
Compound Complex Sentence (Cd.Cx.S)	37	15 %
Total all sentence	246	100 %

<https://www.thejakartapost.com/>.

Here researcher found a lot of news on the website. It was done in March 2025.

#### **Coding**

To make the data effective, the researches abbreviated some technical term to be a code, sign, or mark. The following lists are the code used analyzing the sentence and phrase types.

Table 1. Coding

S.S	Simple Sentece
Cd.S	Compound Sentence
Cx.S	Complex Sentence
Cd.Cx.S	Compound Complex Sentence

#### **Data Analysis Procedure**

After the data was collected, the first thing the author did was analyze the data based on the number of sentence types, sentence types, and sentence types that often appear in news in the Jakarta Post. Next, add up the data based on single sentences, compound sentences, complex sentences, compound-complex sentences. Then take the percentage of data taken from the sum of the sentence type forms. To make it easier for the author to collect data, a frequency distribution table is used. The percentage will be calculated using the following formula:

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

Notes

P : Number of sentence types in percentage

F : Frequency

N : Number of Samples

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this research, news is analyzed by paying attention to the function and type of sentence contained in the sentence. There are four types of sentences analyzed, they are: simple sentences, complex sentences, compound sentences, compound-complex sentences. From table 4.1 to 4.5 about analysis type of sentences in The News Jakarta Post about culture and technology, the totals of sentence use are 246 sentences. The type of sentence used include all type of sentence, simple, complex, compound, compound-complex.

In the Jakarta Post news which discusses culture and technology, the frequency of use of sentence types is dominated by complex sentences followed by simple sentences. With the number of each type of sentence that is seventy-seven simple sentences, ninety-three complex sentences, thirty-nine compound sentences, thirty-seven compound-complex sentences. Meanwhile, the percentage of single sentences was 31.3%, complex sentences 37.8%, compound sentences 15.9%, and compound-complex sentences 15%.

## CONCLUSION

Having analyzed the data as stated in the previous chapter of this study, the researcher makes some conclusions based on the findings and the discussions as follows:

The data were classified into 4 types in sentence types. From 246 data which are taken by the researcher, 77 (31,1%) data belong to simple sentence, 93 (37,8%) data belong to Complex Sentence, 39 (15,9%) data belong to Compound Sentence, 37 (15%) belongs to Compound Complex Sentence.

The dominant types of sentences of this The News Jakarta Post is Complex Sentence.

Sentence type can be applied by teachers in teaching grammar. Teachers can use examples of news in the Jakarta Post to teach students how to understand each sentence in grammar learning and also to know the culture and technology in the news. Teachers can teach students to use types of sentences in grammar learning. Students can make sentences if they can understand the sentence structure correctly.

## SUGGESTIONS

Based on the conclusion above, the researcher proposes the suggestions as follows:

### 1. Teacher

This study can be useful to them for teaching sentence types, especially for English grammar. Most students have difficulty in distinguishing sentence types. Since they have not mastered a basic knowledge of grammar, then this is expected. Therefore, teachers are also advised to specially attend to students' problems when composing sentence types so that they can improve what they are able to do as well as optimally master sentence types.

### 2. Students

By understanding the concept about sentence types, the researcher hopes that students can understand English grammar especially sentence types that students must first understand simple sentences because it is the base type.

### 3. Researcher

This study provides a guideline hopefully. Then other researchers are able to analyze types of the sentences in the Jakarta Post news.

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