

Sentence Analysis In Syntax

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Abstrak

Sintaks adalah cabang linguistik penting yang berfokus pada analisis struktur tata bahasa dalam kalimat. Ini membahas aspek inti sintaksis, termasuk struktur dasar kalimat, hubungan antara konstituen, hierarki dan urutan, dan transformasi tata bahasa. Pemahaman yang mendalam terhadap struktur gramatikal dalam bahasa merupakan landasan utama dalam memahami bagaimana pesan dan makna disusun dalam bahasa manusia. Sintaks tidak hanya mempunyai dampak dalam konteks teoretis, namun juga memiliki penerapan praktis yang luas, termasuk dalam pengajaran bahasa, pemrosesan bahasa alami, pengembangan teknologi terkait bahasa seperti terjemahan mesin, dan komunikasi lintas budaya. Dengan pemahaman sintaksis yang kuat, kita dapat lebih memahami kompleksitas bahasa manusia dan cara bahasa memengaruhi cara kita berkomunikasi dan berinteraksi. Jurnal ini merinci peran sintaksis dalam pemahaman bahasa, menjelaskan konsep-konsep penting dalam sintaksis, dan merinci implikasi praktis dari pemahaman tersebut dalam berbagai konteks kehidupan sehari-hari.

Kata kunci: *Analisis, Kalimat, Sintaks*

Abstract

Syntax is an important branch of linguistics that focuses on analyzing grammatical structures in sentences. It addresses core aspects of syntax, including the basic structure of sentences, the relationship between constituents, hierarchy and order, and grammatical transformations. A deep understanding of grammatical structure in language is a major foundation in understanding the way messages and meanings are structured in human language. Syntax not only has an impact in a theoretical context, but also has wide practical applications, including in language teaching, natural language processing, the development of language-related technologies such as machine translation, and cross-cultural communication. With a strong understanding of syntax, we can better understand the complexity of human language and the way language affects how we communicate and interact. This journal details the role of syntax in language understanding, explains important concepts in syntax, and details the practical implications of such understanding in various contexts of everyday life.

Keywords : *Analysis, Sentence, Syntax*

INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the most fundamental elements in human life, enabling communication and expression of ideas (Piliang, 2004). The ability to produce and understand language sentences relies heavily on syntax, a branch of linguistics that studies

the way words and phrases are arranged in sentences to form coherent meanings. Syntax is an important foundation in the understanding and analysis of language, and is a subject of deep research in linguistics (Tardini and Sulistyawati, 2019). In the history of linguistics, the study of syntax has played a very significant role in unraveling the complexities of human language structure. Syntax not only helps in understanding how language works, but also helps in analyzing and extracting meaning from texts, translating foreign languages, developing natural language processing technologies, and many other language-related applications (The development of syntactic theory has resulted in various approaches and theoretical frameworks, such as transformational theory by Noam Chomsky, dependency theory by Lucien Tesnière, and generative theory by its successor generations). As a basic concept, syntax includes an understanding of phrases, constituents, and grammatical structures that define the way words and phrases combine to form sentences. It is of paramount importance in identifying structure and meaning in a text.

This journal aims to explain and analyze important aspects of syntax, particularly with regard to sentence analysis in language. With a deeper understanding of syntactic structure, we can better parse sentences and texts, identify grammatical relations, and understand the meaning contained in language used in everyday communication. The analysis of phrases, constituents in sentences, and grammatical structures makes it possible to understand how language is used to convey complex and diverse messages. This knowledge can be applied in a variety of contexts, including language teaching, natural language processing, text analysis, and translation. Research and understanding of syntax is an important step in exploring the meaning, role and complexity of language in human interaction and its use in various forms of communication.

METHOD

The research method used is qualitative research. This research is classified as library research, namely library research in collecting data through analyzing books, journals that lead or relate and have a relationship in supporting this research. The author's data collection technique uses the documentation method, which is to study and search for data in the form of records, documents, transcripts, books, magazines, and so on. This method is used to obtain the necessary data in answering a question that is sought (Sari, et.al., 2022). Mirshad suggested that in library research, we can use the Miles and Huberman data analysis model in data analysis techniques. There are 2 stages in this data analysis model, as follows (Sari, Milya, and Asmendri, 2020). Analysis during data collection, this is intended to further obtain information or the core of the focus of the research to be carried out through the sources that have been collected. After collecting the required data, then conduct data analysis of all the data that has been collected. This analysis is carried out to examine the data related to what is being studied and can answer the problems studied in the research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Syntax is the branch of linguistics that studies the rules and structures that govern the arrangement of words, phrases, and sentences in a language. It involves understanding the way the elements of language are arranged to form coherent and communicative meaning. Syntax is key to understanding how language works and how we structure messages in verbal communication (Khairah and Ridwan, 2022).

A phrase is a syntactic unit consisting of one or more words that form a grammatical unit. Phrases often consist of nouns, verbs, adjectives, or adverbs along with their modifiers. Phrases are a basic component in sentence formation and help in conveying richer meaning. Examples of phrases include "big house," "ran fast," and "with a sweet smile."

Constituents in syntax are the smallest syntactic units that can be moved or replaced in a sentence without disrupting the meaningfulness of the sentence. Constituents can be single words or phrases, and play an important role in understanding sentence structure. For example, in the sentence "The boy read the book," "the boy" and "the book" are identifiable constituents as they can be substituted in the sentence, for example to "He read the book."

Grammatical structure refers to the way words, phrases, and other constituents are arranged in a sentence to form correct grammatical relationships. This includes the hierarchy and order of constituents in the sentence, as well as the grammatical rules that govern the relationships between words.

Grammatical structure allows sentences to have coherent and comprehensible meaning. Examples of grammatical structures include the use of subjects, predicates, objects, and modifiers in language sentences (Hassan, et.al., 2006).

The development of syntax theory is very dynamic and has evolved over the centuries, especially in the 20th century onwards. In the beginning, the study of syntax was based on a grammatical tradition that specified syntactical rules for a particular language. This emphasis on grammatical norms viewed language as a static entity that had to be kept pure. The 20th century saw the emergence of structuralist grammar which focused attention on sentence structure and the syntactic relationships between constituents. Ferdinand de Saussure and Leonard Bloomfield were the main figures in this movement. In the 1950s, Noam Chomsky introduced transformational theory which radically changed the view of syntax. This theory depicts language as a layered system involving different levels of syntactic transformation. Concepts such as generative grammar types and surface structure defined syntax in a new and revolutionary way. Chomskyan theory forms the basis of many generative grammar types which suggest that sentences in a language are generated by certain generative rules. Theories such as Transformational-Generative Grammar and Government and Binding Theory are examples of these approaches. This theory, first proposed by Lucien Tesnière, emphasizes dependency relations between words in a sentence rather than structural hierarchy. Tesnière and the next generation (such as Tesak and E. Klima) have developed this theory further. A theory of syntax introduced by Noam Chomsky in the late 20th century. Minimalist Program is an approach to syntax that seeks the most basic syntactic principles necessary to produce human language. It seeks to simplify syntactic theory and reduce the number of syntactic constructions. This approach emphasizes the role of comprehension and cognitive processes in syntax, considering how humans process language in their thinking. It involves concepts such as "actants" and "constructions" in syntax. With advances in natural language processing and artificial intelligence, computational syntax has become more important. It involves the use of algorithms and computation for the analysis of human language and the creation of syntactic models that can be used in technological applications (Gani, 2019).

These developments show how syntax as a branch of linguistics is constantly changing and evolving. These theories seek to explain how language works, from the basic rules that produce sentences to understanding the cognitive processes that underlie language production and comprehension. Over time, developments in syntax have continued to influence various aspects of linguistics and practical applications, such as language teaching, natural language processing and machine translation.

Transformational Theory is one of the syntax theories developed by Noam Chomsky in the 1950s. This theory focuses on the transformation or change of structure in sentences to produce various sentences in language. Chomsky views that language has a basic structure or "surface structure" that can be changed through transformation into a "deep structure" that describes the core meaning. This theory influenced much subsequent syntax research and has been the basis for many theoretical frameworks in syntax. Dependency Theory is an approach to syntax that focuses on the grammatical relationships between words in a sentence. It posits that each word in a sentence depends on another word in the sentence, expressed in the form of dependency links. Dependency Theory regards syntactic structure as a network of dependency links between words rather than a rigid hierarchy. A number of scholars, such as Lucien Tesnière, John Tesak, and E. Klima, have contributed to the development of dependency theory. Generative Theory, particularly in the context of syntax, is a theory that assumes that language is the product of generative rules that produce valid sentences in a given language. Noam Chomsky also played an important role in the development of this generative theory. Generative theory posits that there is a basic

structure in language that can be decomposed into various sentences that conform to generative rules. This allows language to be understood as a structured and organized system.

A phrase is a syntactic unit in language consisting of one or more words that form a grammatical unit. Phrases are an important component in sentence formation and help in conveying a more complete meaning. Phrases are made up of grammatically related words, and usually consist of nouns, verbs, adjectives, or adverbs along with their modifiers. A noun phrase consists of a noun as the head of the phrase which can be accompanied by modifiers such as adjectives, pronouns, or prepositional phrases. Noun phrases are used to refer to people, places, things, or concepts. Examples of noun phrases: "the red car," "the boy," "at the playground." A verb phrase has a verb as the core of the phrase, which can be accompanied by modifiers such as adverbs, objects, or prepositional phrases. Verb phrases are used to describe actions or events that occur. Examples of verb phrases: "ran quickly," "demolished the house," "is eating dinner." Adjective phrases have an adjective as the core of the phrase that is used to describe or qualify the noun in the sentence. Adjective phrases can come before or after the noun they are approximating. Examples of adjective phrases: "very pretty," "very smart," "very big." An adverbial phrase has an adverb as the core of the phrase, which provides additional information about a verb, adjective, or other phrase in the sentence. Adverbial phrases are used to provide information about how, when, where, or why an action happened. Examples of adverbial phrases: "quickly," "in the park," "therefore." (Mahajani, et.al., 2021)

such as adjectives, pronouns, prepositional phrases, or related clauses. Examples of NPs: "a great writer," "your book," "under the table." Verb Phrase has a verb as the core of the phrase. VPs are used to describe actions or events in the sentence. VPs can be accompanied by an object, adverb, or a related clause. Examples of VPs: "ate pizza," "wrote a long novel," "vigorously." An Adjective Phrase has an adjective as the core of the phrase that provides a description or qualification of the noun in the sentence. AdjP can be accompanied by an adverb or a related clause. Examples of AdjP: "very pretty," "quite tall," "very complicated." An Adverb Phrase has an adverb as the core of the phrase that provides additional information about the verb, adjective, or other phrase in the sentence. AdvPs can be accompanied by other adverbial modifiers, such as "quickly," "very carefully," "over there."

This understanding of phrase structure is important in syntactic analysis because these phrases are the basic components in the formation of more complex sentences. Each type of phrase has a different role in the sentence and helps in conveying richer and more nuanced meanings in the language.

A constituent in the context of syntax is the smallest syntactic unit in a sentence that can be moved or replaced without disrupting the meaning of the sentence. The main constituent in a sentence is the nucleus that carries the main meaning of the sentence. For example, in the sentence "The boy read the book," the main constituents are "The boy" and "the book." You can move or replace these constituents without destroying the meaning of the sentence. For example, "He read the book" has the same meaning

The head constituent is the nucleus or core of the sentence that provides the main meaning. In a nominal sentence, the head constituent is a noun. In a verbal sentence, the head constituent is a verb. Modifiers are constituents that add additional information or change the meaning of the head constituent. Modifiers can be adjectives, adverbs, prepositional phrases, or related clauses. Modifiers help to specify and enrich the meaning of the head constituent. Example: In the sentence "The fast-running red car," "car" is the head constituent, while "red" and "fast-running" are modifiers that provide additional description. Nominal constituents are constituents in a sentence that focus on a noun or what is known as a "noun phrase." Nominal constituents often refer to people, places, or things. Verbal constituents are verb-focused constituents or "verb phrases." These constituents describe actions or events in the sentence. Examples of nominal constituents: "The child" in the sentence "The child is happy." Examples of verbal constituents: "Eating pizza" in the sentence "He is eating pizza."

The grammatical structure in a sentence is central to the understanding of syntax and linguistics, covering important aspects of the way words and other constituents are arranged in sentences with the aim of conveying a clear and coherent meaning. The basic structure of a sentence is the main cornerstone in syntactic analysis. It includes core elements such as subject, predicate, object, and modifiers. In a sentence, the subject is the component that determines who or what is performing the action (predicate), and the object is what the action is about. Modifiers, such as adverbs or prepositional phrases, provide additional information that details the sentence. For example, in the sentence "The girl was playing in a beautiful park," the basic structure of the sentence involves a subject ("The girl"), a predicate ("was playing"), and an object ("in a beautiful park").

The importance of the relationship between constituents in a sentence becomes an important factor in syntactic analysis. Subjects must correspond to predicates and nouns or adjectives must interact in terms of grammatical relationships. In language, verbs influence the selection of subjects and objects, while adjectives provide relevant descriptions. For example, the subject ("The girl") in a sentence must match the predicate ("is playing") for the sentence to have a correct meaning.

The hierarchy and order of constituents in a sentence determine the way they are organized in the sentence. It deals with the order of words in the sentence and the role of each constituent in sentence formation. Different languages have different grammatical rules, which leads to variations in the order of constituents. This also affects the way a message is conveyed in a particular language.

Grammatical transformation is a syntactical process that changes the structure or arrangement of constituents in a sentence to produce a different meaning or adhere to certain grammatical rules. It allows the language to convey more diverse meanings or follow more complex syntactic structures. These transformations reflect the flexibility of language in embracing structural variation. With a deep understanding of grammatical structure, it is possible to better parse sentences and texts and identify complex grammatical relations in human language. This is not only key in linguistic analysis, but also in language teaching, natural language processing, machine translation model development, and many other aspects related to language and human communication.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In syntax, understanding the grammatical structure in a sentence plays a key role in analyzing language. The basic structure of a sentence, the relationship between constituents, hierarchy and order, and grammatical transformations are the elements that form the basis of syntax. A deep understanding of how words, phrases and other constituents are arranged in a sentence helps us gain a better understanding of the meaning of language and how messages are effectively conveyed. Over time, the development of syntax theory has influenced various aspects of linguistics and practical applications, including in language teaching, natural language processing, and machine translation. By exploring these aspects, it is possible to decipher, analyze and understand human language in greater depth and explore the flexibility and complexity that exists in language use.

Although the author wants perfection in the preparation of this journal, in reality there are still many shortcomings that we need to correct. This is due to the author's lack of knowledge. Therefore, criticism and suggestions built from readers are highly expected as evaluation material for the future.

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