Analysis of Linguistic Structure in Student Speech Texts: Syntactic Study

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ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze the syntactic structure in the speech texts of Muria Kudus University PGSD students. The approach used is a descriptive qualitative approach so that primary data is obtained in the form of third semester student speech texts which are analyzed based on the SPOKPel structure (Subject, Predicate, Object, Information, Complement). This research was conducted at Muria Kudus University with the subjects being 3rd semester PGSD students. The research results show that complex sentences are more dominantly used than simplex sentences. This reflects students' ability to convey deeper and more formal meaning in their speech. This research emphasizes the importance of mastering syntax to increase the clarity and attractiveness of message delivery. It is hoped that the research conducted can contribute to the development of Indonesian language learning strategies, especially in the aspects of writing and delivering effective speeches.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis struktur sintaksis dalam teks pidato mahasiswa PGSD Universitas Muria Kudus. Pendekatan yang digunakan adalah pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif sehingga didapatkan data primer berupa teks pidato mahasiswa semester 3 yang dianalisis berdasarkan struktur SPOKPel (Subjek, Predikat, Objek, Keterangan, Pelengkap). Penelitian ini dilakukan di Universitas Muria Kudus dengan subjek mahasiswa semester 3 PGSD. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kalimat kompleks lebih dominan digunakan dibandingkan kalimat simpleks. Hal ini mencerminkan kemampuan mahasiswa dalam menyampaikan makna yang lebih mendalam dan formal dalam pidato mereka. Penelitian ini menegaskan pentingnya penguasaan sintaksis untuk meningkatkan kejelasan dan daya tarik penyampaian pesan. Diharapkan penelitian yang dilakukan dapat memberikan kontribusi dalam pengembangan strategi pembelajaran bahasa Indonesia, khususnya dalam aspek penulisan dan penyampaian pidato yang efektif.

Kata Kunci: Sintaksis; Teks Pidato; Struktur Kalimat.

Introduction

Speech text is a form of pragmatic communication that requires sentence structure effective at conveying ideas clearly and persuasively. Communication in process speech is more one-way. This means that it is only dominated by one person, namely speaker (Lubis, 2018). Speeches are generally used in various formal settings, such as speech competitions, organizational activities, and academic events.

The speech text has its own meaning and purpose in its delivery. For meaning can be conveyed to the listener clearly, so the sentence structure is used in a speech text at least consists of a subject and a predicate. As for syntactic patterns which is often used in Indonesian is SPOKPel (Subject, Predicate, Object, Information, and Complementary). Syntax is a branch of linguistics that discusses structure and the relationship between elements in a sentence. This pattern reflects standard grammar and considered a basic structure that is easy to understand.

Based on the results of initial observations of the speech texts of PGSD students at existing universities in Kudus shows variations in syntactic structure that do not always follow the SPOKPel pattern standardly, for example the use of inversion. Inversion is a change in the order of parts sentence, namely reversing the order of words in a sentence in a position where they are not usually in that position. You can have the predicate in front of the subject, or the information at the beginning sentences (Abdussalam et al., 2024). This phenomenon can affect the clarity of the message conveyed and the effectiveness of a speech in attracting the audience's attention.

Based on previous research, namely the first one entitled "Analisis Kesalahan Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa Pidato Pejabat Pemerintahan Berkaitan dengan Pandemi Covid-19" (Aeni & F, 2021) this research focuses on word choice errors and language style in the speeches of government officials. This research shows that error Diction can influence the audience's understanding of the message to be conveyed and discusses more about the meaning and style of language used in political speeches. Study the second is entitled "Analisis Sintaksis Kisah Inspiratif pada Buku Pendidikan Agama Islam Kelas 10 Kurikulum Merdeka" (Dewi et al., 2023) which examines the use of syntactic structures in Islamic religious education texts, by highlighting complex clause and sentence patterns used to convey moral values.

This research focuses on analyzing the sentence structures used in student speech essays, by identifying sentence elements from the essay student speech. This research is also to increase deeper understanding regarding students' ability to compose effective sentences in accordance with the rules good and correct Indonesian, especially in the context of speech.

Method

This type of research is descriptive qualitative research in the form of words written or spoken words from people and observable behavior (Septia, 2017). This method used to describe research objects in more detail, clarity and depth. This research utilizes a descriptive method that involves a data analysis process, with narrative-based qualitative approach. Narrative (narration) is a research method in in the social sciences. The essence of this method is the ability to understand identity and a person's world view by referring to the stories (narratives) he listens to or say it in their daily activities (Darmanita & Yusri, 2020).

This research was conducted based on speech texts made by program students Primary School Teacher Education Study at Muria Kudus University. Data used in this research consists of two types, namely main data (primary) and supporting data (secondary). Primary data is in the form of text of student speeches, while secondary data is in the form of theory syntactic analysis in the form of functions, categories and roles (Pradestania et al., 2022). The data source in this research is speech text produced by 3rd semester students a total of 10 speech texts were analyzed, each of which was the result of a student's composition as part of their General Linguistics course assignment. The entire text of the speech produced by students in this lecture are used as research objects. Study focused on analyzing the syntactic structure of

SPOKPel (Subject, Predicate, Object, Information, and Complementary) used in preparing the text of the speech.

This research analyzes the structure of SPOKPel (Subject, Predicate, Object, Information and Complementary) using data collection techniques adapted to the data source or through direct observation. The data collected is in the form of speech texts students (written assignment), namely a speech essay given as an assignment in the Linguistics course. The texts were analyzed to identify the structure of SPOKPel in every sentence. This technique allows researchers to obtain authentic and authentic data relevant to support sentence structure analysis. The analysis process is carried out using analysis method which includes the stages of data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and draw a conclusion.

Data collection was carried out using recording and note-taking techniques. The data obtained was analyzed using the agih method. The data that has been collected is analyzed using the agih method. The agih method is a method whose determining tool is part of the language being studied (Junawaroh, 2015). The distribution method can be carried out using the technique for direct elements. The technique for direct elements is a data analysis technique by dividing a construction into several parts that directly form the construction referred to (Khoirunniyah et al., 2023).

Data validity is carried out to ensure research meets standards scientific research. In qualitative research, data must go through a testing process to ensure its validity so that it is suitable for use as part of scientific research. In this research, the validity of the data was obtained through the theoretical triangulation method. Triangulation theory can increase the depth of understanding of theoretical science in depth results of data analysis that has been obtained (Susanto et al., 2023).

Results and Discussion

A sentence is a linguistic form consisting of components of words, phrases or clauses. The subject is the most important part of the sentence structure that shows the perpetrator or something that is the subject of discussion. Subject is a grammatical element begins a sentence and provides key information about who or what is doing an activity or is in a particular condition. In Indonesian, the subject can be a noun, a noun phrase, or a clause that describes the main actor in a statement. The subject position is usually located at the beginning of the sentence, but it is not it is possible that it could be in another position depending on the structure of the sentence used, but still has a central role in determining the meaning and focus of the sentence. The subject is the part explained by the predicate. The subject can be known by asking questions "What or Who is mentioned in the predicate".

A predicate is a sentence element that provides information or explains what the subject does or the circumstances experienced by the subject. A predicate is the main part of a sentence that contains main information about an activity, situation, or characteristic attached to the subject. In Indonesian sentence structure, the general predicate in the form of verbs, adjectives, or verbal phrases that describe actions, events, or circumstances. Predicates have an important function in enlivening sentences, providing dynamics and clear meaning to the subject matter, as well as determining the type and structure of the sentence itself. The predicate is the part of the sentence that explains subject. The predicate can be determined by asking "what is the subject doing, how much, where, etc. " (Farid, 2016).

A object is a sentence element that receives action from the subject in a transitive sentence. An object is a complement that indicates the target or direct recipient of an activity carried out by the subject. In Indonesian, objects are usually located after the predicate and before the description, and are generally nouns or noun phrases that receive direct influence from the predicate. Not all sentences have objects, only transitive sentences require objects to complete their meaning. Objects help clarify and refine the information conveyed in the sentence, providing a concrete picture of what or who is subject to the action. Objects are written after the predicate. Objects are elements that can be written or not in a sentence. However, in a

transitive sentence, objects must be written. Objects can be words or noun phrases. Simply put, objects can be interpreted as something that is subject to action by the subject. Objects are usually written with a capital letter o (O) (Deasy Supartini et al., 2023).

Adverbs are additional elements in a sentence that provide additional information, context, or further explanation about the subject, predicate, or the entire sentence. It can explain the time, place, manner, reason, or certain conditions that enrich the meaning of the sentence. In the structure of the Indonesian language, adverbs can be words, phrases, or clauses that are usually located at the end of the sentence, but it is possible to be in other positions. Adverbs play an important role in providing additional dimensions to sentences, helping readers or listeners understand the broader context of the information conveyed. Adverbs are defined as elements of a sentence that provide additional information about the time and place experienced by the interlocutor (Kusumaningrum et al., 2023).

Complements are sentence elements that function to enhance the meaning of the predicate or object, providing additional information that is mandatory in a particular sentence structure. Unlike optional information, complements are an integral part that must be present to make a sentence complete and meaningful. In Indonesian, complements can be words, phrases, or clauses that grammatically occupy a certain position in a sentence, usually after the object or predicate. Complements help explain or clarify the meaning of the predicate in more depth, providing additional information that is essential to understanding the overall meaning of the sentence. Complements cannot be changed into subjects in passive sentences. The characteristics of complements are, (1) can be filled by verbs or adjectives; (2) are behind the predicate and preceded by a preposition or preposition; (3) cannot be used as a passive form; and (4) cannot be a subject. Complements are used to provide information from previous words (Imaroh et al., 2023).

Speech is a type of discourse consisting of several sentences, while the sentences themselves contain several elements as we will analyze from the speech-making data of PGSD Semester 3 Students of Muria Kudus University. The analysis we obtained is as follows:

Data 1
Especially to my parents who always give prayers, encouragement, and endless sacrifices. I feel very touched and proud to be able to stand here as a representative of the best graduates. This award is not solely the result of my own hard work, but also thanks to the support and prayers of all parties mentioned.
Description:
    a. Especially to <u>my parents</u> who <u>always give prayers,</u> <u>and endless sacrifices.</u>
                              S   O   K

    b. <u>I</u> <u>feel very touched and pround</u> to <u>be able to stand here as a repsentative of the best</u>
      S   P   Pel
      <u>graduates.</u>

    c. <u>This award</u> <u>is not solely the result of my own hard work,</u> but also thanks to the
         S   P
      <u>support and prayers of all the parties mentioned.</u>
            K

Sentence (a) in data 1 describes the speaker's deep appreciation for those who have provided support, with additional information in the form of prayers, enthusiasm, and unlimited sacrifice. This information functions as an expanding element that clarifies the meaning contained in the sentence (Hanana Muliana & Muhammad Dahlan, 2021). Sentence (b) in data 1 expresses pride and emotion for the achievement of becoming the best graduate representative. Sentence (c) in data 1 emphasizes that the award obtained is

the result of joint efforts. The SPOKPel structure used in the sentence shows a formal pattern and reinforces the emotional and inspiring message.

Data 2

First of all, let us offer thanks to the presence of Almighty God, whose blessings we can gather this afternoon in good health and full of happiness. This is the moment we have been waiting for together, a milestone that marks the end of our journey as students.

Description:

    a. First of all, let <u>us</u> <u>offer</u> <u>thanks to the presence</u> <u>of Almighty God,</u> whose blessings we
                        S   P   O   Pel
        can gather <u>this afternoon in good health and full of happiness</u>
                                    K

    b. <u>This</u> <u>is</u> <u>the moment we have been waiting for together,</u> <u>a milestone that marks the</u>
        S P   Pel   K
        <u>end of our journey as students.</u>

Sentence (a) in data 2 begins with an invitation to express gratitude to God Almighty, then continues with an explanation of the atmosphere of happiness felt. Sentence (b) in data 2 describes a shared moment as the peak of the journey in the world of education. The SPOK structure used gives a formal impression, reflects enthusiasm, gratitude, and hope for the future, in line with the formal rhetorical speech style. Each word or phrase in the sentence is interrelated, forming a unity of meaning that supports each other in conveying the message of the speech. In general, phrases are formed from a combination of words (Pramesti et al., 2023) so that they produce a complete meaning and support the style of speech delivery.

Data 3

Today is a precious moment for all of us. Never be afraid to dream big and innovate. Finally, from me more or less, I apologize, thank you.

Description:

    a. <u>Today</u> <u>is a precious moment</u> <u>for all of us.</u>
          S   P   K
    b. <u>Never</u> <u>be afraid</u> <u>to dream big and innovate.</u>
        K   P   Pel
    c. <u>Finally, from me more or less,</u> <u>I apologize,</u> thank you.
                    K   P

Sentence (a) in data 3 reflects motivation and moral messages for the audience. Sentence (b) in data 3 describes a special moment, where the speaker delivers a message to dare to dream big and innovate. Sentence (c) in data 3 contains expressions of gratitude and apology. A clear and meaningful sentence structure like this greatly supports the purpose of the speech as a means of inspiration and reflection. The speech delivered must be based on facts and convincing, without a contrived impression (Nugroho, 2018).

Data 4

I feel honored and grateful to be given the opportunity to deliver remarks on behalf of the best graduates .

Description:

    a. <u>I</u> <u>feel honored and grateful</u> <u>to be given the opportunity to deliver</u> <u>remarks on behalf</u>
        S   P   O
        <u>of the best graduates.</u>

K

Sentence (a) in data 4 shows the speaker's expression of gratitude for the opportunity to deliver remarks as a representative of the best graduates. The speaker also emphasizes that the degree obtained is not only the result of personal hard work. The sentence structure is well organized, combining expressions of gratitude and appreciation that are appropriate to the context of a formal speech. Mastery of sentence structures and patterns is very important in communication, because with good mastery of the sentence structure of Subject, Predicate, Object, and Remarks, both orally and in writing, sentences will become more systematic and easily understood by others (Dwitayanti & Wirahyuni, 2024). This ability supports speakers in conveying messages clearly and effectively..

Data 5
This farewell is certainly not the end of everything. In fact, this farewell is the beginning of our journey to continue our steps into the real world.
Description:
  a. This farewell is certainly not the end of everything.
        　S　　　　　　　P　　O
  b. In fact, this farewell is the beginning of our journey to continue our steps into the
        　　　　　S　　　P　　　　O　　　　　　　　　　　　K
      real world.

Data 5 contains a discussion about the message of optimism dominating this text, which begins with the statement that separation is not the end. Separation is seen as the beginning of a new journey to achieve dreams and face the real world. The delivery uses a clear and effective SPOK structure to convey an inspirational message to the audience. The important thing that we need to know and apply in composing sentence is about the units of form that will fill S, P, O, and K (Setiawan et al., 2024).

Data 6
We also get a lot of journeys about the true meaning of life, such as the many tests, obstacles, and all the complaints in every journey that we go through. With the addition of titles, I am very grateful to all who have encouraged me to be like this. Hopefully in the future we will all get happy news.
Description:
  a. We also get a lot of journeys about the true meaning of life, such as the many tests,
      S　　P　　　O
      obstacles, and all the complaints in every journey that we go through.
        　　　　Pel

  b. With the addition of titles, I am very grateful to all who have encouraged me to be
        　　　　K　　　　　　S　　P　　　　　　　　　O
      like this.

  c. Hopefully in the future we will all get happy news.
        　　　K　　　　　S　　P　　　O

Sentence (a) in data 6 shows the subject's actions that reflect achievements in life experiences. The subject's function is categorized as a clause and has a role as an actor (Dzuhrisa & Lisnawati, 2024). Objects that refer to the journey to understand the meaning of life, as well as complements that detail various challenges such as tests and obstacles.

Through this sentence, it conveys the meaning of collective struggle in a descriptive language. Sentence (b) in data 6 reflects the subject's gratitude for his academic achievements, with the predicate "thankful" followed by information about the parties who provide support. This sentence creates a personal and inspiring appreciation. Sentence (c) in data 6 represents the hopes of the collective subject, with a predicate indicating a desire for the future and information referring to a positive goal, namely getting happy news. This analysis reflects the use of formal language that combines narratives of struggle, gratitude, and hope in speech.

Data 7
I learned that perseverance, hard work, and determination in praying are my keys to success. I would like to thank all parties who have supported me. Hopefully we can all continue to contribute and bring better changes to the nation and country.
Description:
   a. I learned that perseverance, hard work, and determination in praying are my keys
      S   P   Pel
      to success.
         K
   b. I would like to thank all parties who have supported me.
      S   P   O   K
   c. Hopefully we can all continue to contribute and bring better changes to the nation
                   S   P   O
      and country.
         K

Sentence (a) in data 7 reflects the subject's reflection on the process of learning life values, with a complement explaining perseverance as the key to success. This sentence conveys a deep motivational meaning. Sentence (b) in data 7 is an expression of the subject's appreciation to the parties who provide support, complete with information explaining their significant role in the subject's achievement. This sentence strengthens the message of appreciation in the context of the speech. Sentence (c) in data 7 contains the collective subject's shared hopes, with a predicate describing positive activities and information referring to national contributions. This is in accordance with the function of the predicate which functions to describe or explain the activities/roles carried out by the subject (Taib, 2014). Overall, this analysis describes a well-structured inspirational message, allowing for the effective delivery of gratitude and motivation.

Data 8
I pronounce congratulate the graduates on this extraordinary achievement. May we all remain enthusiastic, remain humble, and continue to strive to realize our dreams.
Description:
   a. I pronounce congratulate the graduates on this extraordinary achievement.
      S   P   O   K
   b. May we all remain enthusiastic, remain humble, and continue to strive to realize our
             S   P   K
      dreams.

Sentence (a) in data 8 shows the action of the subject who gives congratulations, accompanied by information explaining to whom the greeting is addressed and the reason for the greeting. This sentence emphasizes appreciation for the audience's achievements. Sentence (b) in data 8 conveys collective hope with a predicate that includes a series of positive activities, and information explaining the purpose of the hope, namely realizing a

shared dream. This analysis reflects the effective use of formal language in conveying appreciation and motivation in the context of a speech.

Data 9
I realize that this success is the beginning of a long journey. Lastly, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to all those who have supported me so far.
Description:
  a. I realize that this success is the beginning of a long journey.
     S   P   Pel
  b. Lastly, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to all those who have supported
          S   P   O   K
     me so far.

Sentence (a) in data 9 shows the subject's awareness of the meaning of the success he has achieved, with a complement that describes the achievement as an initial step towards a longer journey. Sentence (b) in data 9 expresses a deep sense of gratitude, accompanied by a description detailing the parties who have supported the subject so far. This analysis shows the subject's appreciation for the struggle process that has been gone through.

Data 10
My name is HR from the Elementary School Teacher Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education. Where, thank God, I became the best graduate this year.
Description:
  a. My name is HR from the Elementary School Teacher Education Study Program,
       S   P Pel   K
     Faculty of Teacher Training and Education.

  b. Where, thanks God, I became the best graduate this year.
                        S   P   Pel   K

Sentence (a) in data 10 introduces the subject's identity, with the description of the subject, the resulting sentence can maintain its structure (Dwi Pebrina et al., 2024), then the complement includes information about the educational institution it represents. This sentence clearly shows who is speaking in the speech. Sentence (b) in data 10 conveys the subject's pride in his academic achievements, with the complement emphasizing his status as the best graduate this year. This analysis illustrates how self-introduction and appreciation are conveyed in the context of a formal speech, while focusing on the success that has been achieved.

The data we collected through this research shows that there are some students who use simplex sentence structures and there are some who use complex sentence structures. Simplex sentences are sentences that consist of one clause or one independent clause. A simplex sentence is a single sentence that has a subject and a predicate (Mardiyanto et al., 2022). Meanwhile, complex sentences are sentences composed of two or more clauses. Complex sentences or also called compound sentences are sentences that have two or more clauses (Liando, 2022). In accordance with this theory, the data we found shows that those using simplex sentence structures are found in data 1a, 1c, 3a, 3c, 4a, 5a, 5b, 6b, 6c, 7b, 7c, 8a, 8b, 9b. Meanwhile, data that uses complex sentence structures is found in data 1b, 2a, 2b, 3b, 6a, 7a, 9a, 10a, 10b. The structures used by Muria Kudus University Semester 3 PGSD students show that complex sentence structures are used more often in their speech writing than simplex sentence structures.

Conclusion

The structures in sentences can be subjects, predicates, objects, descriptions, and complements which have their respective functions. The sentence structure most often used in the speech texts of 3rd semester PGSD students at Muria Kudus University is complex sentence structure. This reflects their ability to compose meaningful and formal sentences according to the context of the speech. The dominance of the use of complex structures over simplex emphasizes the importance of mastering syntax to increase the clarity and attractiveness of message delivery. It is hoped that this research can become a reference in improving the quality of Indonesian language learning, especially in training the ability to compose effective sentences in accordance with standard rules.

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