

ANALYSIS OF SENTENCE STRUCTURE BASED ON SYNTACTIC FUNCTIONS IN THE EDITORIAL TEXT "REDUCE SUGAR CONSUMPTION" AS INDONESIAN TEACHING MATERIAL

Sartika Uli Situmorang¹⁾, Juanta Sinaga²⁾, Sarma Panggabean³⁾

¹⁾²⁾³⁾ HKBP Nommensen University Medan

Email: sartika.situmorang@student.uhn.ac.id¹⁾, juanta.sinaga@student.uhn.ac.id²⁾,
sarmapanggabean@uhn.ac.id³⁾

Abstract

Syntax is one of the fields of linguistic study, helping to understand sentence structure and helping to learn Indonesian. Nevertheless, there is still little research that studies the analysis of syntactic functions in editorial texts and how to use them as teaching materials. The purpose of this study is to study the sentence structure in the editorial text entitled "Reduce Sugar Consumption" by considering its syntactic function, and also to determine its relevance as a teaching material in Indonesian. Content analysis methods and descriptive qualitative approaches were used in this study. The data collected from the editorial text, which is collected through the methods of documentation, reading, and notes, is then analyzed according to the syntactic function, which includes subjects, predicates, objects, complements, and captions. The results showed that various sentence patterns were used for each syntactic function, with the Subject–Predicate–Complement (S–P–Pel), Subject–Predicate–Description (S–P–K), and Predicate–Object (P–O) patterns being the most common patterns. The results show that editorial texts have a systematic sentence structure and can be used as Indonesian lessons for syntactic function materials and editorial texts in middle school/high school.

Keywords: *Syntactic Functions, Sentence Structure, Editorial Texts, Indonesian Language Teaching Materials.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Language is a means of communication. Language is also a means to convey, opinion, and argument to other parties (Mailani et al., 2022). Language is a useful communication tool for transmitting ideas, information, and feelings to others (Herniti, 2025). Language forms meaningful speech through rules that govern the relationship between linguistic units as a system.

Syntax is the science that studies the structure of sentences, or the rules that govern a sentence in a language (Gani & Arsyad, 2023). Syntax is a field of linguistics that investigates how languages interact with each other. Syntax studies how words are arranged into phrases, clauses, and sentences that correspond to grammar (Manik, 2023).

Syntax function analysis is an important part of syntactic studies because it discusses the places of the elements that make up a sentence, namely subjects, predicates, objects, complements, and adverbs (Sugiarti et al., 2024). To improve learners' language skills, particularly in reading, writing, and critically analyzing texts, understanding syntactic functions provides a theoretical basis for language structure and helps them understand the contextual application of sentence structure. Therefore, learning syntax must be taught through the use of everyday language.

Syntactic function analysis has been applied to various types of texts, both literary and non-literary, as shown by the development of research on syntax (Irmainsyah, 2024). Several studies have found that the sentence structure of Indonesian generally follows the Subject-

Predicate pattern, which is then equipped with elements of objects, complements, and descriptions according to communication needs.

The study found that in addition to identifying syntactic functions, syntactic analysis can uncover the linguistic characteristics of texts, allowing for a better understanding of the meaning and delivery of information. The results of the study show that syntax analysis is very important to explain how a sentence is grammatically constructed and how the relationships between syntax functions form a unity.

Previous studies have also shown that syntax function analysis has been used significantly in the field of education, especially to analyze various texts contained in textbooks. According to research (Fahrunnisa, 2023) regarding the functions, categories, and roles of syntax in historical texts in the book *Sejarah Indonesia Kurikulum Merdeka*, syntax analysis has the ability to provide a systematic explanation of sentence structure patterns. In addition, syntax analysis is an effective tool to help students understand the structure of language.

Syntax analysis develops in research that uses mass media as an object of study, in addition to being used in teaching materials. According to research conducted by (Putri et al., 2024) about the functions, categories, and roles of syntax in the *Jawa Pos* newspaper, journalistic language has an effective, logical, and dominated sentence structure so that information can be conveyed clearly to readers. The results support the idea that mass media texts can be used as a source of original data in language learning.

Although there have been significant advances in research on editorial text and syntax, there are still some elements that have not been sufficiently addressed. Many studies have focused solely on identifying syntactic functions, categories, and roles in different types of texts without attributing their findings to the development of teaching materials. In contrast, research on editorial texts examines text structure, argumentation patterns, or linguistic rules rather than analyzing sentence structure based on syntactic functions.

This condition shows that there is a research gap, namely there is still a limited research that integrates syntactic function analysis in editorial texts with its implementation as Indonesian teaching materials. In fact, editorial texts have argumentative characteristics that are rich in variations in sentence structure so that it is very relevant to be used as a syntactic learning medium as well as to train students' critical thinking skills on actual issues.

Based on these gaps, this study offers novelty in the form of sentence structure analysis based on syntactic functions in the editorial text "Reduce Sugar Consumption", which was published in response to public health problems. This study combines syntactic function analysis with the development of analysis results as an alternative to Indonesian teaching materials.

Previous research has focused more on the analysis of syntactic functions in historical texts, news, or linguistic rules of editorial texts. Therefore, this research not only helps to develop syntactic studies, but also produces learning materials that are more contextual, original, and in accordance with the text-based learning characteristics of the Independent Curriculum.

This study aims to (1) explain the sentence structure based on syntactic functions in the editorial article "Reduce Sugar Consumption", which includes subjects, predicates, objects, complements, and captions, and (2) explain how syntactic functions are used in the editorial text. The results of the research are expected to be used to teach Indonesian in high school/MA.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive type of research. (Sugiono, 2022) states that qualitative research, based on the philosophy of postpositivism, is a way to investigate subjects in a natural environment. This method uses the researcher as the main instrument, the data collection technique is used triangulation, data analysis is carried out inductively, and the results of the research emphasize meaning rather than generalization. Without changing the object of the research, this approach was chosen because the study aims to describe sentence structure based on syntactic functions in the editorial text "Reduce Sugar Consumption" in a comprehensive and systematic manner.

This study will investigate every sentence in the editorial text titled "Reduce Sugar Consumption". The focus of the research will be limited to the analysis of sentence structure based on syntactic functions which include subject (S), predicate (P), object (O), complement (Pel), and adverb (K).

The research will also consider the relevance of the results of the analysis as a teaching material for Indonesian language in middle school/high school (SMA/MA). The research will begin in June. Literature research, or literature research, is conducted by systematically collecting and analyzing documents rather than being tied to a specific location.

The primary source of data for the study was an editorial text entitled "Reduce Sugar Consumption". Secondary data sources are scientific journal articles, books on Indonesian syntax, and supporting documents related to the syntactic function and learning of Bahasa Indonesia.

The editorial text that is the object of the research is collected through documentation and reading-note techniques. In addition, the researcher reads the text carefully and repeatedly to gain an in-depth understanding of the content of the text. Furthermore, each sentence is identified, classified, and recorded based on the elements of the syntactic function, namely subject, predicate, object, complement, and adverb. To facilitate the analysis process, the identification results are compiled into a data classification table.

Researchers (human tools) are the main instruments in this study because they do all the processes of data collection, grouping, analysis, and interpretation directly. To support the accuracy of the analysis, tools such as data cards or syntax function analysis tables are used that contain data numbers, sentence citations, syntactic function identification, sentence patterns, and explanations of the analysis results.

The interactive analysis model proposed by Miles and Huberman has been used in data analysis techniques. The model includes four stages: data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawn. At the data collection stage, all sentences in the editorial text are collected to be used as research data. Furthermore, the data was reduced by selecting and grouping sentences according to the focus of the research, which is the sentence structure based on syntactic functions. Furthermore, in the final stage, the pattern of syntactic functions found is used to draw conclusions and determine what patterns are present in the table.

The data has been tested by theoretical triangulation. The syntactic concepts put forward by several experts (such as Abdul Chaer, M. Ramlan, and Hasan Alwi in the study of Indonesian syntax) are compared with the analysis of syntactic functions. The purpose of using some of the theoretical foundations is to increase the validity of the analysis results, so that the interpretation of syntactic functions becomes more objective and scientifically accountable.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to the analysis conducted on the editorial text "Reduce Sugar Consumption", each sentence in the text follows a pattern of various syntactic functions while still following the syntactic rules of the Indonesian language. Subject (S), predicate (P), object (O), complement (Pel), and adverb (K) are syntactic functions found. Based on the results of the analysis, the most widely used sentence patterns are Subject-Predicate-Complementary (S-P-Pel) and Subject-Predicate-Description (S-P-K), Predicate-Object (P-O). In addition, variations of S-P-O, S-P-O-K, K-S-P, K-S-P-K, K-S-P-O, K-S-P-Pel, K-P-Pel, K-P-Pel, P-K patterns were found which were used to provide clearer information. The results show that editorial texts can convey ideas logically and persuasively by using a variety of sentence structures. Table 1 shows the data from the analysis.

Table 1. Analysis of Sentence Structure Based on Syntactic Functions in the Editorial Text "Reduce Sugar Consumption"

No. Sentence	Syntactic Patterns	Syntactic Function Analysis
1 Try to imagine what if in a day, humans avoid sugar consumption.	P-O	Q: Imagine; O: What if in a day humans avoid sugar consumption.
2 The picture that will happen, breakfast is just with bitter coffee with oatmeal.	S-P-K	Q: An overview of what will happen; Q: breakfast; K: only with bitter coffee and oatmeal.
3 Lunch with boiled meat and green vegetables.	P-K	Q: Eat; K: noon with boiled meat and green vegetables.
4 The only snacks that can be chosen are nuts, while the drinking water that can be chosen are only water, plain tea, and bitter coffee.	S-P-Pel; S-P-Pel	Clause 1 → S: Selectable snacks; Q: only; Pel: nuts. Clause 2 → S: electable drinking water; Q: only; Mop: water, unsalted tea, and bitter coffee.
5 Of course, these menus can be far from our consumption patterns that depend on sugar.	S-P-Pel	S: the menus; Q: It could be; Mom: far from our consumption patterns that are dependent on sugar.
6 How could it not, the white rice that we usually eat contains sugar, delicious boba drinks are also high in sugar, even healthy ones such as fruits also still contain sugar.	S-P-O; S-P-Pel; S-P-O	Clause 1 → S: white rice that we usually eat; P: Pregnant; O: sugar. Clause 2 → S: a delicious boba drink; P: high; Mop: will sugar. Clause 3 → S: fruits; P: Pregnant; O: sugar.
7 Then will consuming sugar every day be bad for our health?	S-P-Pel	S: consume sugar every day; P: will; Mop : bad for our health.
8 As for whether it's healthy or not, the answer depends.	K-S-P	K: About being healthy or not; Q: The answer; P: it depends.

No. Sentence	Syntactic Patterns	Syntactic Function Analysis
9 In fact, sugar consumption is also important, provided that it is not excessive and in accordance with the Nutritional Adequacy Rate (AKG) set.	S–P–K	S: sugar consumption; P: important; K: provided that it is not excessive and in accordance with the set AKG.
10 According to the American Heart Association (AHA), the reasonable sugar consumption limit for female adults is 100 calories or approximately 6 teaspoons of sugar, and as much as 150 calories or 9 teaspoons of sugar for men.	K–S–P–Pel	K: According to the AHA; S: reasonable sugar consumption limit; P: namely; Mop: as many as 100 calories... and 150 calories...
11 If sugar consumption exceeds this limit, you will be at risk of developing several serious diseases such as obesity, diabetes, and coronary heart disease.	K–P–Pel	K: If sugar consumption exceeds this limit; P: will be risky; Mop: affected by some serious diseases....
12 For those of you who may regularly exercise and do physical activity, the risk will decrease because your body regularly burns calories.	K–S–P–K	K: For those of you who exercise regularly; S: risk; P: will go down; K: because your body regularly burns calories.
13 But for those of you who lack physical activity and consume sugar beyond the limit, it can harm your health.	K–S–P–O	K: For those of you who lack physical activity...; S: That's it; P: can be harmful; O: your health.
14 Adherence to a healthy lifestyle from a young age is very important because it is not uncommon for chronic diseases suffered in old age to be an accumulation of unhealthy lifestyles from a young age.	S–P–K	Q: Adhering to a healthy lifestyle from a young age; P: very important; K: because it's not uncommon for chronic diseases...
15 Always pay attention to your consumption patterns and keep an eye on the nutritional value of food.	P–O	P: observe, observe; O: how your consumption patterns and nutritional value are in food.
16 Avoid consuming foods and drinks high in sugar such as donuts, cakes, sodas, bobas, milkshakes, energy drinks, candies, and other sweet foods.	P–O	Q: Avoid; O: Consume foods and drinks high in sugar....
17 Don't forget to limit the amount of your carbohydrates because when foods containing carbohydrates are digested,	P–O–K	Q: Don't forget; O: limit your carbohydrate count; K: because when food... The digestive system

No. Sentence	Syntactic Patterns	Syntactic Function Analysis
the digestive system breaks down carbohydrates into substances that become sugar.		breaks down carbohydrates into substances that become sugars.

The results showed that subject (S), predicate (P), object (O), complement (Pel), and caption (K) were used in full in the sentence structure of the editorial text entitled "Reduce Sugar Consumption".

The results of the analysis shown in Table 1 show that the most widely used sentence pattern is the Subject–Predicate–Complement (S–P–Pel) pattern, followed by the Subject–Predicate–Description (S–P–K) and Predicate–Object (P–O) patterns. In addition to these patterns, variations of patterns were found such as Subject–Predicate–Object (S–P–O), Subject–Predicate–Object–Description (S–P–O–K), Description–Subject–Predicate (K–S–P), Description–Subject–Predicate–Complement (K–S–P–Pel), Description–Subject–Predicate–Object (K–S–P–O), and Description–Predicate–Complement (K–P–Pel). These variations in patterns show that editorial texts have a diverse sentence structure so that they are able to convey information, arguments, and invitations to readers effectively.

With the dominance of the S–P–Pel and S–P–K patterns, editorial writers not only convey important information through the relationship between the subject and the predicate, but also provide complements and captions to clarify the meaning of the sentence.

Complements and captions help strengthen the argument by providing information about specific conditions, causes, goals, and conditions. For example, the argumentation section contains information that supports the author's opinion. This information explains the sugar consumption limits recommended by health institutions. Therefore, the syntactic structure used in editorial texts not only helps to build grammatical sentences, but also increases the strength of the argumentation so that the information conveyed becomes more reasonable, rational, and easy to understand.

The findings of this study are in line with Abdul Chaer's syntax theory, which states that syntax functions are the relationships between constituents in sentences consisting of subjects, predicates, objects, complements, and descriptions. These five functions work together to form a complete and meaningful sentence structure. In addition, the results of the study show that syntax functions are used in editorial texts in accordance with Indonesian grammar rules, although the pattern of composition varies depending on the author's communication objectives. The syntax function can be adjusted to the way information and arguments are conveyed in the text, as shown by this difference.

Research studies (Fahrurnisa, 2023) It shows that the analysis of syntactic functions in historical texts is dominated by the relationship between subject and predicate as the basis for sentence formation. This equation shows that syntax functions are an important component that is always present in different types of text. However, this study shows variations in the use of complementary elements and captions because editorial texts aim to build arguments through the provision of facts, data, and invitations to readers. In other words, editorial texts have a more complex sentence structure compared to historical texts that are usually informative.

This research also supports research (Putri et al., 2024) who found that effective and easy-to-understand patterns for readers dominate sentence structure in the mass media. However, this study shows different characteristics because editorial texts not only serve to convey information such as news, but also influence the thinking of readers by making them think in a rational and persuasive way. Therefore, the variations of syntactic functions found

in editorial texts are more diverse. This is especially true for captions that explain the causes, conditions, and consequences of decisions made in support of the author's opinion.

This research has theoretical benefits in addition to helping syntactic research. The results of the study increased research on the use of syntactic functions in editorial texts, which is one of the categories of argumentative texts in Indonesian. So far, more syntactic research has been done on narrative, description, exposition, or news texts, but there is still little research done on sentence structure in editorial texts. As a result, this study shows that syntax function analysis can be applied to different types of texts that have different features, thus expanding the scope of Indonesian syntax studies.

Practically, the findings of this research can be used as teaching materials for the Indonesian language, especially sentence structure materials and syntactic functions at the high school/MA level. The editorial text "Reduce Sugar Consumption" has communicative, argumentative language characteristics, and uses health problems that are close to the lives of students, making them easy to understand and increasing interest in learning. To explain the functions of subjects, predicates, objects, complements, and descriptions in a sentence, teachers can use the results of syntactic function analysis as real examples.

Additionally, they can help students understand sentence patterns, group syntactic functions, and analyze the relationship between sentence structure and the purpose of delivering arguments in editorial texts.

Text-based learning in the Independent Curriculum emphasizes the ability to understand linguistic structures and rules contextually, so that the results of this research can be applied. Teachers can create Student Worksheets (LKPD) that help students understand syntactic concepts theoretically and apply them in critical reading and critical writing activities. This LKPD includes tasks such as identifying the syntactic function of each sentence, determining sentence patterns, discussing why writers use certain patterns, and rearranging sentences with different syntactic patterns without changing their meaning.

Therefore, the findings of this study have a real contribution to the development of Indonesian language learning that is more contextual, applicative, and focuses on improving students' language skills.

IV. CONCLUSION

This research succeeded in explaining the sentence structure in the editorial text "Reduce Sugar Consumption" and examine its relevance as Indonesian subject matter. The results show that sentence structure in editorial texts uses all syntactic functions, namely subject, predicate, object, complementary, and caption. Subject–Predicate–Complement (S–P–Pel) and Subject–Predicate–Description (S–P–K) are the two most common sentence patterns, followed by Subject–Predicate–Object (P–O) and Subject–Predicate–Description. There are many other patterns that help convey information and arguments effectively. The results show that sentence structures in editorial texts have systematic and diverse syntactic characteristics, which makes it easier to investigate syntactic functions in argumentative texts.

This study shows that the results of syntactic function analysis in the editorial text "Reduce Sugar Consumption" can be used as an alternative to Indonesian teaching materials, especially in sentence structure materials, syntactic functions, and editorial text analysis at the high school/MA level. Using original texts that address health issues allows students to learn syntactic concepts contextually while improving comprehensive reading skills. As a result, the results of this research are expected to help teachers create text-based learning tools. They will also form the basis for future research that looks at how syntax functions on different types of text in a broader way.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abbas, M. F. F. (2024). Grammatical challenges in English writing among first-year university students. *English Journal of Indragiri (EJI)*, 8(1), 12–25.
- Andriani, E., & Bram, B. (2021). Syntactic analysis of sentence patterns and types of BBC News articles. *LiNGUA: Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa dan Sastra*, 16(1), 25–34. <https://doi.org/10.18860/ling.v16i1.10832>
- Busri, H., & Badrih, M. (2022). Representation of linguistic characteristics in mass media. *KEMBARA: Jurnal Keilmuan Bahasa, Sastra, dan Pengajarannya*, 8(1), 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.22219/kembara.v8i1.19324>
- Fadilla, F., Hsb, J. M., Putri, N. A., Ahwani, S., Nasution, M. H. R., & Ismahani, S. (2024). Teaching syntax in the digital age: Tools and techniques for educators. *International Journal of English Education and Linguistics (IJoEEL)*, 6(2), 177–186. <https://doi.org/10.33650/ijoeel.v6i2.9709>
- Fahrurnisa, F., dkk. (2023). Analisis fungsi, kategori, dan peran sintaksis dalam teks sejarah pada bahan ajar buku Sejarah Indonesia kelas 12 Kurikulum Merdeka. *Jurnal Majemuk*, 2(4), 568–579.
- Gani, S., & Arsyad, B. (2023). Kajian teoritis struktur internal bahasa. *'A Jamiy: Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra Arab*, 7(1), 1–20.
- Gunawan, I. (2022). *Metode penelitian kualitatif: Teori dan praktik*. Bumi Aksara.
- Herniti, E. (2010). Bahasa dan kelahirannya. *Adabiyat: Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra*, 9(1), 107–132.
- Irmainsyah, V., Sauqi, M. Z., Nazwa, F. I., & Sidqi, A. (2024). Analisis fungsi dan peran sintaksis pada kalimat tunggal dalam artikel berita ISKnews.com. *Sinesis: Jurnal Bahasa*, 2(2), 42–49.
- Mailani, O., Nuraeni, I., Syakila, S. A., & Lazuardi, J. (2022). Bahasa sebagai alat komunikasi dalam kehidupan manusia. *Jurnal Pendidikan dan Konseling*, 1(2), 1–10.
- Manik, E. (2023). Analisis fungsi, peran, kategori sintaksis terhadap teks eksposisi dalam buku IPA SMP kelas VII Kurikulum Merdeka. *Jurnal Analis*, 2(2), 182–189.
- Mohammad Sani, A., & Aliyu, B. (2024). Syntactic analysis of language used in selected Nigerian newspapers. *Ahyu: A Journal of Language and Literature*, 7(1), 100–113. <https://doi.org/10.56666/ahyu.v7i1.175>
- Panji, A. N. R., Kadir, P. M., & Wagiaty, W. (2024). Syntactical pattern of news headlines in The Jakarta Post and The Diplomat reporting the 2024 Indonesian Presidential Election. *Deiksis*, 16(2), 145–156. <https://doi.org/10.30998/deiksis.v16i2.18411>
- Rizki, I., Putri, R., Us, J., Rubiyanti, F., Sari, D., & Shaffilia, F. (2024). Analisis fungsi, kategori, dan peran sintaksis dalam teks deskripsi buku Bahasa Indonesia kelas VII Kurikulum Merdeka. *Jurnal Analis*, 2(2), 110–121.
- San, N. N. (2024). Sentence patterns and types used in the editorials from “The Global New Light of Myanmar”. *Myanmar Education Research Journal*, 12(1), 45–58.
- Sugiarti, R. (2018). Analisis sintaksis fungsi, kategori, dan peran. *Jurnal Buana Bastra*, 5(1), 1–15.
- Sundari, D., Hidayah, J., Edy, S., & Esmianti, F. (2021). Error analysis of English sentence structure in students' written paragraphs. *English Franca: Academic Journal of English Language and Education*, 5(1), 37–50. <https://doi.org/10.29240/ef.v5i1.2173>
- Van Valin, R. D. (2019). *Exploring the syntax-semantics interface*. Cambridge University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511610578>



Jurnal Kata : Bahasa, Sastra, dan Pembelajarannya

Tautan Jurnal: <https://jurnal.pbs.fkip.unila.ac.id/index.php/Kata>

P-ISSN: 2338-8153 / E-ISSN: 2798-1665 || FKIP Universitas Lampung

Volume 14. No.1, April 2026 || Hal. 69—77 || DOI Jurnal: <http://dx.doi.org/10.23960/kata>

- Verspoor, M., & Sauter, K. (2020). *English sentence analysis: An introductory course*. John Benjamins Publishing Company. <https://doi.org/10.1075/z.156>
- Vrdoljak, M., & Boras, D. (2023). Media discourse and syntactic structural variations in modern journalism. *International Journal of Linguistics and Communication*, 11(2), 88–99.