A Syntactic Analysis of the Sentence Structure in Motivational Quotes using Tree Diagram for English Learning

Diah Ayu Kristianingsih[1]; Akhmad Haqiqi Ma'mun[2]; Zuhad Ahmad[3]

[1,2,3]English Education Department, Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof. Dr. Hamka, Indonesia
[1]Corresponding Email: kristianingsihdiahayu@gmail.com, Phone Number: 0823 xxxx xxxx

Abstract: Syntax is a branch of linguistics that explains sentence structure. This study aims to discover what types of sentences are used in motivational quotes, which frequently emerge in motivational quotes, and describe sentence structure utilizing a tree diagram. This research employs the descriptive qualitative technique. The study involved multiple processes in data collection, including; reading the novel's text, choosing sentences of motivational quotes contained in the novel Atomic Habits, and writing down all the sentences of motivational quotes selected for analysis. The data were analyzed using Noam Chomsky's theory "Transformational Generative Grammar". The result of the study shows that the motivational quotes from the novel Atomic Habits have all types of sentences. In addition, the researcher also found the types of sentences that frequently emerge in motivational quotes from the novel, namely 22 simple sentences, 2 compound sentences, five complex sentences, and one compound-complex sentence. So, the dominant motivational quote is a simple sentence. This study has various types of sentences in motivational quotes that can be used to help English learners and improve writing skills in a text or essay according to grammatical rules.

Abstrak: Sintaks merupakan cabang ilmu linguistic yang menjelaskan tentang struktur kalimat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis kalimat apa saja yang digunakan dalam kutipan motivasi, menemukan jenis kalimat yang sering muncul dalam kutipan motivasi, dan menggunakan diagram pohon untuk menganalisis struktur kalimat. Penelitian ini menggunakan teknik deskriptif kualitatif. Penelitian ini melibatkan beberapa proses dalam pengumpulan data, diantaranya; membaca teks pada novel, memilih kalimat kutipan motivasi yang terdapat dalam novel Atomic Habits, dan menuliskan semua kalimat kutipan motivasi yang dipilih untuk dianalisis. Data dianalisis menggunakan teori Noam Chomsky "Transformational Generative Grammar". Hasil dari penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kutipan motivasi dari novel Atomic Habits memiliki semua jenis kalimat. Selain itu, peneliti juga menemukan jenis kalimat yang sering muncul dalam kutipan motivasi dari novel, yaitu, 22 kalimat sederhana, 2 kalimat majemuk, 5 kalimat kompleks, dan 1 kalimat majemuk-kompleks. Maka yang dominan dalam kutipan motivasi adalah kalimat sederhana. Dalam penelitian ini memiliki berbagai jenis kalimat dalam kutipan motivasi yang dapat digunakan untuk membantu pembelajar bahasa inggris dan meningkatkan kemampuan menulis dalam sebuah teks atau esai sesuai aturan gramatikal.

A. Introduction

Language has a vital role in people's lives because language is one of the tools for humans to communicate and interact with others. Soeparno (in (Mumrikoh et al., 2019) stated that there is no human life without language and no language without human life. In communication with someone, either orally or in writing, we need language as the media. Thus, we need a thorough grasp of linguistics to ensure a clear understanding of how to interpret the language we employ.

When using language, we need to acquire a knowledge of linguistics. Linguistics is the study of language in all its forms, which is thus of direct relevance to all speakers of languages (Rahmawati et al, 2019). Linguistics is a science that studies the procedures for using language. (Mariani et al., 2019) It is stated that linguistics is a science of language that examines the sound of word pronunciation, word formation, and grammatical rules.

Furthermore, according to Brinton (in Slamet, 2019) stated that linguistics is a science that examines a language system, and there are several branches based on the object of discussion, including; The first, phonetic and phonology are studies that examine speech sounds or utterances of a particular language. Second, morphology is a science that examines the formation of a word. Third, syntax is a study that inspects the arrangement of words and then combines them into large units or sentence structures. Fourth, semantics is a study that inspects the meaning of words in a particular language. The last, pragmatic, is a study that examines function and meaning in the context of language application.

A sentence is a grammatical construction that contains a complete thought or idea. According to (Helmie & Kurniawati, 2022), a sentence is a grammatical unit with the largest syntactic unit from a clause or phrase in which word classes are functionally arranged. Composing sentences requires an understanding of sentence structure. The sentence structure is known as syntax in linguistics. The syntax is a science that studies the rules regarding the structure or pattern of sentences in a language. According to (Suhendra et al., 2022) state, syntax is a study that inspects an arrangement of words into phrases. The phrases are combined into clauses, and clauses combine into sentences that process meaning to communicate with others both orally and in writing. Syntax is a system of language rules that guide the formation of sentences (Simatupang, 2019).

In English, There are four different kinds of sentence structure, namely; First, a simple sentence comprises one independent clause that can stand alone (Helmie & Kurniawati, 2022). A second compound sentence has more than one independent clause, followed by a coordinate conjunction to combine the clauses (Saragih & Hutajulu, 2020). A third, complex sentence has both an independent clause and a dependent clause followed by subordinating conjunction to link the clauses (Warni et al., 2018). Fourth, a compound-complex sentence has three or more clauses that are combinations of independent and dependent clauses. In addition, a compound-complex sentence is a composite of a compound sentence with a complex sentence combined with a coordinating and subordinating conjunction (Rahma & Rosa, 2021).

A motivational quote is a sentence in the form of an opinion or the result of someone's thoughts, which can influence someone who reads the motivational quote. Motivational quotes are also a means to inspire someone to take action (Miñoza et al., 2022). Motivational quotes usually come from inspirational figures. Moreover, motivational quotes are handy to help someone who needs support (Afdhalina & Indari, 2022). Motivational quotes have different interpretations for each person and goals according to needs.

Learning English as a student or college student can only sometimes depend on the teacher or lecture. There are various ways to improve understanding of foreign languages, especially English, for example, by reading English novels. Frequently reading books such as English novels can enhance a student's English skills because English novel has a component that can help a student learn English, such as vocabulary, grammar, etc (Palupi et al., 2021). Therefore, using novels to teach English can be an excellent tool for L2 learners to learn English syntax because novels represent real-life contexts by considering which novels are appropriate for the student's level.

Most people understand the meaning contained in an English text or reading but need help understanding how the form or structure of the sentence contained in the sentence. This is also experienced by students of English education, where many need clarification about the function of syntax regarding how to design sentence structures using tree diagrams. With this, learning syntax can help improve understanding of skills in producing language and facilitate the learning process of English.

Atomic Habits is a famous and best-seller novel not only among adults but also among teenagers. This novel has been read by more than 10 million people worldwide. The author of this novel is James Clear, and this novel was published on October 16, 2018, and has 285 pages. In addition, this novel has an exciting story and many moral values, so anyone reading this novel will be motivated. According to (Hapsari & Setiawan, 2019), a motivational quote is a simple dictionary that can provide power to those who read or listen. Motivational quotes in the Atomic Habits novel can inspire readers to make good habits starting with small things. This is why the researcher takes the motivational quotes in the novel as a corpus, and the writer is interested in analyzing them.

A tree diagram is one technique to analyze a sentence. According to (Sirait & Lingga, 2021), a tree diagram is one of the tools utilized to present the internal structure of a phrase or clause in a sentence that is produced with a set of syntactic rules. By depicting a tree diagram, learning English will be easier to understand. Besides, a tree diagram makes it easier for students to determine whether they have made sentences correctly according to grammatical rules.

From the explanation above, the writer aims to discover what types of sentences are used in motivational quotes in the novel Atomic Habits, what types of sentences frequently emerge in motivational quotes, and how to analyze the sentences in motivational quotes using a tree diagram. This study aims to provide a comprehension of what types of sentences are used in the motivational quotes in the novel Atomic Habits and provide an

understanding of how to design sentence structure with a tree diagram. This can help improve the understanding of skills in producing language and facilitate learning English.

B. Method

The descriptive qualitative research approach was employed in this study. Qualitative research contains non-numeric data, so the data analyzed is in words, not numbers. (Creswell & Creswell, 2018) Qualitative research is a method for observing objective theories with a relationship between variables. Besides that, qualitative research is a study to examine a natural object, making us researchers the critical instrument. The researcher is the primary instrument in qualitative research (Herdianto et al., 2023). Qualitative research is a human instrument that searches for and selects information for data sources you want to use, collects data, interprets data, and provides conclusions regarding the data obtained.

Data is crude material that can be used as a basis for study or analysis to produce information. The data of this research are sentences of motivational quotes contained in the novel Atomic Habits. Furthermore, the data source for this research is the novel Atomic Habits by James Clear. The novel was published on October 16, 2018. The researcher obtained the novel through an online site in pdf format.

In collecting data, the author follows several steps, such as reading the text in the novel, choosing the sentence of motivational quotes contained in the novel "Atomic Habits", and writing down all the sentences of motivational quotes selected for analysis.

After collecting the data, the writer analyzes the motivational quote sentence by taking several steps. The steps taken included presenting all the data that have been selected, classifying sentences of motivational quotes sentence with several parts according to the type of sentence in tabular form, analyzing each sentence sequentially using Noam Chomsky Theory, and drawing several sentences of motivational quotes into a tree diagram.

Figure 1. Research System

C. Result and Discussion

Result

This section describes the result of the research and discussion. The problem formulation in this research will be answered, starting from all the identified data, then classified based on each kind of sentence, and each sort of sentence will be analyzed utilizing a tree diagram with Noam Chomsky's theory "Transformational Generative Grammar". The

writer found 28 motivational quotes in Atomic Habits. These sentences contain simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences.

Table 1. The Syntactical Features of Corpus Data

No.	Motivational Quotes	Syntactical Features
1.	"Habits are the compound interest of self-improvement." (On page 13)	Simple Sentence
2.	"Success is the product of daily habits, not once in a lifetime transformation." (On page 14)	Simple Sentence
3.	"The task of building a good habit is like cultivating a delicate flower one day at a time." (On page 18)	Simple Sentence
4.	"Goals are good for setting a direction, but systems are best for making progress." (On page 20)	Compound Sentence
5.	"True behavior change is identity." (On page 28)	Simple Sentence
6.	"Your identity emerges out of your habits." (On page 30)	Simple Sentence
7.	"Good habits can make rational sense, but if they conflict with your identity, you will fail to put them into action." (On page 30)	Compound-Complex Sentence
8.	"Your habits shape your identity, and your identity shapes your habits." (On page 33)	Compound Sentence
9.	"Identity change is the North Star of habit change." (On page 34)	Simple Sentence
10.	"Habits are mental shortcuts learned from experience." (On page 38)	Simple Sentence
11.	"The process of behavior change always starts with awareness. You need to be aware of your habits before you can change them." (On page 56)	Simple Sentence and Complex Sentences
12.	"Habits are a dopamine-driven feedback loop." (On page 87)	Simple Sentence
13.	"The best is the enemy of the good." (On page 115)	Simple Sentence
14.	"If you want to master a habit, the key is to start with repetition, not perfection." (On page 115)	Complex Sentence
15.	"Repeating a habit leads to clear physical changes in the brain." (On page 116)	Simple Sentence
16.	"To build a habit, you need to practice it." (On page 120)	Simple Sentence
17.	"Motivation is the key to habit change." (On page 123)	Simple Sentence
18.	"Habits are easier to build when they fit into the flow of your life." (On page 125)	Complex Sentence
19.	"Habits are the entry point, not the endpoint." (On page 133)	Simple Sentence
20.	"The best way to measure your progress is with a habit tracker." (On page 157)	Simple Sentence
21.	"The secret to maximizing your odds of success is to choose the right field" (On page 174)	Simple Sentence
22.	"Tailoring your habits to your personality is a good start." (On page 177)	Simple Sentence
23.	"The most common approach is trial and error." (On page 178)	Simple Sentence

No.	Motivational Quotes	Syntactical Features
24.	"When you cannot win by being better, you can win by being different." (On page 180)	Complex Sentence
25.	"Habits create the foundation mastery." (On page 190)	Simple Sentence
26.	"The upside of habits is that we can do things without thinking" (On page 190)	Simple sentence
27.	"If you are having trouble changing your habits, the problem is not you. The problem is your system." (On page 201)	Complex Sentences and Simple Sentences
28.	"The secret to getting results that last is never to stop making improvements." (On page 202)	Simple Sentence

The sum of all the sentences in the table above is 30 sentences. From all types of sentences, the writer will analyze using the theory of Noam Chomsky's "Transformational Generative Grammar" According to (Purnomoadjie & Mulyadi, 2019) states that transformational generative grammar is a theory of grammar that explains language construction by transforming the stricture of phrases represented by a tree diagram. A tree diagram is a graphical form that shows the hierarchical structure between parts of a sentence. According (Rahmawati et al., 2022) stated that there are fundamental or primary phrase structure rules to determine the grammatical structure, including:

1) S – NP (Aux) VP.
2) NP – {Det (Adj) N, Pro, N (PP)}.
3) VP – V (NP) (PP).
4) PP – P (NP).
5) AP – A (PP).

The analysis is as follows:
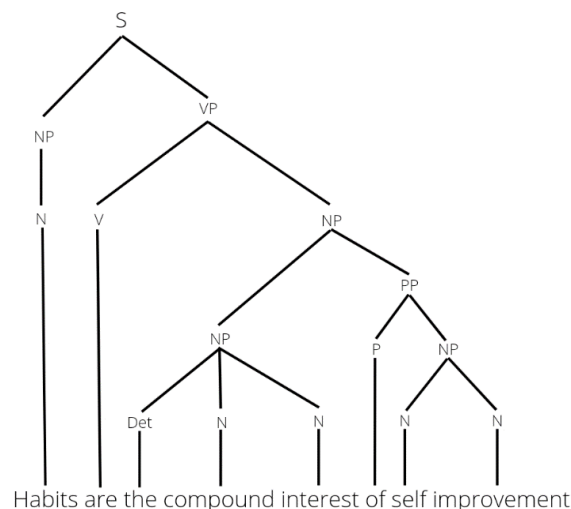
1. Simple Sentence

Figure 2. Tree Diagram of Simple Sentence

On the tree diagram, *"Habits"* is a subject, *"Are"* is a predicate, and *"The compound interest of self-improvement"* is an object. *"Habits"* is a noun and part of a noun phrase. *"Are"*

is a verb and part of the verb phrase. "*The*" is a determiner, "*Compound*" is a noun, and "*Interest*" is a noun that is combined into a noun phrase. "*Of*" is as a preposition, "*Self*" is as a noun, and "*Improvement*" is a noun which is combined into the prepositional phrase. This sentence is considered simple because it only has one independent clause.
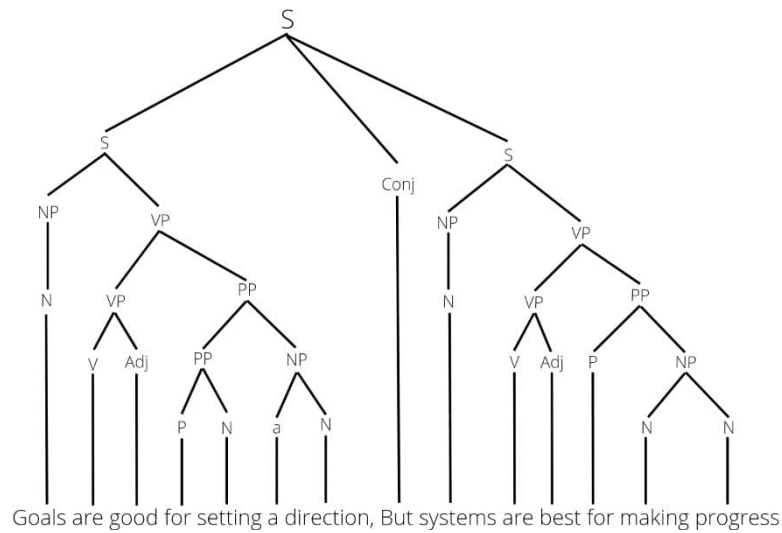
2. Compound Sentence

Figure 3. Tree diagram of Compound Sentence

On the tree diagram, "*Goals*" is a subject, "*Are*" as a predicate, "*Good for setting a direction*" is an object, "*But*" as a conjunction, "*Systems*" is a subject, "*Are*" is a predicate, "*Best for making progress*" as an object. "*Goals*" is a noun and part of a noun phrase. "*Are*" is a verb, "*Good*" is an adjective, and it is combined into a verb phrase. "*For*" is a preposition, "*Setting*" is a noun combined into a prepositional phrase. "*A*" is an article, and "*Direction*" is a noun combined into a noun phrase. "*But*" is a coordinating conjunction. "*Systems*" is a noun and part of a noun phrase. "*Are*" is a verb, and "*Best*" is an adjective combined into a verb phrase. "*For*" is a preposition, "*Making*" is a noun, and "*Progress*" is a noun that is combined into the prepositional phrase. This sentence is compound because it has two independent clauses and is joined by a coordinating conjunction, "But".
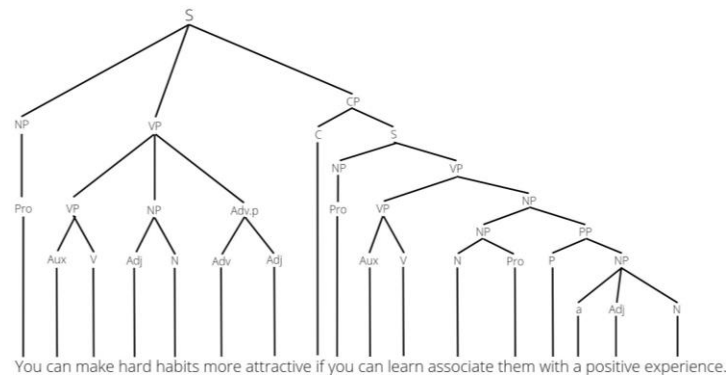
3. Complex Sentence

Figure 4. Tree diagram of Complex Sentence

"You can make hard habits more attractive" is an independent clause on the tree diagram. "*If you can learn, associate them with a positive experience*" is a dependent clause. The first clause, *"You"* is as a subject, *"Can make"* is as a predicate, *and "Hard habits more attractive"* is as an object. The second clause, "*If,*" is as a conjunction, *"You"* is as a subject, *"Can learn"* is as a predicate, *and "Associate them with a positive experience"* is as an object. *"You"* is a pronoun and part of a noun phrase. *"Can"* is an auxiliary modal verb, and "*Make"* is a verb combined into a verb phrase. *"Hard"* is an adjective, and *"Habits"* is a noun combined into a noun phrase. *"More"* is an adverb, and "*Attractive"* is an adjective combined into an adverbial phrase. *"If"* is a subordinating conjunction. *"You"* is a pronoun and part of a noun phrase. *"Can"* is an auxiliary modal verb, and "*Learn"* is a verb combined into a verb phrase. *"Associate"* is a noun, and "*Them"* is a pronoun combined into a noun phrase. *"With"* is a preposition, *"A"* is an article, *"Positive"* is an adjective, and "*Experience"* is a noun combined into the prepositional phrase. This sentence is complex because it has two different clauses combined by subordinating conjunction "If".

4. Compound-Complex Sentence

Figure 5. Tree diagram of Compound-Complex Sentence

On the tree diagram, three clauses consist of two independent clauses and one dependent clause. *"Good habit can make rational senses"* is an independent clause. "*But if they conflict with your identity*" is a dependent clause. *"You will fail to put them into action"* is an independent clause. The first clause, *"Good habit"* is as a subject, *"Can make"* is as a predicate, *and "Rational senses"* is as an object. *"Good"* is an adjective, and "*Habit*" is a noun combined into a noun phrase. *"Can"* is an auxiliary modal verb, and "*Make"* is a verb combined into a verb phrase. *"Rational"* is an adjective, and "*Senses"* is a noun combined into a noun phrase. The second clause, "*But and if,*" are a conjunction. *"They"* is as a subject, *"Are"* is as a predicate, *and "Conflict with your identity"* is as an object. *"But"* is a coordinating conjunction.

"*If*" is a subordinating conjunction. "*They*" is a pronoun and part of a noun phrase. "*Are*" is a verb and part of a verb phrase. "*Conflict*" is a noun, "*With*" is a preposition, "*Your*" is a pronoun, and "*Identity*" is a noun that is combined into a noun phrase. The third clause, "*You,*" is as a subject, "*Will fail*" is as a predicate, *and* "*To put them into action*" is as an object. "*You*" is a pronoun and part of a noun phrase. "*Will*" is an auxiliary verb, and "*Fail*" is a verb combined into a verb phrase. "*To*" is a preposition, "*Put*" is a noun, "*Them*" is a pronoun, "*Into*" is a preposition, *and action* is a noun combined into a prepositional phrase. This sentence is considered a *Compound-Complex Sentence* because there is a coordinating conjunction, "But" and subordinating conjunction, "If" to connect the clauses.

Discussion

In examining the data taken from the novel Atomic Habits in the form of motivational quotes, the researcher applies a syntactic structure analysis term called a tree diagram proposed by Noam Chomsky. A phrase tree structure or tree diagram is a generative transformational grammar framework. Trees present sentence details by displaying the hierarchical relationships among their constituent parts (Chomsky, 2002). Besides that, (Islami & Ardila, 2022) stated that tree diagrams are the most commonly used way to analyze sentences using the inherent hierarchical structure.

Besides that, the motivational quotes in the novel Atomic Habits use a variety of sentence forms. The first is a simple sentence. A simple sentence structure contained in motivational quotes often appears. Readers and functions can easily understand this, so state a direct statement. A simple sentence has one central idea: one subject and predicate.

The second is a compound sentence. In a compound sentence in motivational quotes, the researcher found the use of conjunction, which includes; and, but. Besides that, compound sentences are usually used to convey two or more ideas in a sentence.

The third is a complex sentence. The objective of utilizing complex sentences is to combine or compare ideas. In complex sentences on motivational quotes, researchers found the use of conjunction, including if, when, and before.

Last is a compound-complex sentence structure. This sentence is usually referred to as a combined sentence between compound sentences and complex sentences. Two conjunctions follow this type, coordinating conjunction and subordinating conjunction, to combine clauses. In complex sentences, on motivational quotes, researchers found the use of conjunction, which includes, but, and if.

In brief, the researcher has found 28 motivational quotes in the novel Atomic Habits by James Clear, which consist of 22 simple sentences, 2 compound Sentences, five complex sentences, and one compound-complex sentence. On the other hand, two motivational quotes contain two sentences, so the total number of sentences is 30. From all the sentences above, the researcher discovered that the type of sentences frequently emerging is simple. The simple sentence appears more often in motivational quotes than other type.

D. Conclusion

After discussion, the following stage is to drive a conclusion from the preceding finding and discussion regarding the study of the syntax of the sorts of sentences contained in the novel Atomic Habits by James Clear using Noam Chomsky's theory of "Transformational generative grammar" with a tree diagram. In this study, the researcher aims to discover what kinds of sentences are used in the motivational quotes in the novel Atomic Habits and what types of sentences frequently emerge in motivational quotes in the novel Atomic Habits. The motivational quotes from the novel Atomic Habit have all types of sentences. In addition, the researcher also found the types of sentences that frequently emerge from the novel's motivational quotes: 22 simple sentences, 2 compound sentences, five complex sentences, and one compound-complex sentence. So, a dominant sentence in motivational quotes is a simple sentence.

Based on the research above, considering the crucial of comprehending the structure or types of sentences in studying syntax. With this, this research is expected to help facilitate English learners and improve their ability to write a text or essay by grammatical rules. The researcher suggests that further research can take a syntactic approach with more diverse data. For researchers who desire to research the same issue, it is anticipated to give a more precise and broader grasp of syntactic analysis. In addition, the authors hope that the study can help readers better understand the syntax study and be used as a reference for future researchers.

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