



Analysis of the Use of Simple Sentences in Kompas News (May 23, 2026 Edition): Syntactic Study

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the forms of simple sentences and examine the syntactic structure elements (Subject, Predicate, Object, Complement, and Adjunct) used in Kompas news articles published on May 23, 2026. The research design employed is descriptive qualitative. The data consists of simple sentences collected in June 2026 from the Kompas newspaper edition of May 23, 2026. Data collection was carried out using the observation method (metode simak) with note-taking techniques (teknik catat). Furthermore, data analysis followed an interactive model involving data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. The results revealed 83 simple sentences distributed across 6 variations of sentence patterns. The simple sentence patterns found include S-P (6 data), S-P-O (39 data), S-P-Pel (8 data), S-P-K (13 data), S-P-O-K (9 data), and S-P-Pel-K (8 data). The S-P-O pattern emerged as the most dominant structural pattern. The presence of Subject and Predicate functions as the essential core elements that are always present, while the addition of Object, Complement, and Adjunct elements serves to provide communicative detailed information without altering the simple sentence status into a compound sentence. The dominance of this straightforward structure proves that Kompas news articles tend to utilize concise, effective, and easily understandable sentences for readers.

Keyword: simple sentence, news, syntactic

INTRODUCTION

Language plays a crucial role in daily communication, serving as a vital medium for conveying information—whether orally or in writing. Within linguistics, the sentence is a fundamental unit that ensures information is clearly understood. In the field of syntax, the "simple sentence" (*kalimat tunggal*) is a type frequently used across various texts; it is defined as a sentence containing only a single predicate pattern or a single clause. This definition is supported by Alwi et al. (2017:455), who state that a simple sentence consists of just one clause, thereby making the conveyed information and ideas easier to comprehend.

Simple sentences appear in a wide range of contexts, including news reports, articles, and other informative texts found in mass media. Research by Mawahdah & Suryani (2025:122) classifies mass media into three categories: print media, electronic media, and online media. Print media encompasses newspapers, magazines, books, and other printed publications; electronic media includes radio and television; and online media consists of internet-based platforms, such as websites and various digital channels. Simple sentences are common in informative texts because they offer a practical way to convey information concisely and

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straightforwardly. Nevertheless, misconceptions regarding simple sentences persist. Many people mistakenly identify sentences as "simple" when, in reality, they contain more than one clause. A clause is a grammatical unit centered on a predicate (P) and may be accompanied by a subject (S), object (O), complement (Pel), or adverbial/adjunct (Ket). Simple sentences are frequently employed in news articles due to their ability to communicate information briefly, clearly, and effectively. Due to their simple structure, simple sentences can directly convey key information, making it easier for readers to grasp the content of a news story without ambiguity (Ramadhanti et al., 2024:177–178). The occurrence of errors indicates a lack of understanding regarding simple sentences; therefore, it is essential to gain a proper understanding of simple sentences and the sentence structures that require improvement.

According to Ramlan (2001:43), a simple sentence is one that contains only a single clause; a sentence containing more than one clause is not classified as a simple sentence. A clause is a grammatical unit consisting of a Subject, Predicate, Object, Complement, and Adverbial. Consequently, analyzing simple sentences is crucial for understanding the structures, functions, and syntactic patterns employed in a text—particularly in news articles, which demand language that is effective, clear, and easily understood by readers.

The study of simple sentences is vital because sentence structure influences the effectiveness with which information is conveyed to the reader. Thus, examining simple sentences in news texts is a compelling topic, especially for identifying the sentence forms and patterns used to communicate information. This study will also quantify the frequency of simple sentences and categorize them according to their types.

This study addresses specific issues, formulated as follows:

- 1) What are the forms of simple sentences found in the *Kompas* news article from the May 23, 2026 edition?

2. What is the structure of simple sentence elements (Subject, Predicate, Object, Complement, and Adverbial) used in the *Kompas* news article from the May 23, 2026 edition?

Based on the problem statements outlined above, the objectives of this study are as follows: First, to describe the forms of simple sentences found in the *Kompas* news article from the May 23, 2026 edition. Second, to describe the structure of simple sentences used in the *Kompas* news article from the May 23, 2026 edition.

This study is expected to provide benefits from both theoretical and practical perspectives. Theoretically, this study aims to contribute to the development of linguistic studies—specifically within the field of Indonesian syntax regarding the use of simple sentences—and to enrich scholarly references concerning simple sentence structure analysis. Practically, this study is expected to serve as a reference source for students, educators, and future researchers in understanding and analyzing simple sentence structures within news texts.

Several articles are relevant to this study, including:

- 1) Leba, J. V., & Ahmad, I. (2025). Pembelajaran Pengembangan Kalimat Pokok Menggunakan Pendekatan Konstruktivisme melalui Bahan Ajar Manual. *Jurnal Pembelajaran Bahasa dan Sastra*, 4(1), 125-132. <https://doi.org/10.55909/jpbs.v4i1.683>.
- 2) Amiliah, & Hodman. (2025). Pembelajaran Keterampilan Menulis Kalimat Tanya dari Kalimat Berita Menggunakan Pendekatan Keterampilan Proses. *Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra*, 4(1), 51-60. <https://doi.org/10.55909/jpbs.v4i1.672>.
- 3) Susana, R., & Srimulyani, B., E. (2024). Prosedur Pembelajaran Menentukan Kalimat Pendukung Menggunakan Teknik



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METHOD

This study employs a qualitative descriptive research design. This design was selected because the study aims to describe the use of simple sentences in *Kompas* news articles from the May 23, 2026 edition, based on a syntactic analysis. According to Moleong (2017:6), qualitative research aims to understand phenomena experienced by research subjects holistically through verbal descriptions within a natural context, utilizing various scientific methods.

The research procedure involved document analysis of *Kompas* news articles from the May 23, 2026 edition. Data collection was conducted in June 2026. The research data consisted of sentences found in the *Kompas* news articles of the May 23, 2026 edition that were identified as simple sentences, while the data source was the *Kompas* news articles from the May 23, 2026 edition, selected in accordance with the research objectives.

Data collection employed the simak (observational listening) method combined with the catat (note-taking) technique. According to Mahsun (2017:91), the simak method involves gathering data by observing language usage, while the catat technique is used to record the data obtained during that observation process. In this study, the researcher carefully read the *Kompas* news edition from May 23, 2026, and recorded all sentences that met the characteristics of simple sentences (*kalimat tunggal*) based on syntactic theory.

Data analysis utilized the interactive analysis model proposed by Miles and Huberman (cited in Sugiyono, 2012:246). This model comprises three stages: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing or verification. During the data reduction stage, the researcher selected sentences classified as simple sentences. Subsequently, the data were presented through classification based

on the constituent elements of simple sentences to facilitate the analysis process. The final stage involved drawing conclusions by verifying the analysis results to obtain an overview of simple sentence usage in the *Kompas* news edition of May 23, 2026.

The research steps included: (1) selecting the *Kompas* news edition of May 23, 2026, as the data source; (2) reading the news thoroughly to understand the text's content; (3) recording all sentences using the simak method and catat technique; (4) identifying and classifying sentences based on the characteristics of simple sentences according to syntactic theory; (5) describing and analyzing the usage of the identified simple sentences; and (6) drawing conclusions based on the analysis results.

RESULTS

Based on the analysis of the *Kompas* news articles from the May 23, 2026 edition, a total of 83 simple sentences were identified across various news themes, including law, politics, the economy, sports, social issues, and humanitarian topics. The analysis was conducted based on the syntactic functional structures that constitute simple sentences: subject (S), predicate (P), object (O), complement (Pel), and adjunct (K). The research findings indicate that the simple sentence patterns identified consist of S-P, S-P-O, S-P-Pel, S-P-K, S-P-O-K, and S-P-Pel-K, with the following results.

1. Forms of Simple Sentences in the *Kompas* News Report (May 23, 2026 Edition)

Examples of simple sentences are presented below in the *Kompas* News Report (May 23, 2026 Edition)

- 1) SP 6 data
- 2) SPO 13 data
- 3) S-P-Pel 8 data
- 4) S-P-K 13 data
- 5) S-P-O 9 data
- 6) S-P-Pel-K 8 data

1.1 S-P

The S-P pattern was identified in 6 instances; this pattern consists solely of subject and predicate elements, resulting in a simple and effective sentence.

1.2 S-P-O

The S-P-O pattern was the most frequently observed, appearing in 39 instances. Comprising Subject, Predicate, and Object elements, this pattern effectively conveys information clearly.

1.3 S-P-Pel

The S-P-Pel pattern was identified in 8 instances. Consisting of Subject, Predicate, and Complement elements, this pattern utilizes the complement to complete the meaning of the predicate.

1.4 S-P-K

The S-P-K pattern was identified in 13 instances. The adverbial element (K) in this pattern serves to provide information regarding place, time, or circumstance.

1.5 S-P-O-K

The S-P-O-K pattern was identified in 9 instances. This pattern demonstrates how the core information in the news report is clarified through the addition of an adverbial element.

1.6 S-P-Pel-K

The S-P-Pel-K pattern was identified in 8 instances. This pattern is used to convey more comprehensive information by incorporating both complement and adverbial elements.

2. Structure of Simple Sentence Elements in *Kompas* News (May 23, 2026 Edition)

Based on the analysis, the simple sentence structures in *Kompas* news articles are composed of the following elements: subject (S), predicate (P), object (O), complement (Pel), and adverbial (K). The subject and predicate serve as the core elements that are always present, while

the object, complement, and adverbial are employed as needed to convey information.

Among the six identified patterns, the S-P-O pattern is the most dominant, appearing in 39 instances. The prevalence of this pattern indicates that *Kompas* news reports tend to utilize straightforward sentences that are easily understood by readers. Next is the S-P-K pattern with 13 instances, followed by the S-P-O-K pattern with 9 instances; the S-P-Pel and S-P-Pel-K patterns were each found 8 times, while the S-P pattern appeared least frequently, with 6 instances.

DISCUSSION

The research results indicate that the *Kompas* news article from the May 23, 2026 edition employs six simple sentence patterns: S-P, S-P-O, S-P-Pel, S-P-K, S-P-O-K, and S-P-Pel-K. This diversity of patterns demonstrates that simple sentences within the news text possess varied syntactic structures while still meeting the defining characteristic of a sentence containing only a single clause. These findings reinforce Ramlan's (2001:43) view that the classification of a simple sentence is based on the number of clauses it contains, rather than the number of constituent elements making up the sentence.

The prevalence of the S-P-O (Subject-Predicate-Object) pattern—observed in 39 instances—indicates that *Kompas* news reports predominantly employ a structure that directly presents the agent, the action, and the object of the action. This pattern enhances information clarity by clearly organizing the relationships between syntactic functions. These findings align with research by Mawahdah and Suryani (2025), which revealed that simple sentences in *Kompasiana* articles are dominated by structures featuring a verbal predicate alongside syntactic functions such as subject, predicate, object, complement, and adjunct. Such similarities suggest that mass media texts tend to utilize simple sentences effectively to convey information in a



straightforward manner that is easily understood by readers.

The study's findings also relate to research by Amiliah and Hodman (2025), which explains that an understanding of news sentence structures serves as a foundation for constructing effective sentences. Although that study focused on teaching the construction of interrogative sentences, its results demonstrated that mastering syntactic elements plays a crucial role in forming grammatically correct sentences. Thus, the dominance of the S-P-O pattern in *Kompas* news reports demonstrates that mass media outlets leverage simple syntactic structures to enhance the clarity of information.

The presence of S-P-Complement, S-P-Adjunct, S-P-O-Adjunct, and S-P-Complement-Adjunct patterns indicates that complement and adjunct elements are added to clarify information without altering the sentence's status into a compound sentence. These results are consistent with research by Leba and Ahmad (2025), which states that mastering sentence structure is fundamental to developing the ability to construct sentences accurately. While that study was situated within an educational context, its findings reinforce the idea that understanding the functions of subject, predicate, object, complement, and adjunct is essential for producing effective sentences. The current study's findings demonstrate that this principle is also applied in news writing.

The S-P pattern appeared least frequently, with only 6 instances recorded. This indicates that news texts tend to require more comprehensive information, leading to the more frequent use of objects, complements, or adverbials. These findings align with research by Susana and Srimulyani (2024), which explains that the ability to identify supporting sentences requires an understanding of the elements that constitute a sentence. The more complete the sentence structure, the easier it is for readers to grasp the informational relationships within a text. Thus, the use of various simple sentence patterns in *Kompas*

news articles reflects the writers' efforts to maintain both clarity and informational completeness.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis and discussion regarding the use of simple sentences in *Kompas* news articles from the May 23, 2026 edition, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- 1) Forms of Simple Sentences: This study identified 83 simple sentences, categorized into six types of sentence patterns. The distribution of these patterns consists of: S-P (6 instances), S-P-O (39 instances), S-P-Pel (8 instances), S-P-K (13 instances), S-P-O-K (9 instances), and S-P-Pel-K (8 instances).
- 2) Structural Elements of Simple Sentences: The syntactic structure is significantly dominated by the S-P-O pattern (39 instances, or approximately 47%). Across all identified patterns, the Subject (S) and Predicate (P) functions serve as the essential core elements that must be present, while the Object (O), Complement (Pel), and Adverbial (K) functions act as explanatory elements employed to meet the requirements of news completeness. The use of these varied yet simple sentence structures demonstrates an effort by *Kompas* journalists to directly convey the actor, action, situation, and target, thereby ensuring that information clarity and completeness are conveyed to readers effectively, straightforwardly, and free from ambiguity.

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