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# Syntactic Tree Diagram Analysis in Sakshi Venkrataman's BBC Article "Think Love Island is Bad? Wait Until You See the AI Fruit Version"

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***Abstract***

*This study examines sentence structures in Sakshi Venkatraman's BBC News article, "Think Love Island Is Bad? Wait Until You See the AI Fruit Version." It aims to classify sentence types, represent their constituent relationships through syntactic tree diagrams, and identify the dominant structure. A descriptive qualitative design was applied to 30 sentence entries collected through observation, documentation, and screenshots of the article. The sentences were classified as simple, compound, complex, or compound-complex according to clause configuration. Interpretation focused on syntax rather than meaning. Selected examples were then analyzed using tree diagrams to identify noun phrases, verb phrases, coordination, subordination, and hierarchical relationships among grammatical constituents. The analysis identified 17 simple sentences (56.67%), nine complex sentences (30.00%), three compound sentences (10.00%), and one compound-complex sentence (3.33%). Simple sentences constituted the largest category, whereas sentences containing multiple independent clauses were less frequent. The diagrams distinguished single-clause organization from coordinated clauses, relative-clause embedding, and complement-clause structures. These findings demonstrate the complementary value of sentence classification and constituency analysis for describing grammatical patterns in the selected news text. Because the study examined one article and retained some incomplete or ambiguously segmented entries, its findings are descriptive rather than generalizable to BBC journalism more broadly.*

***Keywords:*** *BBC News Article, Sentence Structure, Simple Sentence, Syntactic Tree Diagrams, Syntax.*

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## INTRODUCTION

Contemporary digital journalism operates within a communication environment in which linguistic structure contributes to the organization, accessibility, and interpretation of rapidly circulating information. The development of online news discourse has expanded the range of communicative topics presented through journalistic writing, including emerging technological phenomena and their relationship with popular culture. Syntactic organization deserves particular attention because the arrangement of grammatical constituents determines how propositions are constructed and how relationships between pieces of information are expressed. Research examining linguistic structures in news and magazine discourse indicates that syntactic organization can be investigated through measurable relationships between words, providing a basis for understanding structural characteristics across journalistic texts (Zhang & Zhou, 2023). Studies of news headlines have also demonstrated the relevance of syntactic patterns to journalistic language, particularly in examining how grammatical structures organize information within a restricted textual space (Panji et al., 2024). Beyond journalistic discourse, comparative investigations of syntactic complexity suggest that structural variation reflects differences in linguistic organization across communicative settings and language varieties (Chen et al., 2024). These considerations provide a linguistic basis for examining the sentence structures employed in Sakshi Venkatraman's BBC article, "Think Love Island Is Bad? Wait Until You See the AI Fruit Version," which addresses an emerging form of artificial intelligence-related popular culture.

Recent syntactic research has developed analytical approaches that examine grammatical constituents, phrase configurations, sentence patterns, and the hierarchical relationships represented through tree diagrams. Studies applying syntactic analysis to different textual materials demonstrate that sentences can be classified according to their structural characteristics while their constituent relationships are examined at the phrase and clause levels (Al Bahy & Darmawan, 2025). Investigations

using tree diagrams to analyze motivational quotations further illustrate how visual representations can make the internal organization of sentences observable and distinguish structural configurations that may appear similar at the surface level (Kristianingsih et al., 2023). Related research on audiovisual narratives extends syntactic examination to sentence structures occurring in contextualized discourse, suggesting that grammatical analysis can be conducted beyond isolated instructional examples (Suhendra et al., 2022). More focused investigations of verb phrases demonstrate the analytical value of identifying constituent boundaries and hierarchical relationships within individual grammatical units (Maylinda et al., 2025). Collectively, these approaches establish a methodological foundation for distinguishing sentence-level classifications from the phrase-level structures that contribute to their formation. Nevertheless, their different textual objects and analytical emphases require careful consideration when these approaches are applied to contemporary online news reporting.

Despite these developments, the available literature reveals a distinction between research examining linguistic structures in journalistic texts and studies using tree diagrams to represent grammatical constituents. Analyses of news headlines provide evidence of structural patterning in journalistic language, but their concentration on headline constructions does not directly establish the hierarchical organization of complete sentences within news articles (Panji et al., 2024). Research on syntactic organization in news and magazines offers a broader perspective on grammatical relationships, although dependency-based measurements serve a different analytical purpose from constituency-based tree diagrams (Zhang & Zhou, 2023). Meanwhile, investigations of sentence structures through tree diagrams in motivational quotations demonstrate the applicability of constituent analysis without addressing the particular structural demands of extended journalistic prose (Kristianingsih et al., 2023). Studies concerned with identifying errors in constructing tree diagrams also foreground problems of phrase identification and structural representation rather than the systematic description of grammatical configurations in authentic news reporting (Uspayanti et al., 2025). These differences indicate a methodological and contextual gap within the selected body of literature concerning the application of constituent-based tree diagrams to complete sentences in contemporary online news articles. The gap does not imply that journalistic syntax has remained unexplored, but rather that the relationship between sentence-type classification and hierarchical constituent representation requires more specific investigation in the selected BBC article.

Examining this gap has methodological implications because surface sentence patterns do not necessarily reveal the hierarchical relationships through which grammatical constituents are combined. A sentence may contain recognizable grammatical categories while presenting structural relationships that require systematic constituent identification to distinguish phrases, clauses, and their syntactic functions. Research on tree diagram-based parsing indicates that visual representations can support the examination of structural ambiguity by making alternative grammatical relationships more explicit (Bochari & Hastini, 2025). Investigations involving English syntax learning similarly demonstrate the relevance of syntactic tree diagrams to understanding how sentence components are organized within grammatical structures (Dzakiah & Asmawati, 2023). However, findings concerning instructional applications cannot automatically establish the distribution or configuration of syntactic structures in independently produced journalistic texts. Studies documenting errors in constructing phrase-level and sentence-level diagrams also indicate that constituent identification and hierarchical labeling require analytical consistency (Uspayanti et al., 2025). A systematic analysis of an authentic BBC news article can consequently provide an opportunity to examine these grammatical relationships in continuous media discourse while maintaining a distinction between linguistic description and pedagogical application.

The present study positions syntactic tree diagram analysis as a descriptive approach for examining the relationship between sentence classification and constituent organization in a selected contemporary BBC news article. Unlike studies centered on sentence patterns in song lyrics, the proposed analysis focuses on journalistic prose in which grammatical structures perform informational rather than predominantly lyrical functions (Al Bahy & Darmawan, 2025). Its textual orientation also differs from investigations emphasizing phrase structures in song lyrics, since the analysis incorporates sentence-level classifications alongside the hierarchical representation of relevant constituents (Maylinda et al., 2025). In relation to studies of journalistic headlines, the present research extends the analytical unit to sentences occurring within the article body rather than restricting the investigation to headline formulations (Panji et al., 2024). The examination is confined to a single article and therefore

does not claim to represent the full syntactic characteristics of BBC journalism or contemporary digital news discourse. Its proposed contribution lies in integrating the identification of sentence types, the construction of constituent-based tree diagrams, and the description of structural frequency within one explicitly defined journalistic text. This integration offers a text-specific analytical contribution that can be distinguished from both broad investigations of linguistic complexity and educational studies concerned primarily with the construction of syntactic diagrams.

This study aims to identify and classify the sentence structures used in Sakshi Venkatraman's BBC article, "Think Love Island Is Bad? Wait Until You See the AI Fruit Version," and to describe their hierarchical grammatical organization through syntactic tree diagrams. Specifically, the analysis seeks to distinguish sentence types according to their clause structures and identify the grammatical constituents forming the selected sentences. The study also aims to construct tree diagrams that represent constituent relationships systematically while maintaining consistency in grammatical categories and structural labeling. Following this structural examination, the distribution of identified sentence types will be analyzed to determine which configurations occur most frequently within the article. The investigation is designed as a descriptive syntactic analysis of a bounded journalistic text, without extending its findings to other BBC publications or broader patterns of digital journalism. Its theoretical contribution is expected to consist of a structured account of the relationship between sentence-level classification and hierarchical constituent organization in contemporary news discourse. Its methodological and educational contributions concern the transparent application of syntactic tree diagrams to authentic journalistic sentences and the provision of contextualized examples for linguistic analysis and syntax instruction.

## RESEARCH METHODS

This study employed a descriptive qualitative research design to examine the syntactic organization of sentences in an authentic news article without manipulating its linguistic content. The primary data were obtained from Sakshi Venkatraman’s BBC News article entitled “Think Love Island Is Bad? Wait Until You See the AI Fruit Version,” published on March 29, 2026, with data collection conducted in April 2026. Sentences containing relevant grammatical constructions constituted the units of analysis, consistent with approaches examining sentence patterns in journalistic discourse (Panji et al., 2024). Data collection involved observation and documentation through a complete reading of the article, identification of relevant sentences, and preservation of selected passages using screenshots for subsequent analysis. The documented sentences were examined within their original textual contexts to identify phrase and clause configurations through systematic syntactic representation (Kristianingsih et al., 2023). Books and journal articles served as secondary sources for establishing grammatical categories and supporting the descriptive examination of sentence structures (Al Bahy & Darmawan, 2025).

The data analysis began by classifying the selected sentences into four structural categories, namely simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences, according to their clause configurations. The researcher subsequently identified grammatical constituents, including noun phrases and verb phrases, and examined their hierarchical arrangements within each selected sentence (Maylinda et al., 2025). Syntactic tree diagrams were constructed by separating sentences into constituent units and assigning grammatical labels to represent the structural relationships among those units (Bochari & Hastini, 2025). The classified sentence structures were compared to identify recurring grammatical configurations and determine the most frequently occurring sentence type, while the interpretation remained focused on syntactic forms rather than semantic meanings. Analytical trustworthiness was addressed through theoretical triangulation, repeated examination of sentence identification and classification against relevant syntactic concepts, and consultation with the academic supervisor. Particular attention was given to constituent boundaries, grammatical category assignments, and node labeling to minimize inconsistencies in syntactic tree construction (Uspayanti et al., 2025).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Classification and Structural Characteristics of Sentences in the BBC Article

The syntactic examination of Sakshi Venkatraman's BBC article, "Think Love Island Is Bad? Wait Until You See the AI Fruit Version," identified 30 sentence entries representing different grammatical constructions within contemporary online news discourse. These entries were classified

according to their clause configurations, grammatical independence, and relationships between constituent structures, resulting in four categories comprising simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences. The classification focused on the internal organization of each sentence rather than its thematic content, allowing grammatical patterns to be examined independently of the article's discussion of artificial intelligence-generated entertainment. Similar investigations of journalistic discourse have demonstrated that sentence-level analysis can identify structural patterns through the examination of grammatical arrangements in news reporting (Panji et al., 2024). The identified sentences contain declarative constructions, coordinated clauses, subordinate clauses, and embedded grammatical units that provide different levels of structural organization. These characteristics establish an empirical basis for examining how sentence structures are distributed and constructed within the selected article, consistent with syntactic research emphasizing the structural properties of written discourse (Chen et al., 2024).

The classification process distinguished sentence categories primarily through the number of independent clauses and the presence or absence of subordinate clauses. Simple sentences were identified through a single independent clause, whereas compound sentences were classified according to the combination of independent clauses within one construction. Complex sentences were distinguished by the presence of a principal clause accompanied by at least one subordinate clause, while compound-complex sentences combined multiple independent clauses with subordinate structures. This distinction reflects the structural approach used in linguistic studies examining sentence patterns and grammatical configurations across written texts (Al Bahy & Darmawan, 2025). The identification process also considered that individual phrases and nonfinite modifiers do not necessarily constitute additional independent clauses, although they may increase the internal complexity of a sentence. Previous syntactic investigations demonstrate the relevance of distinguishing constituent structures when classifying sentences and interpreting grammatical relationships (Suhendra et al., 2022). Applying these criteria enabled the existing sentence classifications to be organized according to their structural characteristics without introducing additional analytical categories.

The results documented in Table 1 present the 30 sentence entries and their original classifications according to the four established structural categories. Among these entries, 17 were categorized as simple sentences, three as compound sentences, nine as complex sentences, and one as a compound-complex sentence. The classification indicates that sentences containing a single principal clause constitute the largest category, although several entries incorporate modifiers, coordinated phrases, and other grammatical elements within that principal structure. These distinctions are consistent with research emphasizing the importance of constituent identification when examining sentence-level grammatical organization (Kristianingsih et al., 2023). The occurrence of different sentence categories also provides an opportunity to examine structural variation within a single journalistic text without assuming that all sentences perform identical linguistic functions. Table 1 preserves the sentence transcriptions and classifications presented in the original research data, providing the reference for the subsequent examination of individual grammatical constructions.

**Table 1. Types of Sentences**

| No | Sentence | Type |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | A new bombshell has just entered the villa. | Simple |
| 2. | He’s 24-years-old from Barcelona, and he’s a plum. | Compound |
| 3. | That’s not a figure of speech. | Simple |
| 4. | He’s a plum – like the fruit. | Simple |
| 5. | And that’s just one piece of TikTok’s newest obsession, an AI-generated series called Fruit Love Island. | Simple |
| 6. | Launched less than a month ago, Fruit Love Island is perhaps the first super viral show created entirely by generative AI. | Simple |
| 7. | It’s designed to mirror the hit ITV reality dating show “Love Island”, but instead of people on the island, the characters are talking fruit. | Compound |
| 8. | The plum from Barcelona is named Plumero. | Simple |
| 9. | There’s also Watermelina, A watermelon, a banana named Bananito, and Cherrita, who is cherry | Complex |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10. | Posted daily on TikTok, the nonsensical one-minute-long episodes featuring this juicy cat have attracted hundreds of millions of viewers in a matter of weeks. | Simple |
| 11. | They've also brought3.3 million followers to the anonymous account that posts them: ai.cinema021. | Complex |
| 12. | It's dividing people online. | Simple |
| 13. | Many say it's yet another example of low quality "AI slop" churned out by faceless | Complex |
| 14. | But the videos still have gained a serious and dedicated fanbase. | Simple |
| 15. | Celebrities like singers Joe Jonas and Zara Larsson say they have tuned in to the viral series. | Complex |
| 16. | "Sorry I can't hang out today, I gotta see what's happening with choclatina and strawberto, "Larsson wrote under a TikTok post, which she later deleted after backlash from fans. | Complex |
| 17. | "I'm worried about watermelina," Jonas wrote in the comments of one of his TikTok videos. | Simple |
| 18. | Like in Love Island, the characters compete for a chance to couple up and stay on the island. | Simple |
| 19. | This leads to arguments, romances, breakups, and even physical brawls in each episode – all against a backdrop that's uncannily similar to some Love Island scenes. | Complex |
| 20. | ITV, the studio that created Love Island, has not responded to the BBC's request for comment. | Complex |
| 21. | But the mystery creator of Fruit Love Island revealed that several episodes were removed by TikTok – it's unclear why. | Compound-Complex |
| 22. | The same content is now being offered on YouTube. | Simple |
| 23. | Some of the former cast members from Love Island USA also weighed in | Simple |
| 24. | Amaya Espinal, the winner of season 7 who was nicknamed "Amaya Papaya", expressed her distaste at the AI fruit re-creation of the show she starred in just last year | Complex |
| 25. | "No, I don't watch Fruit Island, I would never watch Fruit Island," Espinal said during a livestream. | Compound |
| 26. | "I don't support it…That's too crazy." | Simple |
| 27. | AI food content has been a fixation on TikTok for months now, with several accounts capitalising on the viral-bait. | Simple |
| 28. | Espinal drew attention to a separate account where an AI papaya character named "Anaya Papaya" – already apparently spun off from the new Fruit Love Island series – is seemingly modelled after her. | Complex |
| 29. | That account has gained 33,000 followers in just five days. | Simple |
| 30. | "She's my enemy," Espinal joked. | Simple |

Simple sentences represent the largest category in Table 1, with 17 entries classified as containing one independent clause without an additional finite subordinate clause. Sentence (1), "A new bombshell has just entered the villa," illustrates this configuration through the subject noun phrase "A new bombshell" and the predicate "has just entered the villa." Sentence (3), "That's not a figure of speech," similarly consists of a subject and a copular predicate, forming a complete grammatical construction without clause coordination or subordination. Other examples, including sentences (4), (8), and (12), demonstrate comparable single-clause configurations despite differences in lexical selection and predicate structure. Sentence (6) contains the introductory participial construction "Launched less than a month ago," which adds modification without functioning as a separate finite independent clause. Research employing tree diagrams to examine sentence structures supports distinguishing the principal clause from its internal constituents and modifiers during syntactic classification (Kristianingsih et al., 2023). The prominence of this category indicates that single-clause constructions constitute a substantial component of the analyzed text, although their individual grammatical constituents may vary considerably in complexity.

Compound sentences constitute three entries in Table 1, demonstrating constructions in which independent clauses are combined within a larger grammatical unit. Sentence (2), "He's 24-years-old from Barcelona, and he's a plum," contains two independent clauses connected by the coordinating conjunction "and," with each clause maintaining its own subject-predicate configuration. The first clause provides descriptive information about the character, while the second introduces another predicative statement, producing a coordinated structure without grammatical subordination. Sentence (7) similarly combines independent clauses through the conjunction "but," establishing a contrast between the television program being imitated and its artificial intelligence-generated characters. The distinction between coordination and subordination is central to syntactic analysis because coordinated clauses retain independent grammatical status while subordinate clauses occupy dependent positions within larger structures (Fromkin et al., 2014). Sentence (25) is also classified as compound in the original dataset, although its quoted clauses are juxtaposed through punctuation rather than joined by an explicit coordinating conjunction. This example requires particular attention when interpreting the existing classification because the relationship between direct quotation, clause boundaries, and the reporting clause introduces structural features not present in the more straightforward coordination of sentences (2) and (7) (Yule, 2020).

Complex sentences account for nine entries and are characterized in the original classification by the relationship between a principal clause and one or more subordinate clauses. Sentence (9) contains the relative clause "who is cherry," which is associated with the preceding noun phrase referring to Cherrita and provides an additional grammatical description of that referent. Sentence (11) similarly includes the relative clause "that posts them," which modifies the noun "account" within the larger sentence structure. These examples demonstrate how relative clauses can be embedded within noun phrases while remaining dependent on the grammatical organization of the principal clause. Sentence (20), "ITV, the studio that created Love Island, has not responded to the BBC's request for comment," presents another identifiable relative clause embedded within an appositive nominal expression. Investigations of phrase-level syntactic organization indicate that identifying constituent boundaries and internal phrase relationships is necessary for distinguishing structurally complex constructions from combinations of independent phrases (Maylinda et al., 2025). The presence of relative and other subordinate constructions in this category demonstrates that structural complexity can arise through grammatical embedding rather than through the addition of independent clauses alone (Suhendra et al., 2022).

The compound-complex category contains one entry, sentence (21), which combines more than one independent clause with an embedded subordinate clause. The sentence reads, "But the mystery creator of Fruit Love Island revealed that several episodes were removed by TikTok – it's unclear why," presenting two principal propositions separated by a dash and a content clause introduced by "that." The clause "that several episodes were removed by TikTok" functions as the complement of the reporting verb "revealed," while "it's unclear why" provides another independent predication. The initial conjunction "But" functions as a discourse-level connective referring to preceding information rather than serving as the internal coordinator between the two principal clauses. This structure illustrates the distinction between the linear sequence of clauses and their hierarchical grammatical relationships, a distinction central to generative approaches to sentence organization (Chomsky, 1965). Research on syntactic visualization similarly identifies hierarchical representation as useful for making grammatical relationships explicit, particularly where several structural levels are involved (Bochari & Hastini, 2025).

The distribution of the four sentence categories establishes a descriptive profile in which simple sentences predominate, followed by complex, compound, and compound-complex sentences. This arrangement indicates that the article combines numerous single-clause statements with a smaller set of constructions incorporating coordination or grammatical embedding. The classifications are compatible with broader research demonstrating that syntactic patterns can be examined systematically across different textual genres, although the characteristics of one text should not be treated as representative of an entire genre (Zhang & Zhou, 2023). Comparisons with syntactic investigations of song lyrics and audiovisual narratives further suggest that sentence classification provides a common analytical framework for examining grammatical variation across distinct communicative materials (Al Bahy & Darmawan, 2025). Nevertheless, the original dataset contains transcription features requiring caution, including the incomplete wording of sentence (13) and the combination of quoted utterances in

sentences (25) and (26). These issues do not alter the recorded classifications in Table 1, but they indicate that some grammatical judgments depend on the treatment of quotation boundaries, textual completeness, and clause segmentation. The resulting classification supplies the descriptive foundation for the subsequent tree diagram analysis, where constituent relationships can be examined more explicitly and potential ambiguities can be evaluated at the phrase and clause levels.

**Hierarchical Representation of Sentence Structures through Syntactic Tree Diagrams**

Constituency analysis of the selected BBC article represents the grammatical organization of sentences through hierarchical relationships rather than through the linear arrangement of words alone. The examination uses sentence (S), noun phrase (NP), verb phrase (VP), adjective phrase (AdjP), prepositional phrase (PP), and complement phrase (CP) labels to distinguish the principal components documented in the four sentence examples. These labels provide a consistent descriptive framework for identifying how individual lexical items combine into phrases and how phrases contribute to larger syntactic constructions. Phrase structure approaches treat constituents as units arranged in systematically nested configurations, allowing grammatical relationships to be described through hierarchical organization (Chomsky, 1965). The four diagrams correspond to sentences (1), (2), (9), and (21), which were classified as simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences, respectively, in Table 1. Using this sequence makes it possible to compare progressively more elaborate clause configurations while retaining consistent principles of grammatical identification and structural representation (Kristianingsih et al., 2023).

Sentence (1), "A new bombshell has just entered the villa," provides the single-clause construction represented in Figure 1. Its principal grammatical division consists of a noun phrase functioning as the subject and a verb phrase functioning as the predicate. Within the subject noun phrase, the determiner "A," adjective "new," and head noun "bombshell" form a nominal constituent identifying the participant described in the sentence. The predicate contains the auxiliary verb "has," the adverb "just," and the lexical verb "entered," followed by the object noun phrase "the villa." The auxiliary verb and past participle establish a present-perfect construction, while the adverb modifies the temporal interpretation of the event. The object noun phrase combines the determiner "the" with the head noun "villa," completing the argument structure of the transitive verb. This segmentation demonstrates that a simple sentence can contain multiple phrase-level constituents without requiring more than one independent clause, consistent with structural approaches to sentence analysis (Suhendra et al., 2022).

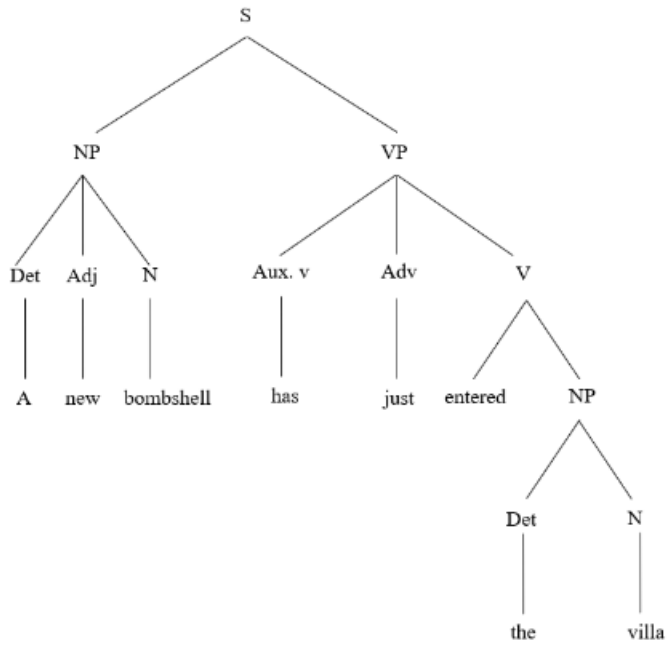



**Figure 1. Simple Sentence Tree Diagram (1)**

Figure 1 differentiates the grammatical status of the subject, verbal elements, and object by placing them within their respective constituent domains. Such differentiation is necessary because categorizing a sentence as simple does not imply that its predicate lacks internal grammatical organization. The constituent hierarchy also prevents the auxiliary "has" and the adverb "just" from being interpreted as independent predications, since both contribute to the organization of a single verbal construction. Studies employing syntactic tree diagrams similarly emphasize the usefulness of visual constituent representation for identifying the grammatical relationships among words, phrases, and sentence components (Kristianingsih et al., 2023). The analysis supports the original simple-sentence classification through the presence of one independent clause rather than through the relative brevity of the sentence. A more elaborate structural configuration appears when separate independent clauses are connected through coordination, requiring a distinction between phrase boundaries and clause boundaries within the same sentence (Yule, 2020).

Sentence (2), "He's 24-years-old from Barcelona, and he's a plum," is represented as a compound construction in Figure 2. Its grammatical organization consists of two main clauses connected by the coordinating conjunction "and," with each clause containing an identifiable subject and predicate. The first clause begins with the subject pronoun "He" and continues with a predicate comprising the copular verb "is," the age description "24-years-old," and the prepositional phrase "from Barcelona." Within that prepositional phrase, "from" functions as the preposition, while "Barcelona" constitutes its nominal complement and specifies the geographical information associated with the subject. The second clause repeats the subject-predicate configuration by combining the pronoun "he" with the copular verb "is" and the nominal complement "a plum." The determiner "a" and the noun "plum" form a noun phrase functioning as the subject complement rather than as a direct object. The presence of two grammatically independent predications establishes the compound classification, reflecting the distinction between coordination and subordination in English sentence structure (Fromkin et al., 2014).

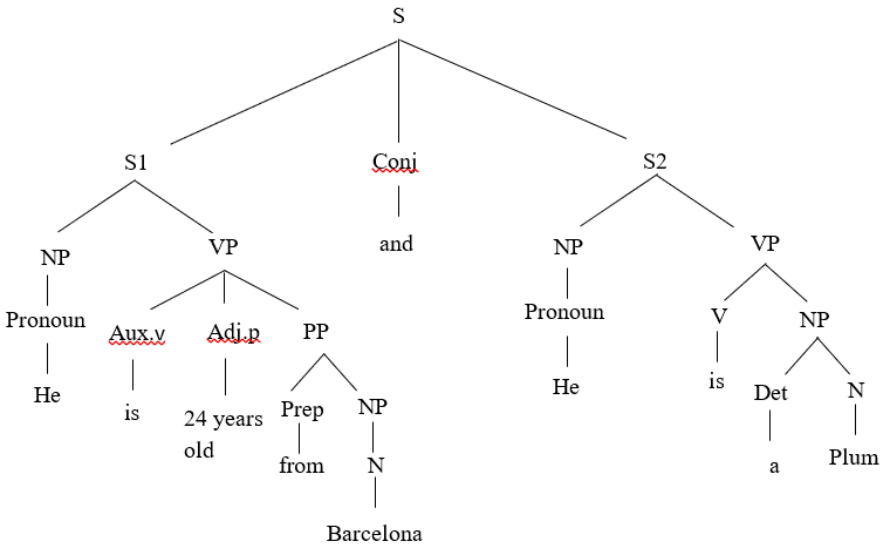



**Figure 2. Compound Sentence Tree Diagram (2)**

Figure 2 distinguishes clause coordination from phrase modification by maintaining a separate subject-predicate structure for each coordinated unit. This distinction is particularly relevant because the prepositional phrase "from Barcelona" expands the predicate of the first clause without introducing another independent clause. The conjunction "and" connects two descriptions of the same referent while preserving the grammatical independence of their respective predications. Research on syntactic parsing has emphasized the importance of explicitly representing structural boundaries when examining grammatical relationships and potential ambiguities in sentence organization (Bochari & Hastini, 2025). Compared with Figure 1, the compound representation contains an additional clause-level unit while retaining comparable noun phrase and verb phrase configurations within its constituent clauses. A different structural arrangement occurs in sentence (9), where relative-clause embedding rather than

independent-clause coordination provides the basis for identifying a complex sentence, requiring attention to the hierarchical organization of the nominal constituents (Maylinda et al., 2025).

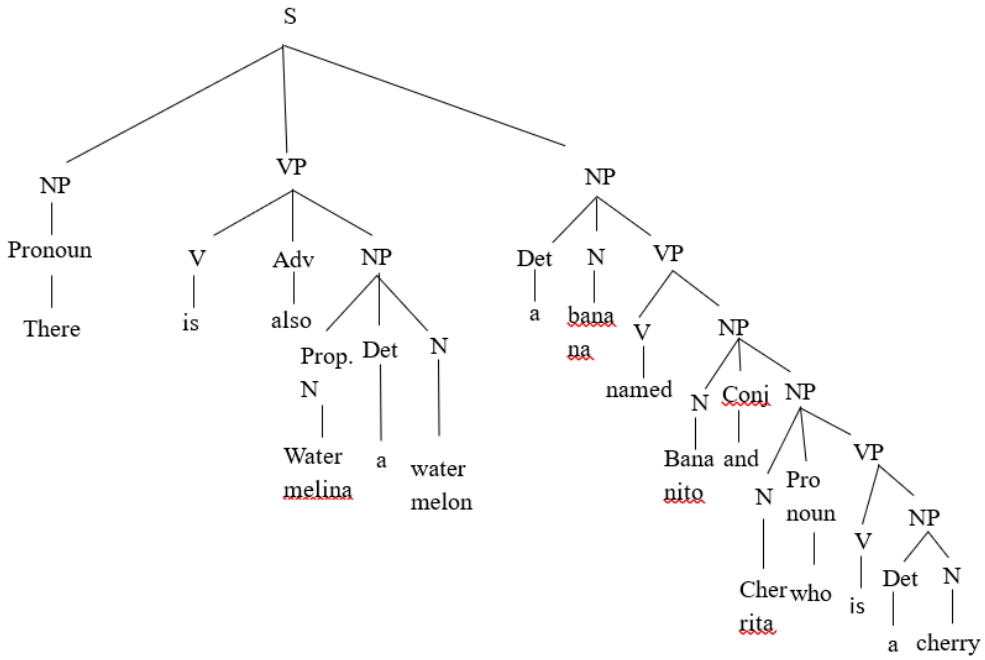



**Figure 3. Complex Sentence Tree Diagram (9)**

Sentence (9) introduces several Fruit Love Island characters through an existential construction and includes a relative clause beginning with "who," as represented in Figure 3. The main clause begins with "There" and the verbal construction "is," followed by the adverb "also" and a sequence of nominal expressions identifying the characters. Within this sequence, "Watermelina," "a watermelon," "a banana named Bananito," and "Cherrita" form nominal expressions associated through listing, modification, and coordination. The participial construction "named Bananito" provides additional information about the noun "banana" without establishing a separate independent finite clause. The relative pronoun "who" introduces a dependent clause associated with "Cherrita," creating an embedded grammatical relationship between the nominal antecedent and its modifying clause. This dependency differentiates sentence (9) from the compound construction in Figure 2, where the principal clauses maintain independent grammatical status and are connected through a coordinator. The identification of relative-clause embedding is consistent with syntactic accounts distinguishing subordinate structures from coordinated independent clauses on the basis of grammatical dependency and constituent organization (Fromkin et al., 2014).

Sentence (21), "But the mystery creator of Fruit Love Island revealed that several episodes were removed by TikTok – it's unclear why," provides the compound-complex construction represented in Figure 4. The first independent clause contains the subject noun phrase "the mystery creator of Fruit Love Island" and a predicate headed by the reporting verb "revealed." Within the subject noun phrase, the prepositional phrase "of Fruit Love Island" modifies "creator," while the determiner "the" and modifier "mystery" contribute to the internal nominal structure. The verb "revealed" introduces the complement clause "that several episodes were removed by TikTok," whose passive predicate consists of the auxiliary "were," the past participle "removed," and the agentive prepositional phrase "by TikTok." The second principal clause, "it's unclear why," contains the subject pronoun "it," a copular predicate, and a dependent interrogative element introduced by "why." The coexistence of two independent predications and an embedded complement clause supports the compound-complex classification, while the initial conjunction "But" functions as a discourse connective relating the statement to preceding information (Chomsky, 1965).

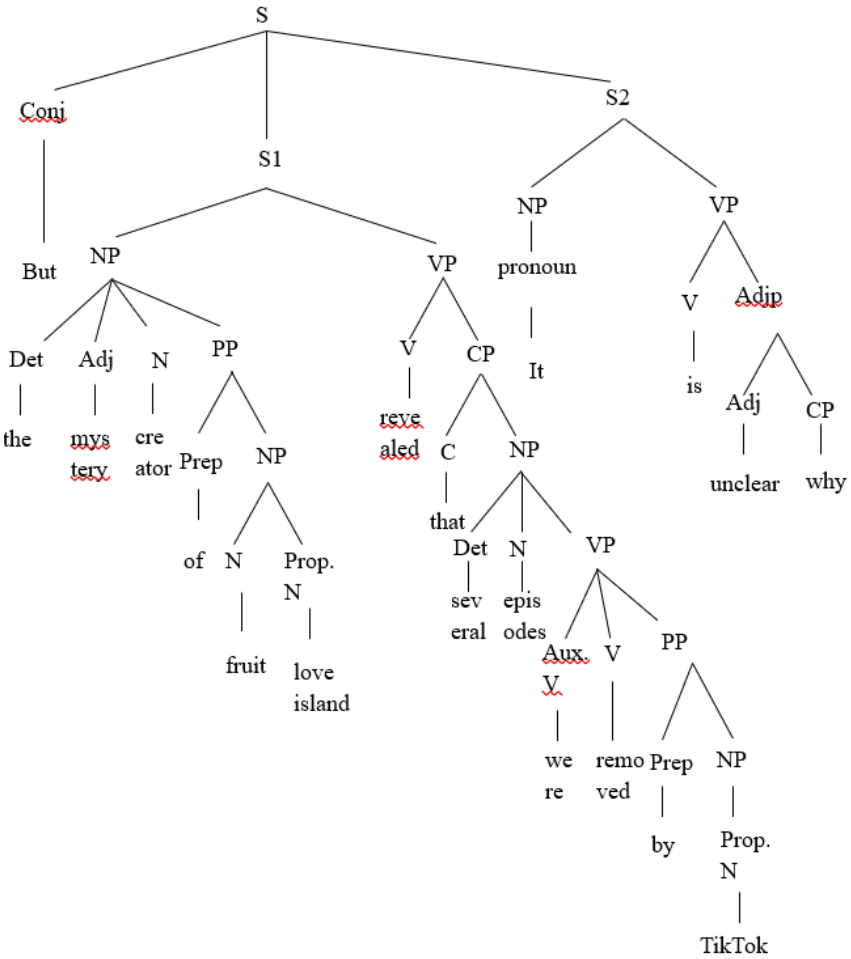



**Figure 4. Compound-Complex Sentence Tree Diagram (21)**

Figure 4 presents the most extensive clause-level organization among the four selected examples because it combines independent predications with an embedded complement clause. The dash separates two principal propositions, whereas the complementizer "that" introduces a subordinate clause dependent on the reporting verb "revealed." Within the embedded clause, the passive expression "were removed by TikTok" establishes another level of internal grammatical organization through its auxiliary verb, past participle, and agentive prepositional phrase. Distinguishing these structural functions prevents discourse connectives, clause boundaries, and subordinate markers from being assigned identical grammatical roles despite their different contributions to sentence organization. Research examining difficulties in constructing syntactic tree diagrams identifies the recognition of grammatical constituents and the assignment of hierarchical labels as important challenges in sentence analysis (Ali, 2023). Investigations of phrase-level and sentence-level tree construction likewise emphasize the need for consistent grammatical identification when representing increasingly elaborate syntactic configurations (Uspayanti et al., 2025). Taken together, Figures 1–4 illustrate how constituent-based representation distinguishes a single independent clause, coordinated independent clauses, an embedded relative clause, and a compound construction containing subordination, thereby providing a structural explanation of the four sentence categories identified in the BBC article.

**Distribution and Dominance of Sentence Structures in the BBC Article**

The distribution of sentence structures in Sakshi Venkatraman's BBC article, "Think Love Island Is Bad? Wait Until You See the AI Fruit Version," was examined using the 30 sentence entries classified in the preceding analysis. The frequency examination considered four grammatical categories, namely simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences, according to the structural characteristics identified in Table 1. Each sentence was assigned to its recorded category to establish the numerical occurrence of different grammatical constructions within the selected textual

data. The resulting distribution provides a descriptive account of the relationship between single-clause constructions and sentences containing coordination, subordination, or combinations of these grammatical relationships. Frequency analysis in this study was limited to identifying structural occurrence rather than establishing causal relationships between sentence construction and readers' comprehension. Previous investigations of syntactic patterns in journalistic texts have demonstrated the relevance of examining grammatical configurations to describe structural variation in news discourse (Panji et al., 2024).

The classification results reveal differences in the occurrence of the four sentence categories, with single-clause constructions representing the largest proportion of the analyzed entries. Simple sentences are characterized by one independent clause, although individual examples may contain several grammatical constituents within their noun phrases and verb phrases. Complex sentences form the second-largest category, reflecting the occurrence of subordinate clauses that provide additional grammatical information within larger sentence constructions. These dependent structures include relative clauses and embedded propositions that establish hierarchical relationships between the principal clause and its constituent elements. Compound sentences occur less frequently and involve the combination of independent clauses through coordination or other connections between grammatically complete units. Compound-complex sentences represent the smallest category because the recorded classification includes only one construction combining independent predications with an embedded subordinate clause. Such differences illustrate the distinction between sentence-type frequency and internal grammatical complexity, which requires examination of constituent relationships rather than reliance on structural labels alone (Chen et al., 2024).

The numerical distribution of the four sentence categories is presented in Table 2, which retains the frequencies established in the original classification. Simple sentences account for 17 entries, representing the most frequently identified grammatical construction in the selected article. Complex sentences occupy the second position with nine entries, indicating the presence of subordinate structures within a substantial portion of the examined data. Compound sentences occur in three entries, while the compound-complex category is represented by one entry. These recorded frequencies total 30 sentence entries and provide the quantitative basis for comparing the relative occurrence of different syntactic configurations. Frequency-based descriptions of linguistic structure can identify distributional tendencies within written materials, although their interpretation must remain consistent with the characteristics and boundaries of the examined text (Zhang & Zhou, 2023).

**Table 2. Frequency of Sentence Structures Found in the Article**

| No | Sentence Structure | Frequency |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Simple Sentence | 17 |
| 2. | Compound Sentence | 3 |
| 3. | Complex Sentence | 9 |
| 4. | Compound-Complex Sentence | 1 |
| | Total | 30 |

Table 2 establishes a clear numerical difference between the occurrence of simple sentences and the other grammatical categories within the 30 recorded entries. The frequency of simple sentences exceeds that of complex sentences by eight entries, demonstrating the predominance of constructions classified as containing a single independent clause. Nevertheless, the nine complex sentences indicate that subordinate grammatical relationships remain a substantial component of the analyzed material rather than appearing only as isolated constructions. The presence of these structures allows additional information to be incorporated through embedded clauses, including relative constructions that modify nominal constituents and complement clauses that depend on verbal predicates. Compound sentences occur in comparatively few entries, suggesting that coordination between independent clauses is less frequent than single-clause constructions and grammatical subordination in the selected data. The occurrence of only one compound-complex sentence further indicates that the recorded text contains relatively few constructions combining multiple independent clauses with subordinate structures. Studies examining sentence patterns in different textual materials likewise demonstrate that

grammatical categories may occur with unequal frequencies, although their distributions depend on the linguistic characteristics of the selected data (Al Bahy & Darmawan, 2025).

Although the frequencies in Table 2 establish the numerical distribution of sentence structures, percentage representation provides an additional basis for examining their relative proportions within the analyzed dataset. Figure 5 presents the proportional distribution of the four grammatical categories using the frequencies recorded for the 30 sentence entries. Each percentage is calculated by dividing the frequency of a particular sentence category by the total number of analyzed entries and multiplying the resulting value by 100. This calculation permits comparison between categories using a common proportional scale while preserving the underlying frequency data. The percentage distribution describes how the recorded entries are allocated among grammatical categories, without independently measuring the cognitive difficulty or readability of individual sentences. Research on linguistic features and text readability indicates that structural characteristics require more specific analytical measures before conclusions can be drawn concerning processing demands or comprehension (Crossley, 2025).

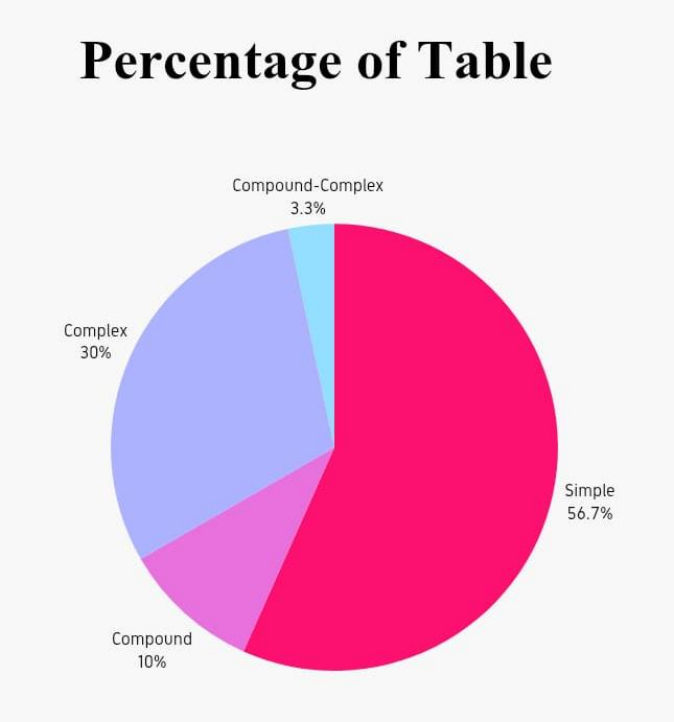



**Figure 5. Percentage of Table**

The proportional distribution associated with Figure 5 indicates that simple sentences account for 56.67% of the 30 recorded sentence entries. Complex sentences represent 30.00%, establishing them as the second most frequently occurring category within the selected data. Compound sentences contribute 10.00%, while compound-complex sentences account for the remaining 3.33%. The three categories containing coordination, subordination, or their combination collectively represent 43.33% of the analyzed entries, indicating that constructions beyond the simple-sentence category remain present in a substantial proportion of the data. The difference between the simple-sentence category and the combined non-simple categories is 13.34 percentage points when the displayed percentages are rounded to two decimal places. These proportions establish the numerical dominance of simple sentences but do not independently demonstrate that the article is easier to understand, since sentence length, constituent embedding, lexical selection, and other linguistic features were not separately measured. Research investigating syntactic complexity across different types of writing similarly supports distinguishing measurable grammatical characteristics from broader interpretations of textual difficulty or communicative effectiveness (Zheng & Barrot, 2024).

The predominance of simple sentences can be considered alongside previous syntactic investigations identifying sentence-level structural patterns in other textual materials. Kristianingsih et al. (2023) examined sentence structures in motivational quotations using tree diagrams, providing a

relevant comparison for the identification and representation of different grammatical constructions. However, motivational quotations and online news articles differ in their textual organization and communicative purposes, limiting the extent to which their structural distributions can be treated as directly equivalent. Research examining sentence patterns in song lyrics has also demonstrated the applicability of syntactic classification to written linguistic material, although lyrical constructions may exhibit organizational characteristics that differ from journalistic prose (Fuad et al., 2023). Investigations of syntactic patterns in news headlines offer a more directly related textual setting, while their concentration on headline structures differs from the examination of sentences drawn from an article body (Panji et al., 2024). These comparisons position the present findings within existing sentence-structure research without assuming that the numerical dominance observed in the selected BBC article represents a universal characteristic of journalistic writing.

The frequency and percentage distributions provide a descriptive account of the sentence structures identified in the selected BBC article, with simple sentences constituting the largest recorded category. Complex sentences contribute the second-largest proportion, demonstrating that grammatical subordination remains an identifiable feature alongside the more frequent single-clause constructions. The limited occurrence of compound and compound-complex sentences indicates that coordination between independent clauses, particularly when combined with subordination, appears less frequently in the original classification. Interpretation of these frequencies remains constrained by the selected dataset of 30 entries and by transcription or segmentation issues identified in certain examples, including constructions containing quoted speech and incomplete textual units. Consequently, the reported distribution should be understood as the frequency profile of the recorded and classified entries rather than a generalizable estimate of syntactic patterns across BBC journalism or digital news discourse. Considered together with Figures 1–4, the distributional findings connect the frequency of grammatical categories with their constituent-based representations, allowing structural occurrence and hierarchical organization to be examined as related but distinct dimensions of syntactic analysis. The contribution of this analysis lies in documenting these relationships within a defined journalistic text while maintaining the distinction between descriptive syntactic evidence and broader claims concerning discourse processing, linguistic complexity, or reader comprehension.

## CONCLUSION

The analysis of 30 sentence entries from Sakshi Venkatraman's BBC News article, “Think Love Island Is Bad? Wait Until You See the AI Fruit Version,” identified four types of sentence structures: simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences. Simple sentences were the most dominant, accounting for 17 sentences (56.67%), followed by nine complex sentences (30.00%), three compound sentences (10.00%), and one compound-complex sentence (3.33%). These findings indicate that single-clause constructions occurred more frequently than sentences involving coordination, subordination, or combinations of both grammatical relationships. The syntactic tree diagram analysis illustrated the hierarchical relationships among grammatical constituents, including subjects, predicates, noun phrases, verb phrases, and subordinate clauses. Simple sentences contained one independent clause, whereas compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences exhibited more elaborate structural configurations involving multiple or dependent clauses. The findings demonstrate that sentence classification and syntactic tree diagrams provide complementary approaches to describing grammatical organization and structural variation in the selected journalistic text.

This study contributes to syntactic research by providing a descriptive account of sentence structures in contemporary online news discourse and demonstrating the application of syntactic tree diagrams to authentic journalistic sentences. The findings illustrate how grammatical constituents are organized within different sentence categories, providing contextualized examples for linguistic analysis and English syntax instruction. Nevertheless, the investigation was limited to one BBC News article and 30 recorded sentence entries, restricting the generalizability of its findings to other journalistic texts. Certain recorded sentences also contained incomplete expressions or quotation boundaries that require careful consideration when interpreting their grammatical classifications. Future research should examine larger and more diverse collections of news articles, compare sentence structures across different media outlets, and apply consistent criteria for identifying clauses and representing grammatical constituents. Further investigations incorporating additional linguistic

approaches could provide a broader understanding of structural variation in digital journalism while establishing whether the distributional patterns identified in this study recur across different texts.

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