A Syntactic Analysis of Simple Sentence on the Joko Widodo's Speech by Using Theory of Tree Diagram

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Abstract

This research was conducted to describe the simple sentence structure through tree diagram and to find the simple sentence structure found in the Joko Widodo's speech by using theory of tree diagrams. This research applied descriptive qualitative method. The instruments were the researcher as the primary instrument, table, and Joko Widodo's speech text. The data collection were taken from internet, it was the President of Republic of Indonesia (period: 2014-2019) Joko Widodo's speech text of his speech at the annual meetings of the Boards of Governors of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank Group at Nusa Dua Hall, Nusa Dua, Bali, 12 October 2018. To analyze all data, this study used the theory of tree diagram proposed by Diana D. Bornstein (1997). The data were indentified types of simple sentence structures, then were classified, were displayed, and were described. The finding out of form of words examined were 18 (eighteen) types of simple sentences structures.

Keywords: syntactic analysis, simple sentence, tree diagram, speech

INTRODUCTION

Linguists understand language as a system of arbitrary vocal symbols. It is all at the same time becoming rule-governed, creative, universal, innate, and learned (Brinton, 2000, p. 3). As the speakers of language, people have certain notions concerning the fundamental beliefs. For example. As literate beings, people tend to equate language with writing. But there are significant differences, not only between oral sounds and written symbols but also between spoken and written syntax. It can be said that there is a belief that some necessary, inevitable, or motivated connect between a word and the thing its represents.

According to Brinton (2000, p. 10), linguistics, as the study of language systems, is divided into levels or components as its purposes. The first is phonology; it is the study of the speech sounds of a particular language. The second is morphology; it is the study of structure or form of words in a particular language. The third is semantics; it is the

study of how meaning is delivered which focusing on the related to either grammatical or lexical meaning. The forth is syntax; it is the study of the order and the arrangement of words into larger units, as well as the relationships between elements in the classified units. The last component is pragmatics; it is the study of the functions of language and its use in the context.

Moreover, discussing about sentence structure, it is explained more intensely in syntax, because syntax is often linked to the study of sentence structure. In line with Chomsky (2002), he states that syntax aims to the principles and processes of sentences are constructed in certain languages. Srijono (2001: 63) in Purwata (2008) stated that syntax may be roughly defined as the principles of arragement of the constructive (words) into larger constructions of various kinds. Syntax is the system of rules and categories that underlines sentence formation in human language. This means a learner's ability to create and understand sentences. Every sentence must contain a verb and the subject of that verb. There are many types of sentences. One of them is a simple sentence consisting only a subject and a verb.

In order to describe the types of sentence structures that implemented both in spoken language and written language, a speech is chosen as the object of this study. This study was focused on the syntactic analysis of simple sentence on the speech by using theory of tree diagrams. In this case, the speech text was used as the data. The speech text that was selected as data source is Joko Widodo's speech. President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) is a public figure and his speech can influence people all over the world. One of the Jokowi's speeches text was delivered in Bali.
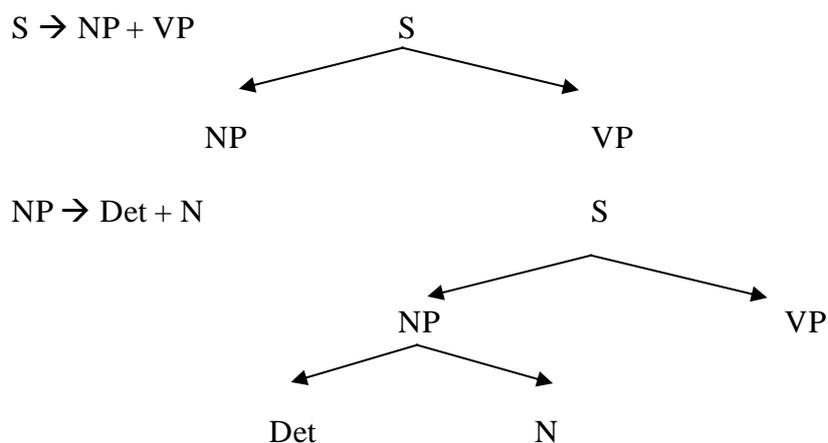
Jokowi's speech text was chosen as a media of the analysis because this speech consists of many various types of simple sentence structures. It is interesting to be analyzed the types of simple sentences structures in Jokowi's speech since his speech used various forms of simple sentences related to this study. So it will help us easier to understand the types of simple sentences.

Goodman (1970: 289) in (Purwata, 2008, p. 24) stated that all categories of English sentences can be analyzed by using structure role. In line with Bornstein (1977: 39-99) claims that "Transformations, known as Transformational Grammar (TG), bring about various types of changes; they can rearrange elements in a string of symbols, add elements that were not there before, delete elements, and substitute one element for

another". It can be illustrated by means of tree diagrams called phrasemakers which show the hierarchical structure of sentence. Bornstein symbolizes them as follows:

S	: sentence	Be	: the verb 'be'
NP	: noun phrase	Vt	: transitive verb
VP	: verb phrase	Vi	: intransitive verb
N	: noun	VL	: linking verb
V	: noun	Comp	: complement
D or Det	: determiner	Prep	: preposition
Pron	: pronoun	Pres	: present
Prop N	: proper name	PP	: prepositional phrase
Pred	: predicate	Adv. P	: adverb phrase
M	: modal	Adj. P	: adjective phrase

Bornstein (1997: 39) explains a tree diagram shows the hierarchical structure of the sentences which considered as the basic of the syntactic system of analysis. The rules should be interpret as the instruction to rewrite or expand on the left of arrows as the sequence on the right. As in S → NP + VP, means that 'S' stand for sentence, 'NP' (Noun Phrase) and 'VP' (Verb Phrase). This process is called derivational in the sentence. The steps as the follows:

S → NP + VP

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              S
            /   \
          NP     VP
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NP → Det + N

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              S
            /   \
          NP     VP
         /  \
       Det   N
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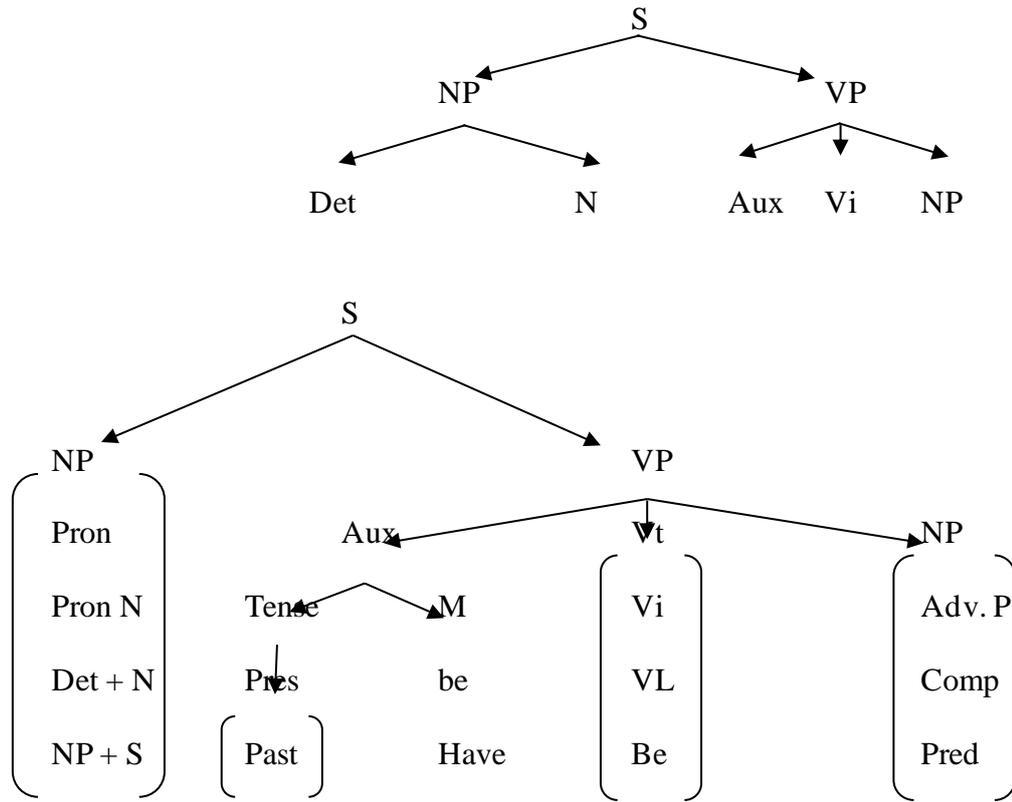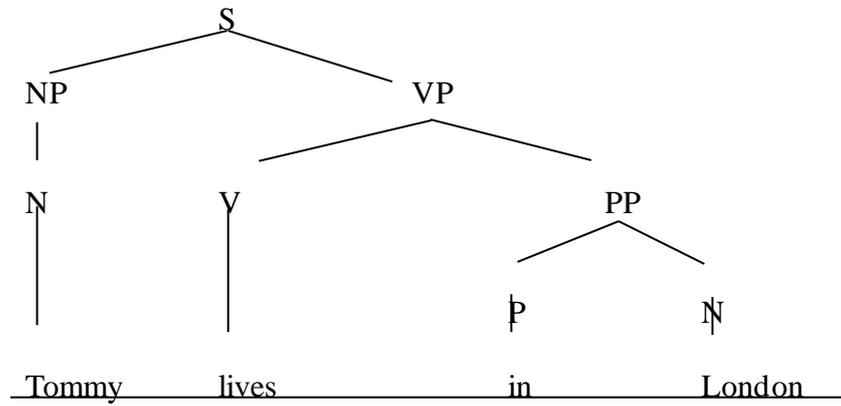
VP → Aux + Vt + NP

Figure 1.1 Process of the Tree Diagram

Example: Tommy lives in London

Tommy lives in London

Figure1.2 the Simple Sentence

The formula of the sentence is: S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence is: NP → N; VP → V (Pres) + PP; PP → P + N

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The purpose of this study is to describe the types of simple sentences formed especially on the syntactic analysis of speech text based on the syntax field. So, the significance of this study will be able to use as a reference by English Department students to understand more about the syntactic analysis of simple sentences formed. The researchers applied descriptive qualitative research for completing this study because this study is intended to describe the finding out of the syntactic analysis of simple sentences in Joko Widodo's speech.

A qualitative research is described as a research procedure that produce data in the form of written or oral words about individual's traits, circumstances, and symptoms of a particular group being investigated Mahsum (2013, p. 16-17) in Burviana (2018, p. 29). The research is based on present facts or empirical phenomena on the speech, so the data formed and documented in the form of language are usually said to be like a representation of publicity as it is. So, It was clear that basically qualitative researches are to describe, to analyze, and to interpret utterances in the form of words, sentences, and paragraphs and it does not the numeric form of the data.

The data were taken from speech text using the simple sentences contained in Jokowi's speech. The data were taken from the speech text where some simple sentences were found in the speech text. To collect the data, searching and downloading the script of Joko Widodo's speech text in Google was the first step done by the researchers. The second step, the researchers printed out and read the speech to make effective in analyzing the data. The third step, the researchers identified all the data by giving highlight and underline in every simple sentence found in the speech. The fourth step, the researchers made a list the simple sentences to be examined.

After collecting the data, identifying and classifying every simple sentence was the first step done by the researchers. The second step, the researchers explained the types of simple sentences. Then, to analyze the types of simple sentences found in the speech text the researchers used the theory of tree diagram proposed by Diana D. Bornstein (1997). This was suppported by Johnson (2007), through a kind of syntactic analysis of an English text in the simple sentences using a tree diagram theory. The last step, the researchers drew the conclusion of the

finding types of the simple sentence structures in the speech text based on the concrete of the data in this study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This part explained the research finding and discussion. The problem statements in this research would be answered, and it is started from all of the data identified then classified based on the each types of simple sentences, all of them would have been analyzed. All of the data which consisted of simple sentences structures clearly described in the table below.

Table 1.1 Types of Simple Sentences

No	Types of Simple Sentences	Syntactic Analysis Form
1	This shows our strong brotherhood.	S → NP + VP NP → Det VP → V(pres) + NP NP → V(pres) + Pron + Adj. + N S → Det + V(pres) + Pron + Adj. + N
2	Ten years ago, we faced the Global Financial Crisis.	S → NP + VP NP → N + N + Adv. + N VP → V(past) + NP NP → Det + Adj. + Adj. + N S → N + N + Adv. + N + V(past) + Det + Adj. + Adj. + N
3	Emerging countries are also experiencing a big market Pressure.	S → NP + VP NP → N(V.ing) + N VP → Aux + Adv.P + Comp VP → Aux + Adv. + V(ing) Comp → Det + Adj. + N + N S → N(V.ing) + N + Aux + Adv. + V(ing) + Det + Adj. + N + N
4	Globalization and international economic openness have brought substantial benefits.	S → NP + VP NP → N + and + N + Adj. + N VP → Aux + Vt + NP

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		NP → Adj. + N
		S → N + and + N + Adj. + N + Aux + Vt + Adj. + N
5	However, relations among advanced countries have lately increasingly been like the ones in "the Game of Thrones".	S → NP + VP
		NP → Adv. + N + Adv. + Adj. + N
		VP → Aux + Adj. + Adv. Vt + Adj. + PP
		PP → Det + N + Prep + Det + N + Prep + N
		S → Adv. + N + Adv. + Adj. + N + Aux + Adj. + Adv. Vt + Adj. + Det + N + Prep + Det + N + Prep + N
6	"Mother of Dragons" themselves describe the cycle of life.	S → NP + VP
		NP → N + N + Pron
		VP → V(pres) + NP
		NP → Det + N + Prep + N
		S → N + N + Pron + V(pres) + Det + N + Prep + N
7	Power struggle between the "Great Houses" is like a big, revolving wheel.	S → NP + VP
		NP → N + N + Prep + Det + Adj. + N
		VP → Aux + Comp
		Comp → Adj. + Det + Adj. + N(V.ing)+ N
		S → N + N + Prep + Det + Adj. + N + Aux + Adj. + Det + Adj. + N(V.ing)+ N
8	One Great House is in glory.	S → NP + VP
		NP → Adj. + Adj. + N
		VP → Aux + Comp
		Comp → Prep + N
		S → Adj. + Adj. + N + Aux + Prep + N
9	The other House emerges victorious by bringing down the other House.	S → NP + VP
		NP → Det + Adj. + N

		VP → V(pres) + NP NP → N + Prep + N(V.ing) + Adj. + Det + Adj. + N S → Det + Adj. + N + V(pres) + N + Prep + N(V.ing) + Adj. + Det + Adj. + N
10	However, they forget.	S → NP + VP NP → Conj. + N VP → V(pres) S → Con. + N + V(pres)
11	They are finally aware that.	S → NP + VP NP → N VP → Aux + Comp Comp → Adv. + Adj. + Pron S → N + Aux + Comp + Adv. + Adj. + Pron
12	We are in the face of the increasingly rising global threats.	S → NP + VP NP → N VP → Aux + Comp Comp → Prep. + Det. + N + Prep + Det + Adv. + N(V.ing) + N + N S → N + Aux + Prep + Det. + N + Prep + Det + Adv. + N(V.ing) + N + N
13	Climate change has increased the intensity of storms and typhoons from the United States to the Philippines.	S → NP + VP NP → N + N VP → Aux + Vt + NP NP → Det + N + Prep + N + and + N + Prep + Det + N + N + Prep + Det + N S → N + N + Aux + Vt + Det + N + Prep + N + and + N + Prep + Det + N + N + Prep + Det + N
14	Plastic waste in seas all over the world has also polluted food supply in many	S → NP + VP

	Places	NP → N + N + Prep + N + Pron + Prep + Det + N VP → Aux + Vt + NP NP → N + N + Prep + Adj. + N S → N + N + Prep + N + Pron + Prep + Det + N + Aux + Vt + N + N + Prep + Adj. + N
15	Is it the right time for rivalry and competition?	S → VP + NP VP → Aux NP → N + Det + Adj. + N + Prep + N + and + N S → Aux + N + Det + Adj. + N + Prep + N + and + N
16	Next year, we will watch the Season Finale of "Game of Thrones".	S → NP + VP NP → Prep + N + N VP → M + V(Pres) + NP NP → Det + N + N + Prep + N + Prep + N S → Prep + N + N + M + V(Pres) + Det + N + N + Prep + N + Prep + N
17	The situation could be worse than the global financial crisis ten years ago.	S → NP + VP NP → Det + N VP → M + Aux(be) + Comp Comp → N + than + Det + N + Adj. + N + N + N + Adv. S → Det + N + M + Aux(be) + N + than + Det + N + Adj. + N + N + N + Adv.
18	We depend on all of you.	S → NP + VP NP → N VP → V(pres) + PP PP → Prep + Adj. + Prep + N S → N + V(pres) + Prep + Adj. + Prep + N
Total Types of Sentences		**18 (eighteen)**

Those 18 simple sentences in the table 1.1, also known as independent clause, contain subject and verb. They express a complete thought (Langan and Golstain, 2003: 52; cited in Khasanah (2016, p. 49). Those sentences have the same structure that consist of NP and VP. The different sentence structures are in the type of NP and VP. The structures of those sentences are described in the following as the tree diagrams used:

a. This shows our strong brotherhood.
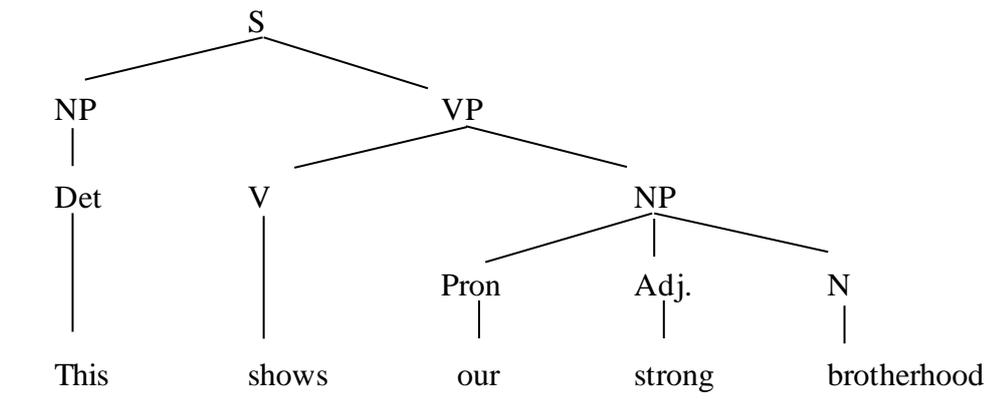
This shows our strong brotherhood

The formula of the diagram is: S → NP + VP
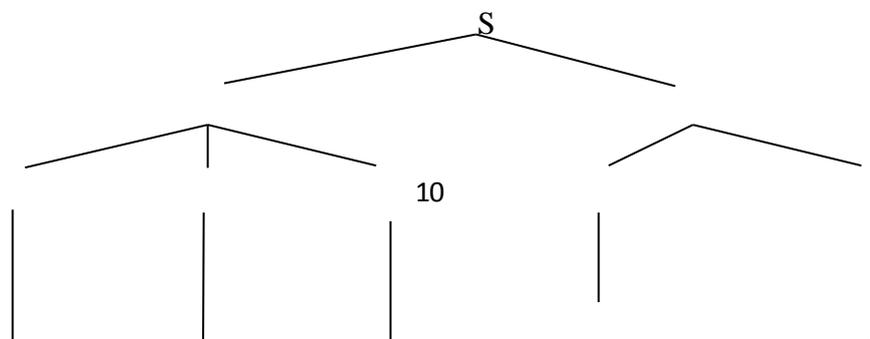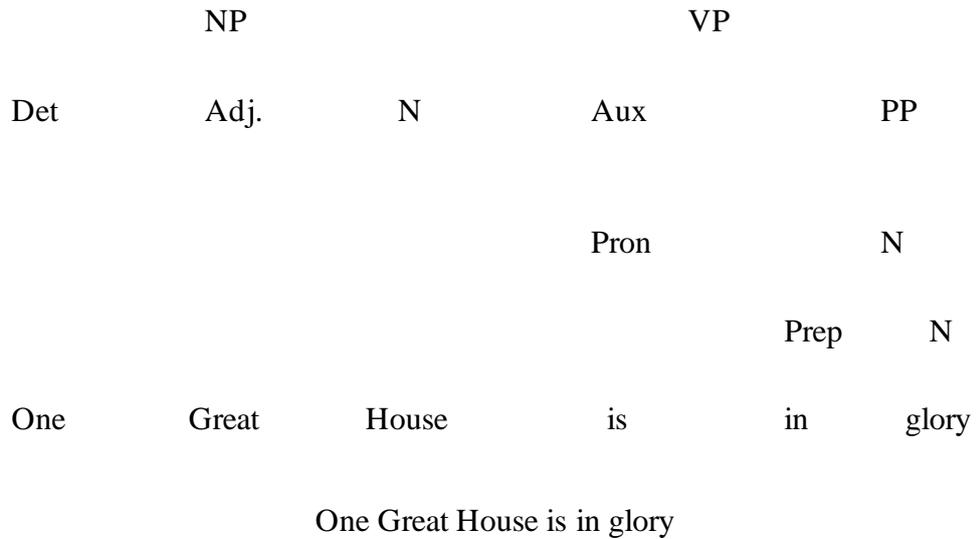The pattern of the sentence is:

NP → Det
VP → V (pres) + NP
NP → Pron + Adj. + N
S → Det + V (pres) + Pron + Adj. + N

Base on the tree diagram, sentence (This shows our strong brotherhood) consists NP (This) plus VP (shows our strong brotherhood). VP consists of V (pres) plus NP (our strong brotherhood). Meanwhile, NP consists Pron (our), Adj. (strong), and N (brotherhood).

b. One Great House is in glory.

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	NP			VP	
Det	Adj.	N	Aux		PP
			Pron		N
				Prep	N
One	Great	House	is	in	glory

One Great House is in glory

The formula of the diagram is: S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence is:

S → NP + VP

NP → Adj. + Adj. + N

VP → Aux + Comp

Comp → Prep + N

S → Adj. + Adj. + N + Aux + Prep + N

Base on the tree diagram, sentence (One Great House is in glory) consists NP (One Great House) plus VP (is in glory). NP consists of Adj. (one), Adj. (great), and N (house). Meanwhile VP consists of Aux (is) plus Comp (in glory). Lastly, Comp consists of Prep (in), and N (glory).

c. We depend on all of you.
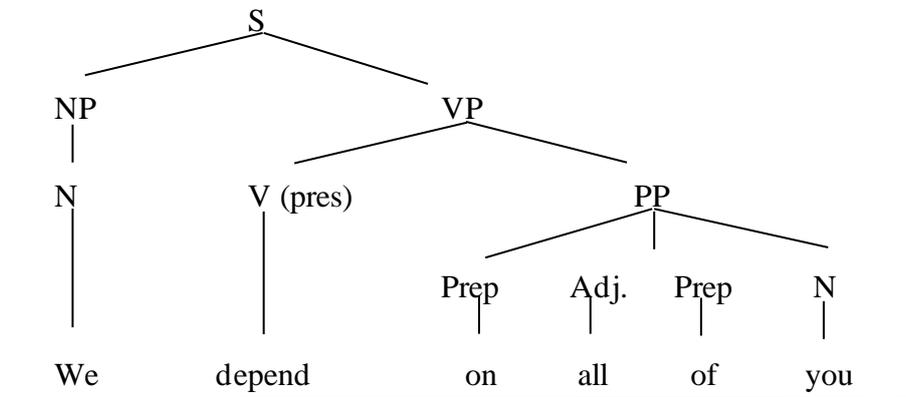
We depend on all of you

The formula of the diagram is: S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence is:

$$S \rightarrow NP + VP$$
$$NP \rightarrow N$$
$$VP \rightarrow V \text{ (pres)} + PP$$
$$PP \rightarrow Prep + Adj. + Prep + N$$
$$\underline{S \rightarrow N + V \text{ (pres)} + Prep + Adj. + Prep + N}$$

Base on the tree diagram, sentence (We depend on all of you) consists N (We) plus VP (depend on all of you). VP consists of V (pres) plus PP (on all of you). Meanwhile, PP consists Prep (on), Adj. (all), Prep (of) and N (you).

Discussion

In the examining the data taken from Joko Widodo's speech that was one of example which contains of the types of simple sentence structure, the researchers applied one of the terms of syntactic structure analysis called tree diagram proposed by Bornstein. Bornstein stated that tree diagram shows the hierarchical structure of the sentences. Based on the findings, the researchers found 18 (eighteen) types of simple sentence structures in the Jokowi's speech text.

The 18 (eighteen) of the simple sentences structures are presented as follows: (1) $S \rightarrow Det + V \ (pres) + Pron + Adj. + N$; (2) $S \rightarrow N + N + Adv. + N + V(past) + Det + Adj. + Adj. + N$; (3) $S \rightarrow N(V.ing) + N + Aux + Adv. + V(ing) + Det + Adj. + N + N$; (4) $S \rightarrow N + and + N + Adj. + N + Aux + Vt + Adj. + N$; (5) $S \rightarrow Adv. + N + Adv. + Adj. + N + Aux + Adj. + Adv. Vt + Adj. + Det + N + Prep + Det + N + Prep + N$; (6) $S \rightarrow N + N + Pron + V(pres) + Det + N + Prep + N$; (7) $S \rightarrow N + N + Prep + Det + Adj. + N + Aux + Adj. + Det + Adj. + N(V.ing) + N$; (8) $S \rightarrow Adj. + Adj. + N + Aux + Prep + N$; (9) $S \rightarrow Det + Adj. + N + V(pres) + N + Prep + N(V.ing) + Adj. + Det + Adj. + N$; (10) $S \rightarrow Con. + N + V(pres)$; (11) $S \rightarrow N + Aux + Comp + Adv. + Adj. + Pron$; (12) $S \rightarrow N + Aux + Prep + Det. + N + Prep + Det + Adv. + N(V.ing) + N + N$; (13) $S \rightarrow N + N + Aux + Vt + Det + N + Prep + N + and + N + Prep + Det + N + N + Prep + Det + N$; (14) $S \rightarrow N + N + Prep + N + Pron + Prep + Det + N + Aux + Vt + N + N + Prep + Adj. + N$; (15) $S \rightarrow Aux + N + Det + Adj. + N + Prep + N + and + N$; (16) $S \rightarrow Prep + N + N + M + V(Pres) + Det + N + N + Prep + N + Prep + N$; (17) $S \rightarrow Det + N + M + Aux(be) + N + than + Det + N + Adj. + N + N + N + Adv.$; and (18) $S \rightarrow N + V(pres) + Prep + Adj. + Prep + N$.

The explanation about the types of simple sentences structures is an important role in order to describe how the simple sentences form by using syntactical analysis of tree diagram theory. It was inspired the researchers to conduct this research in the types of simple sentences structures by using syntactical analysis in the speech.

The researchers hoped this study will be useful reference, could give contribution especially to students who learn about syntax field especially in the form of sentences structures and also give the readers a better understanding of the types of simple sentences structures. It also could be related in the social life where understand the types simple sentences structures was important to avoid misunderstanding and disagreement. Lastly, this study also could give benefit to lot of people.

CONCLUSION

It is concluded that the types of simple sentences structures found in the Joko Widodo's speech are 18 (eighteen) types of simple sentence structures. The 18 (eighteen) of the simple sentences structures are presented as follows: (1) *S →Det + V (pres) + Pron + Adj. + N*; (2) *S →N + N + Adv. + N + V(past) + Det + Adj. + Adj. + N*; (3) *S →N(V.ing)+ N + Aux + Adv. + V(ing) + Det + Adj. + N + N*; (4) *S →N + and + N + Adj. + N + Aux + Vt + Adj. + N*; (5) *S →Adv. + N + Adv. + Adj. + N + Aux + Adj. + Adv. Vt + Adj. + Det + N + Prep + Det + N + Prep + N*; (6) *S →N + N + Pron + V(pres) + Det + N + Prep + N*; (7) *S →N + N + Prep + Det + Adj. + N + Aux + Adj. + Det + Adj. + N(V.ing)+ N*; (8) *S →Adj. + Adj. + N + Aux + Prep + N*; (9) *S →Det + Adj. + N + V(pres) + N + Prep + N(V.ing) + Adj. + Det + Adj. + N*; (10) *S →Con. + N + V(pres)*; (11) *S →N + Aux + Comp + Adv. + Adj. + Pron*; (12) S *→ N + Aux + Prep + Det. + N + Prep + Det + Adv. + N(V.ing) + N + N*; (13) *S →N + N + Aux + Vt + Det + N + Prep + N + and + N + Prep + Det + N + N + Prep + Det + N*; (14) *S →N + N + Prep + N + Pron + Prep + Det + N + Aux + Vt + N + N + Prep + Adj. + N*; (15) *S →Aux + N + Det + Adj. + N + Prep + N + and + N*; (16) *S →Prep + N + N + M + V(Pres) + Det + N + N + Prep + N + Prep + N*; (17) *S →Det + N + M + Aux(be) + N + than + Det + N + Adj. + N + N + N + Adv.*; and (18) *S →N + V(pres) + Prep + Adj. + Prep + N*.

SUGGESTION

Based on the study, it is suggested to other researchers who want to analyze the types of simple sentences structures by using tree diagram theory can gives more attention in other types of simple sentences structures. This study can help the readers to understand more about the types of simple sentences structures and would be beneficial for those who want to conduct research in the same field.

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