

Types of Simple Sentence Used on the Joko Widodo's Speech at Bali

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to describe the types of simple sentences found in the Joko Widodo's speech delivered at the (International Monetary Fund) IMF-World Bank Annual Meetings in Nusa Dua, Bali, on Oct. 12, 2018. This study applied descriptive qualitative method. The instrument were the researcher and the table analysis. The data collection were taken from internet, it was Joko Widodo's speech text of his speech at Nusa Dua Hall, Nusa Dua, Bali, 12 October 2018. To analyze all data, this study used the theory proposed by Frank (1972). The results showed there were 18 (eighteen) types of simple sentences structures classified into: (1) simple sentence appeared 10 times (55.57%); (2) past tense found 2 times (11.11 %); (3) present continuous tense found 1 time (5.55 %), (4) present perfect tense appeared 4 times (22.22 %); and (5) future tense found 1 time (5.55 %).

Keywords: sentence, simple sentence, speech

INTRODUCTION

A sentence is grammatically formed by a group of words and/or phrases. It is basically a group of words tied together and covers an idea, event or description (Ginting, 2009, p. 1). In addition, it is argued sentences are structured out of words, phrases and clauses which serves a specific grammatical category and grammatical function within the sentence containing it. The words in an English sentence have a certain order and rules concerning ways constructed. Means that the smaller units, either words and/or clauses, are being grammatically constructed to each other by various head-modifier relations. There are four different sentence types focusing on the number of clauses called (1) simple sentence, (2) compound sentence, (3) complex sentence, (4) compound-complex sentence (Ginting, 2009).

In English, grammar as one of the language components taught is important in order to produce good sentences. Without the correct grammar, students will make meaningless sentence in English. Furthermore, without mastering grammar, it is difficult to understand the meaning in sentences. That is why grammar is really important regarding to the sentences being formed. The concept of sentence has been proposed by

some experts. Hogue (in Sari, Syarif, & Amri, 2018, p. 341) argued "A sentence is a group of word containing a subject and a verb that expresses a complete thought. According to Aldersen & Bachman (2004, p. 1) a sentence is a complete set of words that conveys meaning. So, it can be concluded that sentence is a group of word which consists of a subject and a verb. It can be stated a complete thought called a sentence is a set of work expressing a statement, a question or an order, usually containing a subject and a verb.

Furthermore, Frank (1972, p. 220) said that generally, a sentence is classified in two types by its function and structural. The first is functional which can be divided into four categories namely: declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, imperative sentence and exclamatory sentence. The second one is its structure. It also is supported by Murphy (2003: 224), a sentence structural is divided into four categories, they are simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence and compound complex sentence.

Furthermore, Simple sentence is a sentence that contains a subject and a predicate which communicate one complete idea as an independent clause. A simple sentence consists of one independent clause and no dependent clauses that may contain phrases and have more than one subject or verb (Brandon, 2012, p. 30). Then, a compound sentence is the logical combination of two complete thoughts or independent clauses to form one sentence in which there are two or more control units (simple sentence). It is usually linked by a coordinating conjunction or a semicolon, but subordinating conjunctions used in a complex sentence can be used as coordinators as well to form a compound sentence as it is (Brandon, 2012). In addition, a complex sentence is a sentence that includes a dependent clause linked to an independent clause by a subordinating conjunction of some kinds to form a complete sentence. Lastly, a complex sentence is a sentence that includes a dependent clause linked to an independent clause by a subordinating conjunction of some kinds to form a complete sentence.

Language can be classified into two types called direct and indirect language applied which is said that direct language referring to spoken language determined by the meaning in context used and indirectly referring to written language used (Mufiah & Rahman, 2018). The representation of direct and indirect language can be viewed from

one of the activities called speech. Speech is the skill of speaking in front of the public to definite their opinion or give an idea about something important. "Speech is expressing thoughts in the form of words addressed to the gathering or discourse prepared to say in front of the audiences being involved in a particular event or occasions" (Umar, 2016, p. 2). An idea can be carried in a speech to the right while using good language formed and easy to be understood by the audience (s) within sentences being delivered.

This study will be conducted on the analyzing of the types of simple sentence found in the speech uttered by Joko Widodo (Jokowi). The main reason for choosing this topic in this study is that there is still limited discussion about analysis of the types of sentences in speech as it is implemented in linguistics context being taught. The second reason that Jokowi has delivered many speeches during his leadership as the president of Republic Indonesia. One of the speeches conveyed by the President Joko Widodo was a speech at the (International Monetary Fund) IMF- World Bank Annual Meetings in Nusa Dua, Bali, on Oct. 12, 2018. His speech has influenced in many sectors not only in Indonesia but also in other countries. Based on the explanations above, the researcher wants to conduct a research entitled: *"Types of Simple Sentence Used on the Joko Widodo's Speech at Bali"*.

Brandon (2012, p. 27) argued sentence is clasified into four types namely: (1) simple sentence, (2) compound sentence, (3) complex sentence and (4) compound complex sentence. Simple sentence, known as a complete sentence, is a sentence containing a subject and a verb which may contain phrases and have more than one subject or verb. There are different sub-patterns. The five patterns differ from each other according to what (if anything) follows the verb.

1) Subject + Verb

Example: John sleeps.

Verbs used in this pattern are either always intransitive or verbs which can be transitive or intransitive, here used intransitively.

2) Subject + Verb + Complement

Example: Frank is a doctor.

The verb in this pattern is always *be* or a verb related to *be*, for example: *appear*, *become*, *look*, *seem*, *sound*, and *taste*.

3) Subject + Verb + Direct Object

Example: My brother bought a book.

Most verbs in the language can be used in this pattern. The direct object may take a variety of forms.

4) Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object

Example: My father gives me a new mobile phone.

Verbs like *bring*, *buy* and *give* can have two objects. The indirect object always follow the verb and usually refers to a person. Based on the example above, 'me' is an indirect object. However, the direct object can come after the verb if we wish to emphasize it when this is the case, the indirect object is replaced by a prepositional phrase beginning with *to* or *for*.

5) Subject + Verb + Object + Complement

Example: She baked a cake for her lover.

A compound sentence is one in which there are two or more control units (simple sentence). It is usually linked by a coordinating conjunction. The coordinate conjunctions used in compound sentence are *for*, *and*, *nor*, *but*, *or*, *yet* and *so*.

Examples:

- 1) Andy and Sam are happy.
- 2) I need to go to work, but I am sick now.
- 3) Daniel run out of money, so he had to stop playing game online.

A complex sentence is a sentence including a dependent clause linked to an independent clause by a subordinating conjunction of some kinds to form a complete sentence. A complex sentence can be formed in two ways:

- 1) By joining subordinate clauses to the main clause with conjunctions.

Example: The alarm was raised (main clause) as soon as the fire was discovered (subordinate clause).

2) By using infinitive or participle constructions.

These are non-finite and phrases rather than clauses, but they form part of complex (not simple) sentences because they can be re-expressed as clauses which are subordinate to the main clause.

Example:

To get into a best university, you have to pass a number of examinations given.

A compound-complex sentence is known as a sentence consisting of two or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses.

Example:

Because Mr. David was a talented teacher, he was voted Teacher of the Year, and his students prospered.

In regard to the description mentioned, the researchers formulated the two statement of the problems as followed: (1) what types of sentences found in the speech uttered by Steve Job? And (2) what is the most type of sentence used in the speech uttered by Steve Job?

The researchers applied descriptive qualitative research for completing this study because this study is intended to describe the types of simple sentence used in the speech delivered by Joko Widodo. This study was belong to a qualitative design. Thus, the primary instrument was the researcher himself. It is in line with Moleong (2007, p. 121) states "As the main instrument, the researcher plays the essential role as the designer, data collector, data analyst, data interpreter, and reporter of the research findings in the qualitative research design". The speech text containing the types of simple sentence appeared in the speech were the data in this study. Meanwhile, the source of data in this research was the scripted text of Jokowi's speech.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This part explained the research finding and discussion. All of the data consisting the types of simple sentence were described in the table below.

Table 1 Types of Simple Sentence

No	Simple Sentences	Types of Simple Sentence
1	This shows our strong brotherhood.	Present tense
2	Ten years ago, we faced the Global Financial Crisis.	Past tense
3	Emerging countries are also experiencing a big market Pressure.	Present continuous tense
4	Globalization and international economic openness have brought substantial benefits.	Present perfect tense
5	However, relations among advanced countries have lately increasingly been like the ones in "the Game of Thrones".	Present perfect tense
6	"Mother of Dragons" themselves describe the cycle of life.	Present tense
7	Power struggle between the "Great Houses" is like a big, revolving wheel.	Present tense
8	One Great House is in glory.	Present tense
9	The other House emerges victorious by bringing down the other House.	Present tense
10	However, they forget.	Present tense
11	They are finally aware that.	Present tense
12	We are in the face of the increasingly rising global threats.	Present tense
13	Climate change has increased the intensity of storms and typhoons from the United States to the Philippines.	Present perfect tense
14	Plastic waste in seas all over the world has also polluted food supply in many Places	Present perfect tense
15	Is it the right time for rivalry and competition?	Present tense
16	Next year, we will watch the Season Finale of "Game of Thrones".	Future tense
17	The situation could be worse than the global financial crisis ten years ago.	Past tense
18	We depend on all of you.	Present tense
Total Types of Simple Sentence		18 (eighteen)

Those 18 simple sentences in the table 1, also known as independent clause, contain subject and verb. Those sentences have the same structure that consist of subject and verb as it is explained that the simple sentence consists subject and verb. Concerning to the result findings of this study, it is viewed that there were 18 types of simple sentence found in the Jokowi's speech. They are classified into five types of simple sentence namely: (1) present tense, (2) past tense, (3) present continuous tense, (4) present perfect tense, and (5) future tense. The distribution of the types of simple sentence is presented as the table below:

Table 2. Percentage of the Types of Simple Sentence

NO	TYPES OF SIMPLE SENTENCES	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
1	Present Tense	10	55.57 %
2	Past Tense	2	11.11 %
3	Present Continuous Tense	1	5.55 %
4	Present Perfect	4	22.22 %
6	Future Tense	1	5.55 %
Total		18	100 %

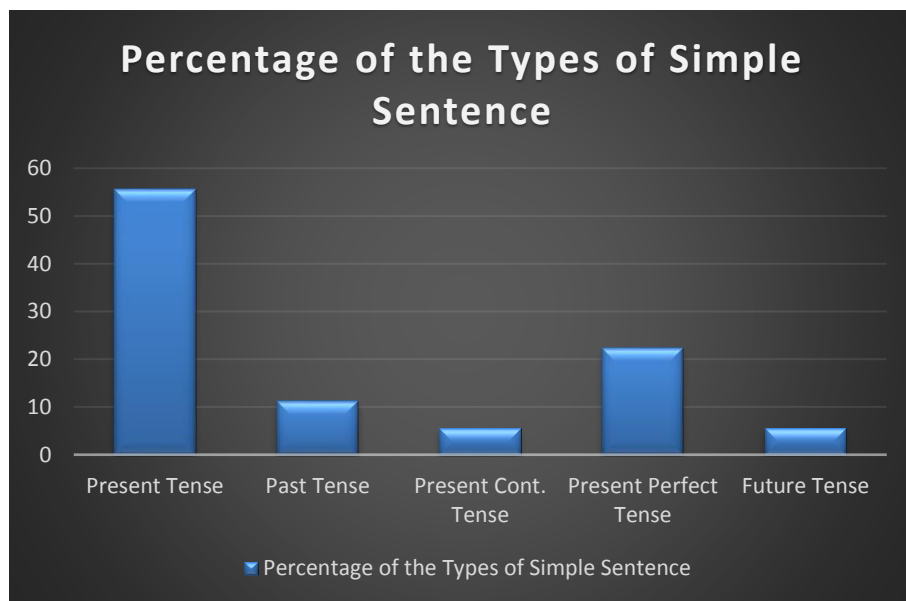


Figure 1. Percentage of the Types of Simple Sentence

In the examining the data taken from Joko Widodo's speech, the researcher found 18 (eighteen) types of simple sentence structures in the Jokowi's speech text. The types of simple sentence were classified into 5 types namely: (1) present tense, (2) past tense,

(3) present continuous tense, (4) present perfect tense, and (5) future tense. As it is proposed by Frank (1972), simple sentence is a sentence consisting one subject and one verb. Moreover, present tense is described the sentence following the formula: (+) S + V1 s/es; (-) S+do/does+Vi; (?) do/does+S+V1. In this study, there were 10 sentences (55.57 %) categorized into present tense. They were distributed on the data as below:

This shows our strong brotherhood. (Datum 1)
"Mother of Dragons" themselves describe the cycle of life. (Datum 6)

Power struggle between the "Great Houses" is like a big, revolving wheel. (Datum 7)

One Great House is in glory. (Datum 8)

The other House emerges victorious by bringing down the other House. (Datum 9)

However, they forget. (Datum 10)

They are finally aware that. (Datum 11)

We are in the face of the increasingly rising global threats. (Datum 12)

Is it the right time for rivalry and competition? (Datum 15)

We depend on all of you. (Datum 18)

Past tense is identified by the formula: (+) S+V2; (-) S+did not+V1; (?) Did+S+V1?. Concerning to the result findings, it was found 2 sentences of past tense. They were in the datum 2 "*Ten years ago, we faced the Global Financial Crisis.*" and datum 7 "*The situation could be worse than the global financial crisis ten years ago.*" Moreover, there was only one type of simple sentence which is categorized into present continuous tense (Verb1+-ing form in the present tense form). It was found in the datum 3 "*Emerging countries are also experiencing a big market Pressure.*"

The researcher found four data containing the type of simple sentence of present perfect. Present perfect is known as a form of sentence in the formula: (+) S + has/have +V3; (-) S + has/have + not + V3; (?) Has/have + S + V3? Those four sentences of present perfect were:

Globalization and international economic openness have brought substantial benefits. (Datum 4)

However, relations among advanced countries have lately increasingly been like the ones in "the Game of Thrones". (Datum 5)

Climate change has increased the intensity of storms and typhoons from the United States to the Philippines. (Datum 13)

Plastic waste in seas all over the world has also polluted food supply in many Places. (Datum 14)

Lastly, there was found only one type of simple sentence in the form of future tense. Future tense is identified as (+) S + will + V1; (-) S + will + not + V1; (?) Will + S + V1. Based on the data examined, it was found in the datum 16 "Next year, we will watch the Season Finale of "Game of Thrones"."

Overall, it can be concluded that there were five types of simple sentences found in the Jokowi's speech as the data examined. There were (1) simple sentence appeared 10 times (55.57%); (2) past tense found 2 times (11.11 %); (3) present continuous tense found 1 time (5.55 %), (4) present perfect tense appeared 4 times (22.22 %); and (5) future tense found 1 time (5.55 %).

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. The types of simple sentence were classified into 5 types namely: (1) present tense, (2) past tense, (3) present continuous tense, (4) present perfect tense, and (5) future tense.

Present tense is described the sentence following the formula: (+) S + V1 s/es; (-) S+do/does+Vi; (?) do/does+S+V1. There were 10 sentences (55.55 %). Past tense is identified by the formula: (+) S+V2; (-) S+did not+V1; (?) Did+S+V1?. It was found 2 times (11.11 %). Then, there was only 1 time (5.55 %) of simple sentence which is categorized into present continuous tense (Verb1+-ing form in the present tense form). After that, present perfect is known as a form of sentence in the formula: (+) S + has/have +V3; (-) S + has/have + not + V3; (?) Has/have + S + V3? There were 4 times found

(22.22 %). Lastly, Future tense is identified as (+) S + will + V1; (-) S + will + not + V1; (?) Will + S + V1. There was only 1 time (5.57 %).

The researcher hopes this study will be useful reference and gives 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 to the social life where understand the types simple sentences was important to avoid misunderstanding and disagreement. Lastly, this study also could give benefit to lot of people.

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