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TREE DIAGRAM APPLICATION IN SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS OF PRESIDENT PRABOWO'S 2024 G20 SPEECH

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Abstrak

Penataan struktur kalimat secara sengaja dalam pidato politik berfungsi untuk menyoroti gagasan utama dan membujuk pendengar. Penelitian ini mengkaji pola sintaksis dari berbagai bentuk kalimat yang ditemukan dalam pidato Prabowo Subianto pada KTT G20 tahun 2024 di Brazil. Penelitian ini berfokus pada dua pidato khusus, yakni pertama pada tanggal 18 November, yang membahas isu kelaparan dan kemiskinan, dan kedua pada tanggal 19 November, yang membahas Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (SDGs) dan transisi energi. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif-kualitatif, penelitian ini menerapkan kerangka Tata Bahasa Transformasional Generatif dari Noam Chomsky, menganalisis struktur kalimat melalui diagram pohon sintaksis. Data dikumpulkan dari sumber resmi, dengan pidato yang dibaca, dikodekan, dikategorikan berdasarkan jenis kalimat, dan dianalisis secara struktural. Analisis menunjukkan bahwa semua jenis kalimat terdapat dalam pidato tersebut, yaitu 50 kalimat simpleks, 10 kalimat majemuk, 6 kalimat kompleks, dan 1 kalimat majemuk kompleks. Penelitian ini juga menyoroti penggunaan dan struktur frasa verbal dalam pidato tersebut. Secara keseluruhan, penelitian ini memberikan wawasan tentang bagaimana elemen sintaksis digunakan dalam bahasa diplomatik, menggambarkan bagaimana ekspresi yang lengkap dan bermakna dibentuk dari unit gramatikal dasar.

***Kata kunci**: Pidato Politik, Sintaksis, Prabowo Subianto, G20.*

Abstract

The deliberate arrangement of sentence structures in political speeches serves to highlight key ideas and persuade listeners. This study investigates the syntactic patterns of various sentence forms found in Prabowo Subianto's speeches at the 2024 G20 Summit in Brazil. It focuses on two specific addresses. One from November 18, which tackled issues of hunger and poverty, and another from November 19, which discussed the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the energy transition. Using a descriptive-qualitative approach, the research applies Noam Chomsky's Transformational Generative Grammar framework, analyzing sentence structures through syntactic tree diagrams. The data was gathered from official sources, with the speeches read, coded, categorized by sentence type, and examined structurally. The analysis shows that all sentence types are present namely 50 simple, 10 compound, 6 complex, and 1 compound-complex sentence. The study also highlights the use and structure of verbal phrases within the speeches. Overall, this research offers insights into how syntactic elements are used in diplomatic language, illustrating how complete and meaningful expressions are formed from basic grammatical units.

Keywords: Political Speeches, Syntax, Prabowo Subianto, G20.

INTRODUCTION

According to Jassim (2023, p. 680), language emerged as a fundamental tool for human communication. It influences the way we think, feel, and engage with the world around us. As a dynamic and evolving force, language both shapes and is shaped by human experiences. In today's increasingly globalized and interconnected society, the ability to understand language is more crucial than ever. Communication, as defined by Pal et al. (2019), involves the exchange of ideas, emotions, intentions, perceptions, or instructions through speech, writing, gestures, or other means between individuals. In essence, communication acts as a bridge that enables mutual understanding among people.

Speech represents one of the most formal and organized methods of communication. As a key component of the communication process, it is considered effective when the listener fully grasps the speaker's intended message (Noermanzah et al., 2020). According to Susanto et al. (2021), speech functions as a link that conveys meaning to others during interactions. In turn, effective communication is frequently achieved through the artful delivery of speech.

Sentences play a crucial role in structuring a speech, serving as one of its most essential components. A sentence is defined as a group of words that expresses a complete thought and contains at least a subject and a verb (Oshima & Hogue, 2007). For instance, "she jumps" qualifies as a sentence, with "she" as the subject and "jumps" as the verb. Similarly, Sari (2012) describes a sentence as a set of words that forms a statement, question, or command, typically including a subject and verb. In essence, sentences form the foundation through which the structure and meaning of a speech are conveyed and understood.

According to Joshi (2014), sentences are classified into four main types: simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex. Frank (1972, p. 223) defines a simple sentence as one that consists of a single complete thought, expressed through an independent clause. He also explains that a compound sentence contains two independent clauses, each representing a complete idea, joined by a coordinating conjunction. For instance, in the sentence "He is rich but lazy," the word but connects the two independent clauses. Azar (2001, p. 263) describes a complex sentence as one that includes an independent clause along with one or more dependent (or subordinate) clauses. These dependent clauses are typically linked to the main clause using subordinating conjunctions such as when, while, because, although, if, so, and that. Adjective clauses often begin with who, whom, which, whose, or that, while noun clauses are introduced by that, whether, or if. Lastly, a compound-complex

sentence features at least two independent clauses joined by coordinating conjunctions, with at least one of those clauses also containing a dependent clause.

Human languages have the capacity to form complex phrases and clauses, which requires an advanced understanding of syntax. Syntax is essential for organizing sentence structure in a way that ensures clarity and prevents confusion in communication (Raihana et al., 2024). As a branch of linguistics, syntax focuses on the rules and principles that govern sentence construction within a language system. Various methods are employed in syntactic analysis, one of which is the use of tree diagrams. These diagrams serve as visual tools to represent the hierarchical structure of sentences. According to Bornstein (1997, p. 39), tree diagrams demonstrate how sentences are systematically arranged. By mapping out the relationships among words, phrases, and clauses, they help individuals grasp how to form grammatically accurate and well-structured sentences.

Speech, as a form of public speaking, holds significant importance in public communication, particularly within the political arena. Political speeches reveal the strategies and perspectives of political leaders, emphasizing how language is utilized to convey their messages (Yovmudboyeva, 2023). According to DyIgjeri (2017, p. 12), the language used in political discourse carries deep meaning, often delivered through clear and direct expressions. The primary goal of a political speech is to influence and persuade the audience to embrace the speaker's viewpoints.

Building on the discussion above, this journal examines the syntactic structure of sentences in President Prabowo's 2024 G20 Summit speech in Brazil through the use of tree diagrams. Considering the formal and meticulously prepared nature of speeches at the G20, this research applies syntactic analysis to identify the sentence types present, determine which types appear most frequently, and analyze their structure using tree diagrams. These diagrams provide insight into how President Prabowo employs linguistic elements to express his ideas and represent Indonesia's identity and stance in the global arena.

METHODOLOGY

Kothari (2004, p. 3) defines qualitative research as a method that investigates qualitative aspects, focusing on the nature, characteristics, or essence of a subject. According to Taylor et al. (2016, p. 87), descriptive research aims to uncover detailed information through analysis and theoretical insights. Creswell and Creswell (2018) note that qualitative research is used to explore objective theories by analyzing the relationships between

variables. Descriptive qualitative research, therefore, involves understanding and interpreting phenomena or theories within their natural settings, based on the meanings individuals attribute to them.

Data is crude material that can be used as a basis for study or analysis to produce information. The data of this study are sentences of two Prabowo's speeches in 2024 G20 Summit. The first speech was expressed on November 18, 2024, and the second speech was expressed on November 19, 2024. The researchers obtained the speeches through an official online site of the Indonesian government, *setkab.go.id*.

In collecting data, the authors follow several steps. The first begins by accessing the official website. After successfully accessing the site, the writersres conducted a search using relevant keywords, such as Remarks of President of the Republic of Indonesia at the First Session of G20 Summit, in Rio de Janeiro, Brasil, November 18, 2024 and Remarks of President of the Republic of Indonesia at the Third Session of G20 Summit, in Rio de Janeiro, Brasil, November 19, 2024. Once the speech transcript was successfully retrieved from the setkab.go.id website, the following step involved thoroughly reading the entire content of the speech.

After gathering the data, the authors proceed to analyze each sentence through a series of steps. These steps involve organizing the data by sentence types in a table, examining each sentence one by one using Noam Chomsky's theory, and representing selected sentences as tree diagrams. To illustrate the tree diagrams, the authors use the syntax tree generator developed by Miles Shang (2011).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This section presents the research findings and discussion. It addresses the research questions by first categorizing the total number of sentences according to their types. Each type of sentence is then analyzed using tree diagrams based on Noam Chomsky's "Transformational Generative Grammar" theory.

A total of sixty-seven sentences were identified across both speeches delivered on November 18 and 19, 2024. These sentences fall into four categories, namely simple sentences, compound sentences, complex sentences, and compound-complex sentences.

Table 1. The Data of Sentence Types

No.	Sentences	Amount	Percentage
1.	Simple	50	74.63%
2.	Compound	10	14.93%
3.	Complex	6	8.96%
4.	Compound-Complex	1	1.49%
Total		**67**	**100%**

The writers will analyze all sentence types using Noam Chomsky's "Transformational Generative Grammar" theory. According to Purnomoadjie and Mulyadi (2019), this theory explains how language is formed by transforming phrase structures, which are visually represented through tree diagrams. These diagrams illustrate the hierarchical relationships between the elements of a sentence. As stated by Rahmawati et al. (2022), there are basic phrase structure rules that serve as the foundation for determining grammatical sentence structure, including the following:

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

The analysis is as follows:

1. Simple Sentence

“I was elected on the issue of poverty and hunger.”

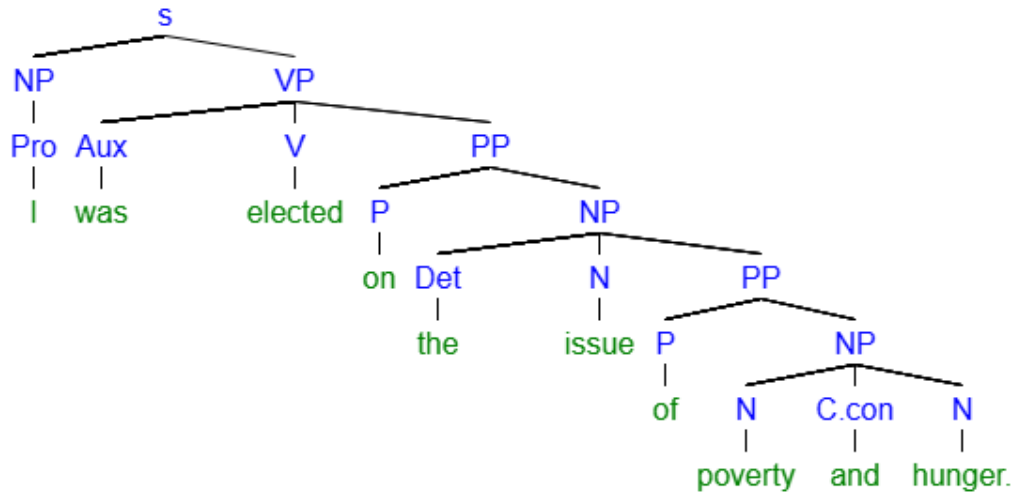


Figure 1. Simple Sentence Tree Diagram

On the tree diagram, the word "I" functions as the subject, while "was elected" serves as the predicate, and "on the issue of poverty and hunger" acts as the object. "I" is a pronoun within a noun phrase. "Was" is an auxiliary verb, and "elected" is the main verb, forming a verb phrase together. "On" is a preposition, beginning a prepositional phrase. "The" is a determiner, and "issue" is a noun, both forming a noun phrase. "Of" introduces another prepositional phrase. "Poverty" and "hunger" are nouns, joined by the coordinating conjunction "and," forming a compound noun phrase. The sentence is categorized as simple because it consists of only one independent clause.

2. Compound Sentence

"We need collective action and we need the collective effort of the G20."

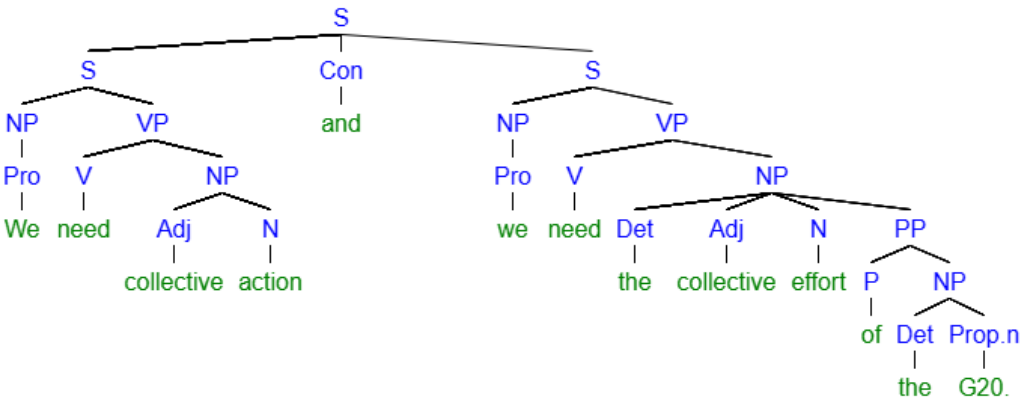


Figure 2. Compound Sentence Tree Diagram

On the tree diagram, The word "we" serves as the subject, "need" functions as the predicate, and "collective action" is the object. The word "and" acts as a coordinating

conjunction, linking two clauses. In the second clause, “we” again serves as the subject, “need” is the predicate, and “the collective effort of the G20” is the object. “We” is a pronoun within a noun phrase, and “need” is a verb that forms part of a verb phrase. “Collective” is an adjective modifying the noun “action,” together forming a noun phrase. The conjunction “and” connects the two independent clauses. In the second part, “the” is a determiner, “collective” is an adjective, and “effort” is a noun, together forming a noun phrase. “Of” introduces a prepositional phrase, and “the G20” is a noun phrase made up of a determiner and a proper noun. This is a compound sentence because it contains two independent clauses connected by the coordinating conjunction “and.”

3. Complex Sentence

“We also are situated along the equator, therefore we have more than plenty of sunlight to fuel solar based energy.”

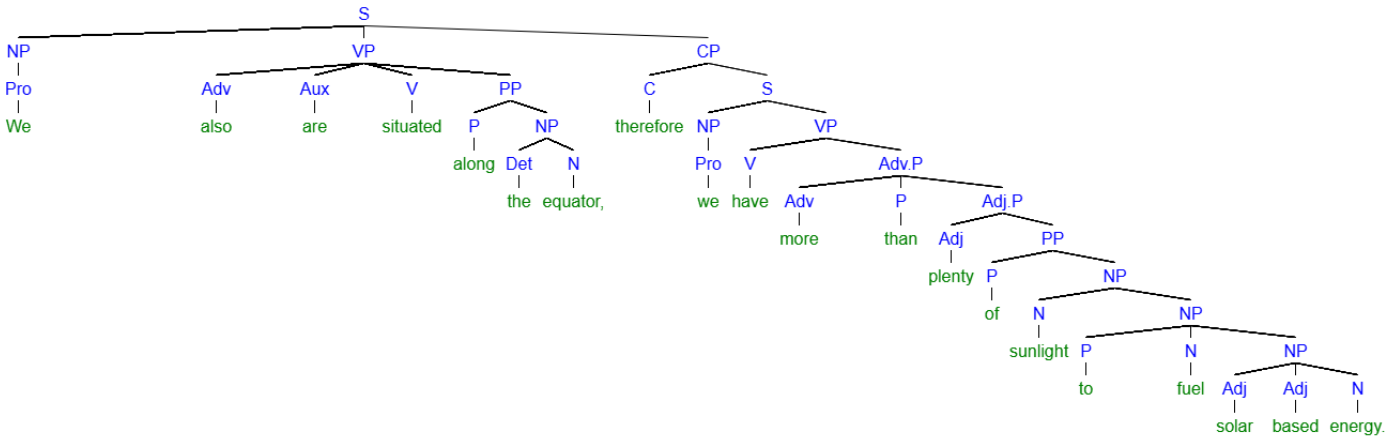


Figure 3. Complex Sentence Tree Diagram

The sentence “We also are situated along the equator” is an independent clause on the tree diagram. The second part, “Therefore we have more than plenty of sunlight to fuel solar-based energy,” functions as a dependent clause. In the first clause, “We” acts as the subject, “also are situated” serves as the predicate, and “along the equator” functions as the object. In the second clause, “therefore” operates as a subordinating conjunction, “we” is the subject again, “have” is the predicate, and “more than plenty of sunlight to fuel solar-based energy” is the object. The word “we” is a pronoun and part of a noun phrase. “Also” is an adverb modifying the verb phrase “are situated,” where “are” is an auxiliary verb and “situated” is the main verb. “Along” introduces a prepositional phrase, and “the equator” is a noun phrase consisting of a determiner and a noun. In the second clause, “therefore” functions as a

subordinating conjunction. “We” is again a pronoun in a noun phrase, and “have” is the main verb in the verb phrase. “More” is an adverb, and “than” is a preposition, forming part of an adverbial phrase. “Plenty” serves as an adjective within an adjective phrase. “Of” introduces a prepositional phrase, where “sunlight” is the noun. “To” introduces an infinitive phrase with “fuel” as the verb functioning as a noun. The phrase “solar-based energy” is a noun phrase, where “solar” and “based” are adjectives modifying the noun “energy.”

4. Compound-Complex Sentence

“We have other sources of renewables and that’s why we are very optimistic that we can achieve net zero emission before 2050.”

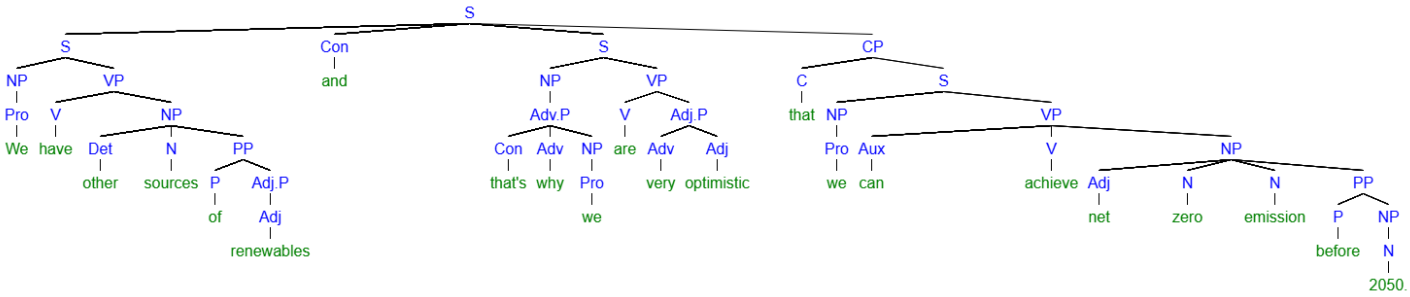


Figure 4. Compound-Complex Sentence Tree Diagram

On the tree diagram, the sentence is made up of three clauses: two independent clauses and one dependent clause. The first independent clause is “We have other sources of renewables.” The word “and” serves as a coordinating conjunction, linking it to the second independent clause, “That’s why we are very optimistic.” The third clause, “That we can achieve net zero emission before 2050,” is dependent. In the first clause, “We” functions as the subject, “have” is the predicate, and “other sources of renewables” is the object. “We” is a pronoun within a noun phrase. “Have” is the main verb in the verb phrase. “Other” acts as a determiner, and “sources” is a noun forming part of a noun phrase. “Of” introduces a prepositional phrase, and “renewables” is used here as an adjective within an adjective phrase. In the second clause, “and” connects it to the previous clause. “That’s” introduces the reason, acting as a conjunction, and “why” is an adverb forming part of an adjectival phrase that provides cause or explanation. “We” is the subject, “are” is the verb, and “very optimistic” is the complement, with “very” as an adverb and “optimistic” as an adjective forming an adjective phrase. In the dependent clause, “that” is a subordinating conjunction introducing the clause. “We” is the subject again, “can achieve” is the predicate made up of

the auxiliary verb “can” and the main verb “achieve.” The object is “net zero emission before 2050,” where “net” is an adjective, “zero” and “emission” are nouns forming a noun phrase. “Before” is a preposition introducing a prepositional phrase, with “2050” as the object of the preposition. Overall, this is a compound-complex sentence, as it includes two independent clauses joined by “and” and one dependent clause introduced by the subordinating conjunction “that.”

Discussion

In analyzing the data from both speeches, the researchers used a syntactic structure analysis method known as a tree diagram, developed by Noam Chomsky. This type of diagram, also referred to as a phrase structure tree, is part of the generative transformational grammar framework. It illustrates the details of a sentence by showing the hierarchical relationships between its components (Chomsky, 2002). Additionally, Radford (1992, p. 102) notes that a tree diagram represents syntactic structure and provides a specific view of how a sentence is constructed.

The speeches use a type of sentence forms. The first is a simple sentence. In using simple sentences, President Prabowo employs direct sentence structures, likely to make his messages easily understood by global leaders. This reflects his preference for clear and uncomplicated language, intended to communicate his points effectively on the international stage.

In using compound sentences, President Prabowo uses two independent ideas to understand the relationship between ideas. the researchers found the use of conjunction, which includes; and, but. This shows that each part of the compound sentence adds weight and importance to the overall message, making both ideas seem equally significant and interlinked.

In using complex sentences, President Prabowo uses one independent clause along with at least one dependent clause to express more intricate relationships between ideas. Researchers identified the use of conjunctions such as "that" and "therefore" in his speech.

Last is a compound-complex sentence structure. It is a combination of both compound and complex sentences. This type of sentence typically includes both coordinating and subordinating conjunctions to link multiple clauses. Researchers noted the use of conjunctions such as "and" and "that" in this structure.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

An analysis of Prabowo's speeches delivered at the G20 Summit in Brazil in 2024 (on November 18 and 19) reveals a total of sixty-seven sentences. Of these, fifty sentences (74.63%) are simple, ten (14.93%) are compound, six (8.96%) are complex, and only one (1.49%) is a compound-complex sentence. His varied use of sentence types contributed to the clarity, persuasiveness, and engagement of his message. This deliberate sentence structure not only adds a sense of refinement to the speech but also aligns well with the formal tone expected in international forums. Additionally, the research provides an in-depth linguistic examination of political discourse at a global level. It offers valuable insights not just for linguists and language scholars, but also for diplomats, political experts, and communication professionals. Ultimately, this study deepens our understanding of how language operates within the realms of international diplomacy and leadership communication.

Suggestion

This research examines sentence structures from international speeches by prominent figures, analyzing not only the surface and deep structures through phrase structure trees but also the syntactic functions of each constituent. It further broadens the study with semantic and pragmatic perspectives to explore the relationship between sentence form and meaning in context. Aimed at linguistics students and language enthusiasts, the study provides a foundational understanding of syntactic theory application through tree diagrams while encouraging readers to critically observe how sentence structures in formal contexts, such as international forums, contribute to clarity and persuasive power.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

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