

**A SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS OF SENTENCE STRUCTURE ON DEBATE
AMONG THREE INDONESIAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES IN 2024**

SKRIPSI

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Requirements
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program*



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MEDAN

2024



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Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa skripsi saya yang berjudul "A Syntactic Analysis of Sentence Structure on Debate among Three Indonesian Presidential Candidates in 2024" adalah bersifat asli (Original), bukan hasil menyadur mutlak dari karya orang lain.

Bilamana dikemudian hari ditemukan ketidaksesuaian dengan pernyataan ini maka saya bersedia dituntut dan diproses sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku di Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.

Demikian pernyataan ini dengan sesungguhnya dan dengan yang sebenar-benarnya.

Medan, Agustus 2024

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ABSTRACT

Shafira Putri Amanda, 2002050022. A Syntactic Analysis of Sentence Structure on Debate among Three Indonesian Presidential Candidates in 2024. Thesis. English Education Department, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. 2024.

Language is an essential communication means enabling individuals to transfer messages from the speaker to the listener. It is also employed in political communication to effectively convey meaning to the public by organizing each sentence in a more structured manner, as seen in presidential candidates' debates in Indonesia. This research aimed to analyze structured sentences using syntactic analysis and represent them through tree diagrams. This study employed a descriptive qualitative approach with content analysis as the research design. The data collection device employed was a document of a YouTube video titled "Debat Perdana Calon Presiden 2024 Edisi Full Tanpa Iklan". This analysis unveiled that during the discussion among the three Indonesian presidential candidates, Anies Rasyid Baswedan's speech consisted of 45 simple sentences, 20 compound sentences, 60 complicated sentences, and 48 compound-complex sentences. Prabowo Djojohadikusumo Subianto's speech consisted of 48 simple sentences, 32 compound sentences, 24 complex sentences, and 21 compound-complex sentences. Ganjar Pranowo's speech consisted of 34 simple sentences, 16 compound sentences, 42 complex sentences, and 32 compound-complex sentences. Other researchers are advised to analyze the sentence structure of previous debate presidents and vice presidents to enhance their understanding of sentence form in political communication.

Keywords: Syntactic Analysis, Sentence Structure, Debate, Three Indonesian Presidential candidate, Political Communication

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Medan, 13 August 2024

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In the current era dominated by scientific language, a new field known as linguistics has emerged (Seken, 2017:13). Likewise, the study of linguistics involves the detailed and systematic analysis of language, a varied form of communication, as discussed by Aziz and Fata (2017:12). In the field of linguistics, the study of language can be categorized into four main components: phonology, which involves investigating the sounds used in a specific language and their interrelationships; morphology, which includes the acquisition of a language's vocabulary and understanding how words are systematically constructed; syntax, which involves understanding how sentences are formed and how they connect with each other; and semantics, which refers to the complex systems used to derive meaning from a given message (Rowe & Levine, 2018:3).

Language serves as a fundamental means of communication, facilitating the exchange of ideas and allowing individuals to effectively convey information to others. Furthermore, language acts as a powerful tool that not only enables individuals to interact with one another, but also allows for the connection of thoughts and ideas in order to effectively transmit information and establish meaningful connections. In the domain of human communication, it is a widespread practice for individuals to employ language as a means through which they can effectively express and communicate their ideas, emotions, cognitive processes, and, on a larger scale, participate in social interactions with human beings (Giraud,

2023:1). Conversely, according to Law and Pykkänen (2021:2186), all human languages possess a syntax, which serves both the function of facilitating infinite linguistic creation and establishing the grammatical rules of a language.

The field of linguistics focuses on the study of language structure, specifically known as syntax. Syntax is a portion of grammar that organizes word combinations into structured sentence units, such as phrases, clauses, and sentences, to ensure proper meaning (Niswa et. al., 2023:158). Sentences serve as a means for communicating abstract cognitive processes, making the understanding of syntax an essential element in comprehending human communication and social interaction (Carnie, 2013:5). Meanwhile, syntax enables speakers to convey all the intended meanings effectively. In fundamental situations, this could involve modifying the sentence structure to highlight or diminish a specific phrase or pose a question. Alternatively, it may entail rearranging words to vary the intended meaning (Tallerman, 2020:19). Therefore, syntax refers to the grammatical structure that occurs when words and phrases are combined in a sentence.

First and foremost, syntax pertains to the structure of sentences. Nevertheless, languages vary in terms of word order. English sentences typically contain two elements: the subject and the predicate. Thus, phrase structure rules exist that are identified. Using phrase structure rules is essential in understanding the syntax of a language. These rules were initially introduced by Noam Chomsky in his transformational grammar theory (1966) (Müller, 2023:84). Furthermore, the tree diagram illustrates the structure of a sentence by indicating the individual

phrases within it. Syntactic tree diagrams are called 'phrase markers' (Burton-Roberts, 2011:12).

Additionally, syntax provides language users with various structures and syntactic constructs. It is essential to learn and apply syntax rules to effectively convey an utterance's intended meaning and message (Najjar, 2020:254). Therefore, choosing appropriate words and syntactic structure is crucial for conveying meaning and influencing reader or listener perceptions (Azmi & Amri, 2024:30). Understanding the syntactic structure of a text involves closely examining the sentence compositions within the text (Jegade, 2020:319). These sentences cover various topics, including sentence types, structure, tenses, adjuncts, anaphora, appositives, conjugation, conjunction, clauses, constituents, coordination, co-reference, dependent marking, determiners, and discontinuity. Various forms of political text exist, including party manifestos, speeches, debates, and social media posts.

Lately, much discussion has been surrounding the potential presidential candidates for the 2024 election. Presidential debates hold significant importance, as they offer citizens a valuable chance to gain insights into the candidates, make informed decisions regarding their vote, and attract substantial viewership (Rossini, 2021:94). Furthermore, debates possess a unique quality of spontaneity that sets them apart from other forms of campaign communication, such as televised advertisements or campaign gatherings (Cantú & Carreras, 2023). Indonesia's presidential and vice-presidential candidates for the years 2024-2029 have engaged in a series of debates leading up to the general election set for February 14, 2024.

There have been three rounds of debates for the presidential candidates and two rounds for the vice-presidential candidates. There are three pairs of candidates in the upcoming election. The first pair consists of Anies Rasyid Baswedan and Abdul Muhaimin Iskandar, the second pair is Prabowo Subianto Djojohadikusumo and Gibran Rakabuming Raka, and the third pair includes Ganjar Pranowo and Mohammad Mahfud Mahmodin. In their debates, the candidates sought to persuade the voters of their qualifications for the highest office in the country. Presidential debates serve as a means for voters to assess the merits and shortcomings of candidates in various fields, including their expertise, competence in handling domestic and foreign matters, and strategies for governing and advancing the nation (Nguyen & Sawalmeh, 2020:70).

The candidates engaged in an initial debate during the presidential-vice-presidential broadcast on December 12th, 2023. They were physically present in the same setting, sharing the stage as they responded to the moderator's inquiries. A study conducted by Brierley et al. (2019) noted that the candidates often engaged with the comments made by their fellow contenders. The mentioned fact inspires the author to focus on crafting sentences that pertain to the rhetorical strategy utilized in political discussions. This accomplishment is achieved by employing syntactic analysis, which explores word relationships to generate precise meanings. These linguistic arrangements are utilized as part of a campaign strategy for individuals aspiring to become the president.

Understanding the connection between syntax and communication science involves delving into how sentence structure and word relationships within a

sentence impact the broader context of communication (Surayya et al., 2024:1020). It is worth considering that different audiences can interpret specific sentences differently when spoken in the context of a debate. The misunderstanding stems from a need for proper sentence structure. As a result, the audience might need help understanding the intended message.

This phenomenon is frequently observed in the study of English. English students who have completed syntax courses by their 7th semester may face challenges in identifying sentence structures in spoken and written sources and analyzing the lexical items, particularly regarding writing skills. This is demonstrated in the field, where the author distributed papers consisting of four sentences that require analysis by students with a background in syntax. Nevertheless, their comprehension needs to be improved as they rely on search engines like Google to find examples of sentence structures and answer questions. Furthermore, their comprehension of the part of speech and lexical items still needs to be improved when attempting to represent a simple sentence using a tree diagram.

The author aimed at investigating the sentence structures of the presidential candidate debate on December 12th, 2023, in its early stages, focusing on the mentioned phenomena. This study primarily examined the various categories of sentence structure utilized in the debate, namely simple, complex, compound, and compound-complex sentences, as well comparing the dominant sentence structures types among three Indonesian presidential candidates. In addition, the author had selected the theory of tree diagrams as the analytical tool required for this study.

1.2 Research Focus

The scope of this research focused on sentence structures that was found in the debate among three Indonesian presidential candidates in 2024 that has held on December 12th, 2023 through the YouTube video from Liputan6 Channel. The limitation mainly focused on word formation, particularly the many forms of sentences. A sentence can be analyzed into four types: simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex.

1.3 The Formulation of the Study

Based on the research problem previously, the formulation of the study as follows:

1. What types of sentence structures were found on debate among three Indonesian presidential candidates in 2024?
2. How were sentence structures portrayed in tree diagrams that found on debate among three Indonesian presidential candidates in 2024?

1.4 The Objectives of the Study

Concerning with the previous problem of the study, the objectives of the study comprises:

1. To identify the types of sentence structures on debate among three Indonesian presidential candidates in 2024.
2. To describe the sentence structures through tree diagram on debate among three Indonesian presidential candidates in 2024.

1.5 The Significance of the Study

The findings of this research were expected to be able to benefit the readers and others both theoretical and practical.

1. Theoretically

The study will be expected to give some valuable contribution to the area of syntax, particularly on how to arrange words into a sentence, as a beneficial contribution for teaching and learning process of English and Language Department.

2. Practically

It will be expected that this study is useful for lecturers, students, and the other researchers, as follows:

a. For lectures

They are expected to know more about the problems faced by students in solving syntax, so that they better understand the parts of grammar.

b. For students

It is hoped that they are expected to know for themselves about how their weaknesses to compose words in oral and spoken form so that they can improve their ability in syntax.

c. For other researchers

They are expected to have more references concerning with syntactic analysis of sentences structure and tree diagrams.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

2.1.1 The Understanding of Syntax

The concept of "Syntax" originates from Ancient Greek, specifically from the combination of the words "*sún*," meaning "together," and "*táxis*," meaning "arrangement." Thus, "Syntax" signifies a Greek term of order or arrangement. The study of syntax delves into the intricate connections between words within a sentence, recognizing their significance and highlighting the importance of arranging them in the most effective way to ensure a clear and coherent message (Irawan & Sulistyono, 2018:2; Silalahi, 2016:2). This field of research explores the structured principles that govern language, examining how different parts of speech interact and combine to create sentences that are both meaningful and grammatically accurate.

Some linguists also define Syntax itself. Syntax studies the relationships between various linguistic structures, such as words, clauses, phrases, and sentences, and their interactions with external modes of communication, such as speech, sign, and writing. Meanwhile, Syntax delves into the linguistic area between individual words and the interpretation of utterances, specifically sentences (Carnie, 2013:4). This level bridges an individual's vocalizations (arranged into words) and the message they aim to communicate. However, syntax primarily examines sentence structure without considering the influence of speaking sentences in a particular context (Noel-Burton, 2011:97).

Therefore, syntax, as a fundamental component of linguistics, investigates the analysis and definition of intricate connections and arrangements in words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. This meticulous examination allows for the precise formulation and effective communication of the intended message conveyed by the speaker.

2.1.1.1 The Analysis of Syntactic Theory

Noam Chomsky, an honored American linguist, has developed a theory in linguistics explicitly focusing on Syntax. In his book on Syntactical Structures (1957), Chomsky argues that Grammar can generate infinite sentences (Chomsky, 2002:24). This particular linguistic framework is called Transformational Generate Grammar. Generate Grammar is a method used to construct sentences in a language.

The Transformational Generate Grammar comprises three rules: phrase structure rules, transformational rules, and morphophonemic rules.

a. Phrase structure rules

The form of grammar associated with the theory of linguistic structure based upon constituent analysis is defined by phrase structure (Chomsky, 2002:29). Here is a basic example of the new form of grammars associated with constituent analysis:

The boy throws the ball

(i) S \longrightarrow NP + VP

(ii) NP \longrightarrow Det + Noun

(iii) VP \longrightarrow Verb + NP

(iv) Det → The, a, an

(v) N → boy, ball,

(vi) Verb → throws

b. Transformational rules

According to Chomsky (2002:113), a transformation is determined by analyzing the structure of the strings applied to and the resulting structural changes it provides. A simple sentence like:

The journalist types an article

It can be changed or transformed either it has still the same meaning:

An article is typed by the journalist.

Thus, transformational rules facilitate mapping one representation to another, often involving shifting of constituents (Johnson, 2004:4). The sentence transformation consists of the addition, movement, and deletion of words.

c. Morphophonemic rules

The morphophonemic rule is an essential component of dividing language into distinct words. The morphophonemic rules discuss the placement of word boundaries, and the Word Boundary Transformation unites them all (Lasnik, 2000:81). Thus "took" is represented on

the morphological level as take + *past* just as "walked" is represented as walk + *past*.

2.1.1.2 The Basic Structure of English Syntax

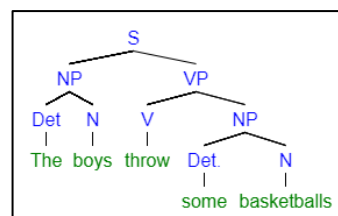
a. Phrase

A *phrase* is an expression that serves as a constituent in a sentence and expands upon a head or headword. The head is a word that governs the syntactic or phrasal class of its parts or members, excluding the phrase's dependents. These dependents are further categorized in various syntactic frameworks as specifiers or complements. A specifier, as its name suggests, enriches the headword's significance. Meanwhile, complements offer additional information about the headword.

There are different types of phrases:

- 1) Noun phrase (NP) → a word group with a noun as its headword. As an example:

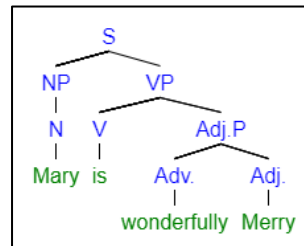
Figure 2. 1 Noun Phrase



- 2) Verb phrase (VP) → a word group that has a verb as its head. For example, consider the word 'throw' in the phrase 'some basketballs'.

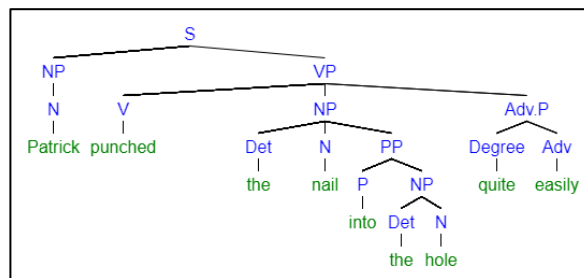
- 3) Adjective phrase (Adj. P) → a group of words that modifies a noun. As an example: Mary is wonderfully **Merry**.

Figure 2. 2 Adjective Phrase



- 4) Adverbial phrase (ADV. P) → a word group that functions as an adverb. As an example:

Figure 2. 3 Adverbial Phrase



- 5) Prepositional phrase (PP) → a word group that begins with a preposition. Look at, for example, the word 'into' in the phrase 'into the hole quite easily.'

b. Clause

A *clause* is a group of words that includes a finite verb and only makes up a portion of a sentence. Every complex sentence consists of two main clauses, similar to a simple sentence, and a dependent clause. There are three types of dependent clauses:

1) Noun Clause (NC)

This word group comprises a finite verb, nouns, noun phrases, and pronouns. A noun clause can often replace it. As an example: We know a lot of people **who live in Ireland.**

2) Adjective Clause (Adj. C) or Relative Clause (RC)

A collection of words that explains noun phrases. These signals identify who, whose, whom, which, that, in which, and where. As an example: The bed **that I slept in last night wasn't very comfortable.**

3) Adverbial Clause (Adv. C)

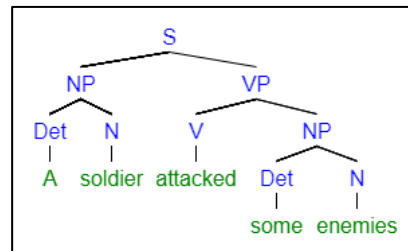
A group of words that functions similarly to an adverb provides information about the action's reason, location, time, manner, and condition. As an example: The hotel **where we stayed wasn't very clean.**

c. Sentence

A *sentence* is a collection of words that follow the grammatical rules of a language and convey a complete thought, question, exclamation, command, or system. It is essential to begin sentences with a capital letter and end them with a full stop. In addition, based on the grammatical structure, sentences can be classified into four categories
Brandon (2012):

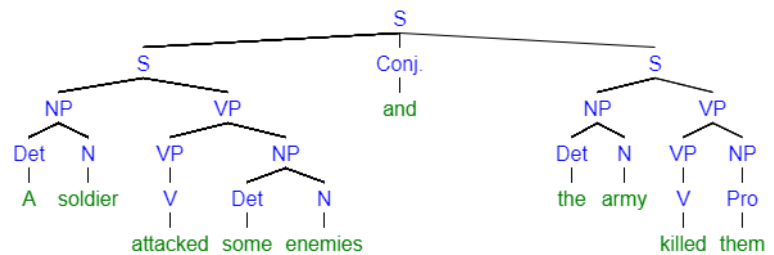
- 1) Simple Sentence – consists of one independent clause, including at least one subject and predicate. As an example: A soldier attacked some enemies.

Figure 2. 4 Simple Sentence



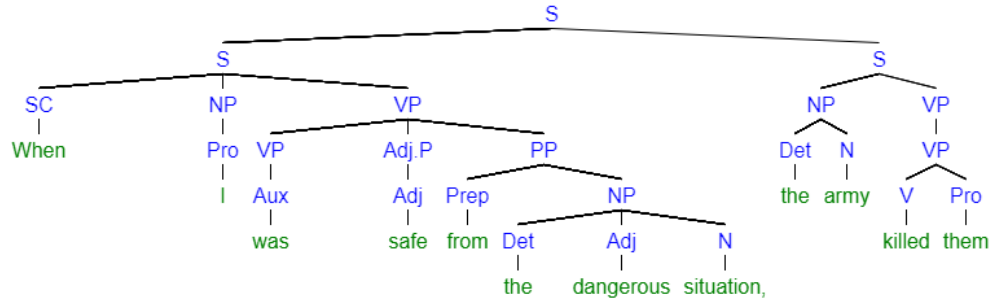
- 2) Compound Sentence – consists of two or more independent clauses joined together by a comma and a coordinating conjunction (such as and, but, for, or, nor, yet, so) or by a semicolon. As an example: A soldier attacked some enemies and the army killed them.

Figure 2. 5 Compound Sentence



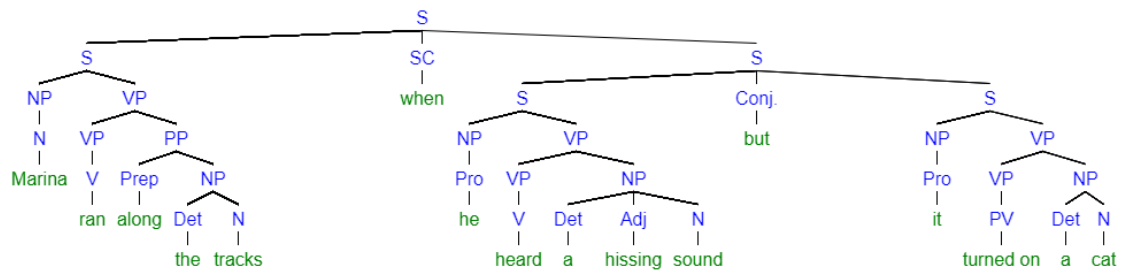
- 3) Complex Sentence – comprises an independent clause and one or more dependent (subordinate) clauses. As an example: When I was safe from the dangerous situation, I ran as quickly as my legs could carry me.

Figure 2. 6 Complex Sentence



4) Compound-complex Sentence – comprises two or more independent clauses and at least one dependent (subordinate) clause. As an example: Marina ran along the tracks when he heard a hissing sound, but it turned on a cat.

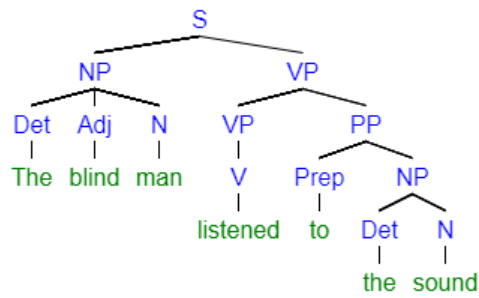
Figure 2. 7 Complex-Compound



2.1.1.3 Tree diagram

As Burton-Roberts (2011:12) states, tree diagrams visually represent the structure of a sentence by indicating the constituent phrases within it. Syntactic tree diagrams are more precisely referred to as phrase markers. In addition, a tree diagram consists of branches and nodes. This notational device is equivalent to labeled bracketing (Machfudi, 2023:88).

Figure 2. 8 Tree Diagram



In the tree diagram or phrase-structure marker, the end of each branch is referred to as a “node.” These nodes are labeled with symbols representing different constituents of a category in the analyzed sentence. The final nodes in the tree diagram of a sentence are labeled with symbols linked to the lexical items, excluding the symbols of specific grammatical morphemes.

Here is a summary of the tree diagram:

Table 2. 1 Summary of Tree Diagram

Symbols	Symbolize	Word (s)
S	Sentence	
Det.	Determiner	The
Adj. P	Adjective Phrase	Blind
NP	Noun Phrase	Man
VP	Verb Phrase	Listened
PP	Prepositional Phrase	To the sound

2.1.2 Political Communication

Using language in politics is crucial as it provides a way to navigate or redirect conflicts when needed. According to Putrayasa (2021:2), political language is utilized as a strategic tool to achieve success and prevent being cornered. Meanwhile, language plays a crucial role in the art of persuasion, as politicians often use speeches and interviews filled with dramatic overtones and unrealistic promises to sway the public to their side (Harutyunyan & Yeghiazaryan, 2021:15). Therefore, political language possesses the ability to influence political communication.

Political communication by parties during election campaigns represents persuasive discourse, where communication cultures and political rhetorical strategies are established within a brief period (Blassnig, 2018:6). In addition, the concept of rhetoric can be described as the ability to identify the various methods of persuasion that can be employed in a specific situation (Mc Croskery, 1993:5). Thus, employing moral rhetoric in such a manner can prove to be a powerful tool for convincing, connecting, and inspiring individuals who already hold similar moral and political beliefs. However, it may not be a practical approach and could even have negative implications when attempting to persuade rivals in the political arena (Feinberg & Willer, 2019:2). In brief, the portrayal of political communications in the mass media revolves around the notion that politicians can strategically use language to convince voters to support specific policy options (Blumenau & Lauderdale, 2024:257).

2.1.3 2024 Indonesian Presidential candidate debate

Presidential debates are important because they provide voters a chance to get to know the candidates, help them choose whom to vote for, and bring sizable crowds (Rossini et al., 2020:94). Accordingly, debates can offer campaigns enormous chances to energize their followers and discourage their rivals (Warnerwarnerben et al., 2019:2).

Before the election, television was frequently used for debates between presidential candidates. Television debates have shown that, despite social media's hype, they play a crucial role in democracies worldwide. Even if they are still based on an "old" medium like television, they are a substantial source of political information (Juárez-Gámiz, 2020). Consequently, there were three major changes in the relationships between political parties, candidates, and voters due to television's influence on the electoral process. Subsequently, because it could immediately demand voters' attention, television preempted the parties' involvement in the presidential choosing process, giving candidates significant exposure and support well before the nominating conventions (Kraus, 2011:11). Debaters must be acquainted with the basic principles of argumentation, economics, political science, sociology, psychology, finance, business management, labor relations, government, history, and philosophy. They will, of course, learn the principles and specifics of these disciplines through the respective college departments or independent study; but debate allows them to consolidate their knowledge of these diverse fields and apply it to a significant contemporary subject (Freely & Steinberg, 2009:30).

The Indonesian presidential election is now held every five years. Since voters can select the presidential candidates they want to support, the Democratic Party will be the preferred choice for Indonesians in 2024. The General Election Commission (KPU) has organized the presidential and vice-presidential debates ahead of the election on February 14, 2024, during campaign activities. The three presidential candidates have faced off in three debates, while the three vice presidents have faced off in two rounds. Three presidential and vice-presidential candidates will run in Indonesia's general election in 2024. Anies Rasyid Baswedan and Abdul Muhaimin Iskandar make up the first pair, Prabowo Subianto Djojohadikusumo and Gibran Rakabuming Raka make up the second pair, and Ganjar Pranowo and Mohammad Mahfud Mahmodin make up the third pair. During the debates, the contenders tried to persuade the public that they were worthy of the nation's highest office.

The candidates aimed to address the issues and goals of the Indonesian people in their speeches by outlining their suggested approaches and plans to deal with urgent problems such national security, social welfare, economic development, and environmental sustainability. On December 12, 2023, three pairs of candidates squared off on issues pertaining to governance, law, human rights, the fight against corruption, democracy advancement, public service enhancement, and community cohesion during the first presidential-vice-presidential debate (Rahman, 2023).

2.2 Previous Studies

The following scholars have studied syntactic analysis in the following ways:

1. Syntactic Analysis of Donald Trump's Inaugural Speech, Jegede (2020). This study aimed to examine the syntactic techniques employed in Donald Trump's inaugural speech. The speech was analyzed by identifying and categorizing the syntactic devices, such as sentence kinds, modality, conjunctions, pronouns, and adverbials. The study found that Donald Trump utilized a mixture of simple, complex, and complicated sentences, with a higher frequency of simple sentences, to keep his speech concise. At the same time, this study will concentrate on the three presidential candidates and evaluate sentence structures, including simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences. Then, tree diagrams will be illustrated.
2. Syntactical Analysis on Sentence Structures Spoken by Joe Biden and Donald Trump in the Election Night Speeches, Anggoro, Mukhrizal, and Sufiyandi (2022). This study aimed to analyze and contrast the syntactic structures employed by Donald Trump and Joe Biden in their speech patterns. Simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences are examples of different sentence structures. The data analysis employed the theories of Miles, Huberman, and Saldana, while Carnie's theory was used to establish the rules for representing the tree diagram. The study revealed that Donald Trump and Joe Biden's speeches predominantly consisted of simple sentence structures. Conversely, this study will analyze the sentence structures

from presidential candidate debates and employ Chomsky's theory as the guidelines for representing the tree diagram.

3. A Syntactic Analysis of Simple Sentence on the Joko Widodo's Speech by Using Theory of Tree Diagram, Slamet and Sulistyaningsih (2019). The objective of this study was to utilize the theory of tree diagrams to analyze and represent the simple sentence structure found in Joko Widodo's speech. The data was analyzed to identify and classify simple sentence structure groups, which were further organized, presented, and clarified. Whereas this study will be conducted on each presidential candidate to determine the four types of sentence structures that can be found in debates.
4. A Syntactic Analysis of the Sentence Pattern in Online News Article at The Jakarta Post's Website, Rahmawati and Rachmi (2022). This study aimed to investigate the sentence patterns employed in the news desk part of The Jakarta Post's website and evaluate the structure of these sentence patterns. The investigation concentrated on the examination of syntactic structure. The object is the syntactic structure that includes the Subject, Predicate, Object, Complement, and Adjunct. A total of 9 sentence patterns were found, with 4 of them classified as basic sentence patterns, including SPA and SPC. In this study, the researcher will concentrate on the four types of structure, mainly for simple English sentences that consist of a subject and predicate.

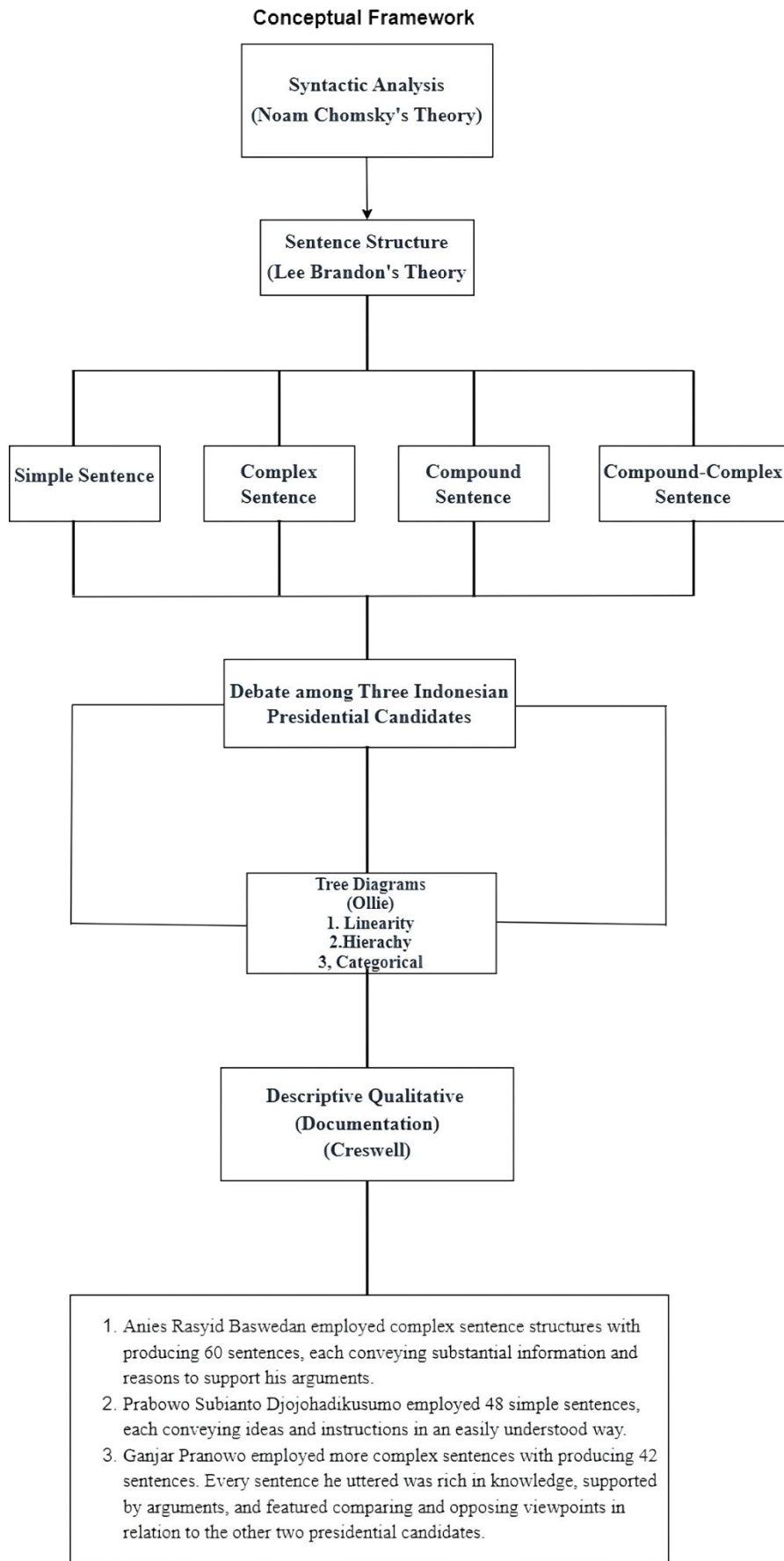
5. A Syntactic Analysis of Sentence Pattern Used in Westlife's Song Lyrics, Fuad, Setia, and Nasution (2022). This study aimed to analyze the sentence patterns in the lyrics of Westlife songs by applying a transformation grammar phrase structure. The findings would be visually expressed through tree diagrams. The lyrics exhibited a detectable structure, which facilitates their analysis. This study examined the sentence structures used in specific songs to improve readers' understanding. However, the researcher will analyze sentence structure that depends on the English sentence pattern during the presidential debates to ensure the audience comprehends the spoken sentences.
6. Syntactic Analysis of Sentence Patterns and Types of BBC News Articles, Andriani and Bram (2021). This study aimed to examine the sentence patterns and kinds used in forming news items. The researchers utilized a syntactic analysis to examine the sentences. The data was collected from a sample of 10 BBC news articles that were published in October 2020. The results suggested various sentence forms used in the BBC News articles. The complex sentence was the most frequently utilized form, whereas the simple, compound-complex, and compound sentences were employed more rarely. The researcher will analyze the sentences spoken by the three presidential candidates in the debate, using simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences and tree diagrams to represent the sentences as constituents

2.3 Conceptual Framework

Effective communication heavily relies on sentence structure, as different languages have specific syntax rules governing the combinations and arrangements of words and phrases. According to Bonvillain (1993), different languages have various ways of arranging the three fundamental components of subject, object, and verb. When constructing well-organized arguments, certain sentence structures serve specific purposes. For instance, simple sentences are employed to convey a concise amount of information. Furthermore, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences can fulfill similar functions. These functions include merging similar ideas, drawing comparisons or contrasts between ideas, expressing cause and effect or a sequence of events, and expanding on a claim or enhancing reasoning by incorporating independent and dependent clauses into simple sentences.

The syntactic analysis of the sentences used by the three Indonesian presidential candidates in the presidential debate is a crucial factor to consider. Chomsky's Theory provides a comprehensive framework for analyzing and understanding syntactic systems, focusing on universal patterns rather than language-specific elements. In addition, researcher can use tree diagrams (phrase markers) to visually represent sentences, allowing them to analyze the constituents of phrases and their syntactic relationships.

This study examines the sentence structures by categorizing them into different types and utilizing a tree diagram to illustrate the components of each sentence. Considering the abovementioned concerns, the researcher selected **“A Syntactic Analysis of Sentence Structure on Debate among Three Indonesian Presidential Candidates in 2024”**.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Approach

This study conducted using a qualitative research approach. A study conducted by Creswell (2018) involves the researcher creating interpretations of the data's meaning. Additionally, emerging issues and procedures are used. This type of analysis focuses on describing the findings in the field in a naturalistic manner, reflecting the actual conditions observed. The ultimate goal is to make sense of the complex social world. This study focused on analyzing and describing the syntactic analysis of sentence structure during a debate among three Indonesian presidential candidates. The study used a descriptive qualitative approach to achieve optimal outcomes.

Based on the research conducted by Rukminingsih et al. (2020), the descriptive qualitative approach involves describing the findings based on observations made from a group of individuals, objects, specific conditions, ideas, or events. Qualitative research methods encompass various approaches, including questionnaires, interviews, observation, and tests. In addition, the qualitative method emphasizes descriptive data obtained through written or spoken words from individuals and actions that can be observed. It is a tradition in the social sciences that involves studying people in their natural environment and communicating with them using their language. The chosen statements originate from the provided content.

Furthermore, the researcher employed content analysis as the research design for this study. It is a technique that allows researchers to examine human behavior indirectly by analyzing their communications, for instance textbooks, essays, newspapers, novels, magazine articles, cookbooks, music, political speeches, ads, pictures—essentially, the contents of almost any form of communication—can be subjected to analysis (Fraenkel et al., 2012: 478).

3.2 Source of the Data

This research analyzed the data collected from the utterances in the 2024 presidential debate on YouTube, featuring three Indonesian presidential candidates. The data originated from a video recording of a debate featuring Anies Rasyid Baswedan, Prabowo Subianto Djojohadikusumo, and Ganjar Pranowo engaging in a conversation and presenting their arguments. The YouTube video could be accessed through the link (https://youtu.be/9J_Py_cAAQI?si=n5cEfWiAbFP5cp6y), which Liputan6 Channel uploaded on December 13, 2023.

3.3 Subject and Object Research

This subject of study focused on the three Indonesian presidential candidates on YouTube Video from Channel Liputan 6 entitled "*Debat Perdana Calon Presiden 2024 Edisi Full Tanpa Iklan*".

Meanwhile, the research object examined and explained sentence structures the utterance of Anies Rasyid Baswedan, Prabowo Djojohadikusumo Subianto, and Ganjar Pranowo.

3.4 Location and Time Research

Location was conducted at verandah in University of Muhammadiyah North Sumatera in Jl. Kapten Muchtar Basri No.3, Glugur Darat II, Kec. Medan Tim., Kota Medan, Sumatera Utara 20238. The researcher is studying English Language and Teaching Department at 8th semester. In this research, the researcher took 3 months to collect data.

Table 3. 1 Time of the Study

Activity	Month/Year 2024			Notes
	June	July	August	
The beginning observation				Watching the video that have been downloaded.
Planning				Collecting the text of debate.
Data Collection				Analyzing the data with the sentence structure and portraying with tree diagrams.

3.5 Research Instrument

The research utilized this instrument for documentation purposes. There are different forms of documents, which can vary depending on the variables used. For instance, various forms of documentation such as notes, letters, recordings, photos, journals, archives, and more. This instrument is appropriate for qualitative research

methods emphasizing descriptive data (Suaidah, 2022:185). Documentation is essential for gathering data.

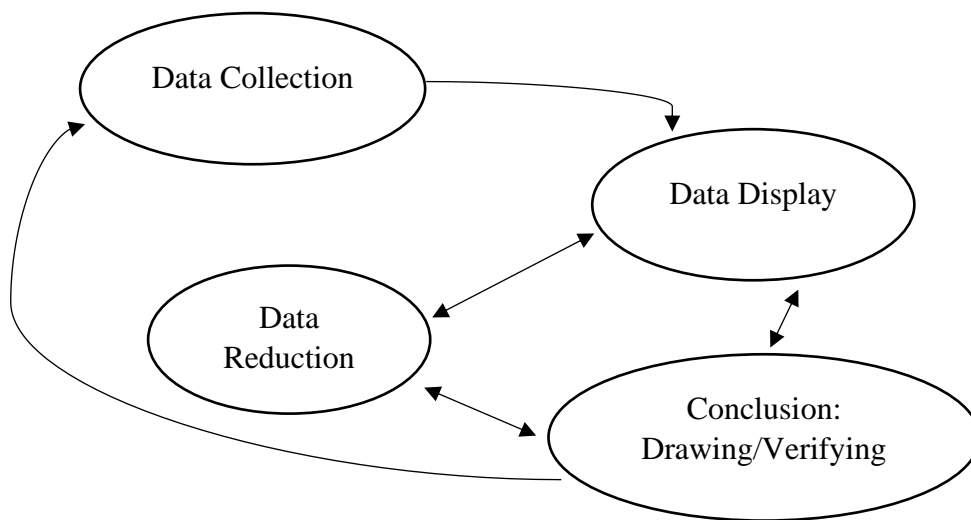
The data was acquired by carrying out the following procedures:

1. Analyzing sentence structures by watching a video downloaded from YouTube with the duration 2 hours and 7 minutes.
2. Transcribing the utterance among three Indonesian presidential candidates.
3. Analyzing the predominant sentence structure used by the three Indonesian presidential candidates.
4. Explaining the concept of a Tree Diagram in the context of syntactic theory. The implementation of syntactic theory is based on Noam Chomsky's work in 1957, where he established himself as the first proponent of syntactic theory by introducing the concept of transformational generative grammar. The concept of a tree diagram includes the elements described by Olii et al. (2024:3).
 - a. Linearity defines the proper order of words in a sentence is. For instance, the subject should come before the verb, followed by the object.
 - b. Hierarchy involves integrating minor elements into larger ones, progressing from words to phrases, clauses, and sentences.
 - c. Categorical refers to a more significant word or constituent that takes more extensive form. For instance: determiner + adjective + noun = Noun Phrase.

3.6 Technique of Analysis Data

The study of the data was conducted using qualitative analysis. According to Miles and Huberman (1994), data analysis consists of four stages: data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion: drawing/verifying.

Figure 3. 1 Data Analysis Miles & Huberman (1994)



1. Data Collection

The data was collected from video documentation on YouTube for 2 hours and 7 minutes. In data collection, the data was accurately documented in field notes and reflective sections based on the problem and objectives of this study. The notes were recorded when the candidates started the debate session in 37 minutes. These notes also play a crucial role in shaping data collection plans for the following research stage.

2. Data Reduction

In this study, the researcher selected the sentence structures found during the debates and identify them based on their types, including simple sentences, compound sentences, complex sentences, and compound-complex sentences. Then, the researcher portrayed each sentence in a tree diagram. Finally, the researcher organized the data to determine the most dominant sentence structure type.

3. Data Display

There are various ways to present data, including written descriptions and visual aids such as pictures, graphs, and tables. However, the researcher was more often chosen pictures drawn by a tree diagram generator. In addition, tables will be dominant among the three Indonesian presidential candidates in the debate as visual aids to represent the calculation of sentences. The purpose of presenting data is to strengthen information and provide a comprehensive description of the situation at present.

4. Conclusions: Drawing/Verifying

At last, this study concluded by completing the research problem and objectives. The purpose of this study was to identify the types of sentence structures, analyze the most dominant sentence structures, and describe the sentence structures through a tree diagram of the debate among three Indonesian presidential candidates in 2024.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Findings

This research data was obtained from a YouTube video channel of Liputan6 entitled "*Debat Perdana Calon Presiden 2024 Edisi Full Tanpa Iklan*". The researcher noted all the conversations of the debate among three presidential candidates, Anies Rasyid Baswedan as the presidential candidate number 1, Prabowo Subianto Djojohadikusumo as the presidential candidate number 2, and Ganjar Pranowo as the presidential candidate number 3. After analyzing all the data obtained in the inaugural debate of Indonesian presidential candidates, the research findings found various types of structured sentences, each of which contained simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences.

No.	Three Indonesia Presidential Candidates	$P = \frac{x}{n} \times 100\%$				
		Simple Sentence	Compound Sentence	Complex Sentence	Compound- Complex Sentence	Hierarchy, Linearity, Categorical
1.	Anies Rasyid	45	20	60	48	173
	Baswedan	18.9%	8.4%	25.2%	20.2%	72.7%
2.	Prabowo	48	32	24	21	125
	Djojohadikusumo Subianto	29.1%	19,4%	14.5%	12.7%	75.7%

3.	Ganjar Pranowo	34	16	42	32	127
		18.3%	8.6%	22.6%	17.02%	68.3%

4.2 Discussion

Upon analyzing the data obtained from the Liputan6 YouTube video channel titled "*Debat Perdana Calon Presiden 2024 Edisi Full Tanpa Iklan*," the researcher discovered all statements made by the three Indonesian presidential candidates. Prior to conducting the investigation, the researcher utilized the DeepL translator and Grammarly to translate all the communication into English and identify any grammatical errors. Anies Rasyid Baswedan, the first pair of presidential candidates, had 238 utterances. Prabowo Subianto Djojohadikusumo, the second pair of presidential candidates, had 165 utterances. Ganjar Pranowo, the third pair of presidential candidates, had 186 utterances. Nevertheless, the researcher merely examined the syntax of the sentences used in the debate among three Indonesian presidential candidates. Therefore, the research employed selected selection to represent the syntactic analysis of sentence structures among three Indonesian presidential candidates. According to Mikto et (2006). al, a source clause is chosen if it has at least one term, is finite and follows SVO or SV structure.

a. Simple sentence

Brandon (2012) defines a *simple sentence* as one that contains only one independent clause and no dependent clauses. The content may include phrases and can have multiple subjects or verbs. The

fundamental structure of a simple sentence follows the subject-verb (SV) pattern.

As a result, among three Indonesian presidential candidates, Prabowo Djojohadikusomo predominantly utilized simple sentences, resulting in 48, to present his propositions during the debate. Here is the simple sentence among three Indonesian presidential candidates:

1. AB₁: Datum 11 (p.104)

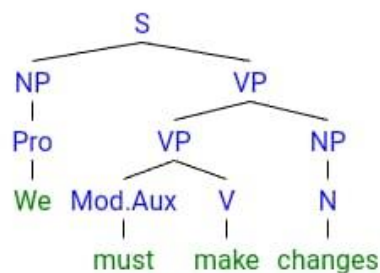
a) Linearity:

We must make changes
N Mod. V N

b) Categorical:

We must make changes
NP VP NP

c) Hierarchy (tree diagrams)



On the tree diagram above has an S + V + O sentence pattern.

We is classified as a subject, *must* as a modal verb, *make* as action verb, and *changes* as an object. This is categorized as the type of simple sentence because it only contains one subject + one verb and can stand independently as a sentence.

2. AB₂: Datum 15 (p.104)

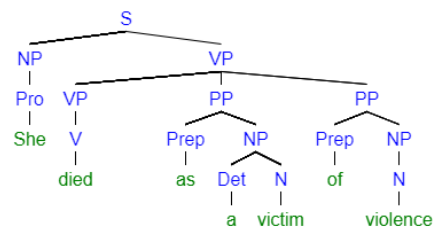
a) Linearity

She died as a victim of violence.
 N V P Det V P N

b) Categorical

She died as a victim of violence.
 NP VP PP NP PP NP

c) Hierarchy



The sentence above has an S + V + O sentence pattern. *She* is classified as a subject, *died* is classified as a verb, and *as a victim of violence* is classified as an object. This is categorized as the type of simple sentence because it only contains one subject + one verb and can stand independently as a sentence.

3. AB₃: Datum 23 (p. 105)

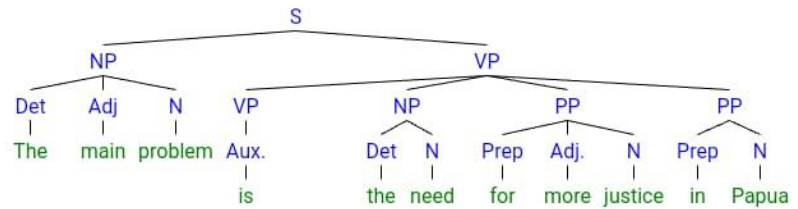
a) Linearity:

The main problem is the need for more justice in Papua.
 Det Adj N Aux Det N P Adj N P N

b) Categorical

The main problem is the need for more justice in Papua.
 NP VP NP PP NP PP NP

c) Hierarchy



The sentence above has an S + V + O sentence pattern. *The main problem* is classified as a subject, *is* as a verb, and *the need for more justice in Papua* is classified as an object. This is categorized as the type of simple sentence because it only contains one subject + one verb and can stand independently as a sentence.

4. AB4: Datum 26 (p.105)

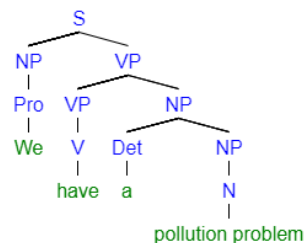
a) Linearity:

We have a pollution problem.
 N V Det N N

b) Categorical:

We have a pollution problem.
 NP VP NP

c) Hierarchy:



The sentence above has an S + V + C sentence pattern. *We* is classified as a subject, *have* as a verb, and *a pollution*

problem is classified as a complement. This is categorized as the type of simple sentence because it only contains one subject + one verb and can stand independently as a sentence.

5. AB₅: Datum 35 (p.106)

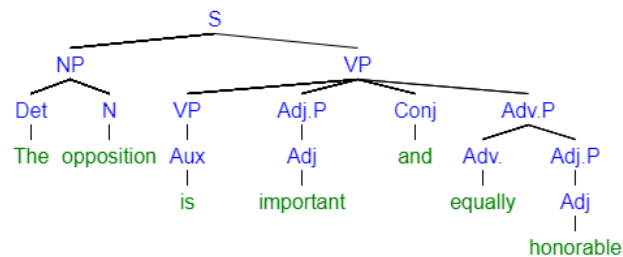
a) Linearity:

The opposition is important and equally honorable.
 Det N Aux Adj Conj. Adv Adj

b) Categorical:

The opposition is important and equally honorable.
 NP VP Adj P Conj Adv P Adj P

c) Hierarchy:



The sentence above has an S + V + C sentence pattern. *The opposition* classified as a subject, *is* as an auxiliary, and *important and equally honorable* is classified as a complement. This is categorized as the type of simple sentence because it only contains one subject + one verb and can stand independently as a sentence.

6. PS₁: Datum 8 (p.118)

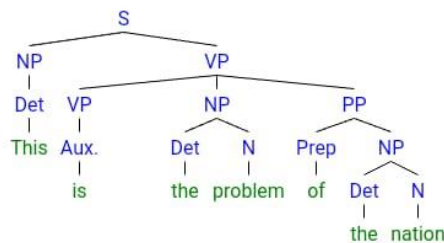
a) Linearity

This is the problem of the nation.
 Det Aux Det N P Det N

b) Categorical

This is the problem of the nation
 NP VP NP PP NP

c) Hierarchy



The sentence above has an S + V + O sentence pattern. *This* is classified as a subject, *is* is classified as a verb, and *the problem of the nation* is classified as an object. This is categorized as the type of simple sentence because it only contains one subject + one verb and can stand independently as a sentence.

7. PS₂: Datum 9 (p.118)

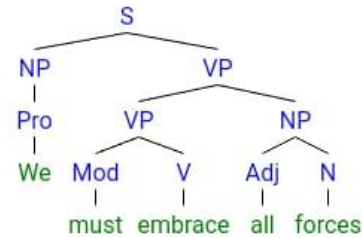
a) Linearity:

We must embrace all forces.
 N Aux V Adj N

b) Categorical:

We must embrace all forces.
 NP VP NP

c) Hierarchy:



The sentence above has an S + V + O sentence pattern. We is classified as a subject, must embrace is classified as a verb, and all forces as an object. This is categorized as the type of simple sentence because it only contains one subject + one verb and can stand independently as a sentence.

8. PS₂: Datum 13 (p.118)

a) Linearity:

Integrity is very important and number one.

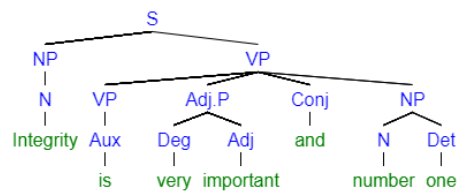
N Aux Adv Adj Conj. N Det/Quanti

b) Categorical:

Integrity is very important and number one.

NP VP Adj.P Conj. NP Det

c) Hierarchy:



The sentence above has an S + V + C sentence pattern.

Integrity is classified as a subject, *is* is classified as a verb,

and *very important and number one* is classified as a complement.

9. PS4: Datum 23 (p.119)

a) Linearity:

I am ready to die for this country.

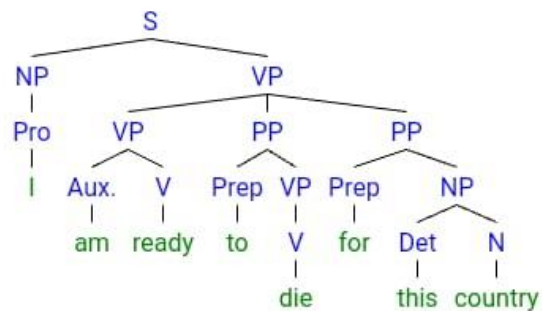
N Aux Adj P V P Det N

b) Categorical:

I am ready to die for this country.

NP VP Adj.P PP VP PP NP

c) Hierarchy:



The sentence above has an S + V + O sentence pattern. *I* is classified as a subject, *am ready to die* as a verb, and *for this country* is classified as an object. This is categorized as the type of simple sentence because it only contains one subject + one verb and can stand independently as a sentence.

10. PS5: Datum 36 (p.119)

a) Linearity:

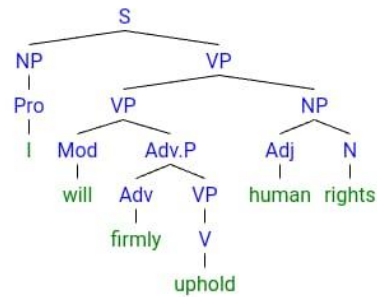
I will firmly uphold human rights.

S Mod Adv V Adj N

b) Categorical:

I will firmly uphold human rights.
 S Mod Adv.P VP NP

c) Hierarchy:



The sentence above has an S + V + O sentence pattern. I is classified as a subject, *will firmly uphold* is classified as a verb, and *human rights* is classified as an object. This is categorized as the type of simple sentence because it only contains one subject + one verb and can stand independently as a sentence.

11. GP₁: Datum 1 (p.127)

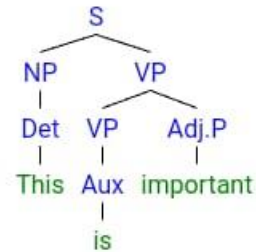
a) Linearity:

This is important
 Det Aux Adj

b) Categorical:

This is important
 NP VP Adj.P

c) Hierarchy:



The sentence above has an S + V + C sentence pattern. *This* is classified as a subject, *is* is classified as a verb, and *important* is classified as a complement. This is categorized as the type of simple sentence because it only contains one subject + one verb and can stand independently as a sentence.

12. GP₂: Datum 11 (p.127)

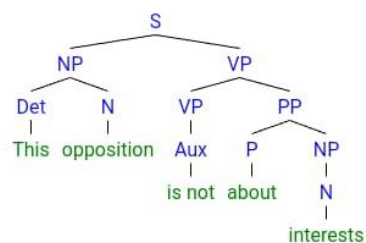
a) Linearity:

The opposition is not about interests.
 Det N Aux P N

b) Categorical:

The opposition is not about interests.
 NP VP PP NP

c) Hierarchy:



The sentence above has an S + V + C sentence pattern. This opposition is classified as a subject, is not is classified as a

verb, and about interests is classified as a complement. This is categorized as the type of simple sentence because it only contains one subject + one verb and can stand independently as a sentence.

13. GP₃: Datum 13 (p.127)

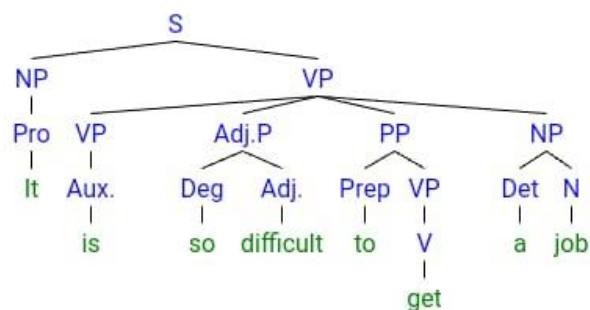
a) Linearity:

It is so difficult to get a job.
 N Aux Adv Adj P V Det N

b) Categorical:

It is so difficult to get a job.
 NP VP Adj.P PP VP NP

c) Hierarchy:



The sentence above has an S + V + C sentence pattern. *It* is classified as a subject, *is* is classified as a verb, and so difficult to get a job is classified as a complement. This is categorized as the type of simple sentence because it only contains one subject + one verb and can stand independently as a sentence.

14. GP4: Datum 20 (p.128)

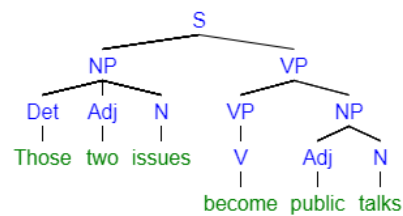
a) Linearity:

Those two issues become public talks.
 Det Adj N V Adj N

b) Categorical:

Those two issues become public talks.
 NP VP NP

c) Hierarchy:



The sentence above has an S + V + O sentence pattern. *Those two issues* is classified as a subject, *become* is classified as a verb, and *public talks* is classified as an object. This is categorized as the type of simple sentence because it only contains one subject + one verb and can stand independently as a sentence.

15. GP5: Datum 25 (p.128)

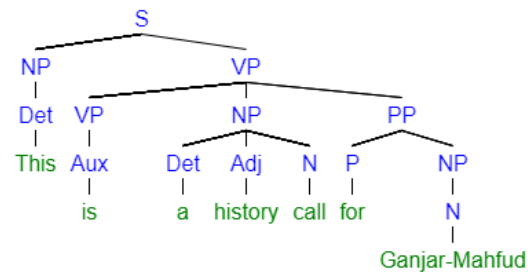
a) Linearity:

This is a history call for Ganjar-Mahfud
 Det Aux Det Adj N P N

b) Categorical:

This is a history call for Ganjar-Mahfud
 NP VP NP PP NP

c) Hierarchy:



The sentence above has an S + V + C sentence pattern. *This* is classified as a subject, *is not* is classified as a verb, and *a historical call for Ganjar-Mahfud* is classified as a complement. This is categorized as the type of simple sentence because it only contains one subject + one verb and can stand independently as a sentence.

b. Compound sentence

Brandon (2012) defines a *compound sentence* as a sentence that contains two or more independent clauses and no dependent clauses. There are three methods for combining independent clauses to create a compound sentence:

- a) Connect the two separate clauses by utilizing a coordinating conjunction, which is a connecting word. The coordinating conjunctions, sometimes referred to as FANBOYS, include for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so.
- b) Insert a semicolon to separate the clauses.
- c) Add a transitional word, such as "however" or "therefore". Put a semicolon before the word and a comma following it.

As a result, among three Indonesian presidential candidates, Prabowo Djojohadikusomo predominantly utilized compound sentences, resulting in 31, to present his propositions during the debate. Here is the compound sentence among three Indonesian presidential candidates:

1. AB₁: Datum 1 (p.106)

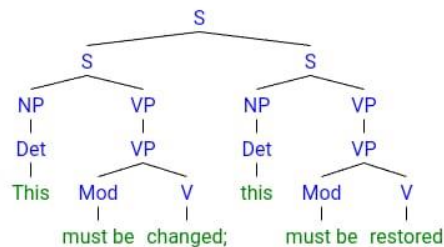
a) Linearity:

This must be changed; this must be restored.
 Det Mod. V Det Mod V

b) Categorical:

This must be changed; this must be restored.
 NP VP NP VP

c) Hierarchy:



There are two sentences in this sentence above. This sentence is classified as a compound sentence because there is a coordinating conjunction between two independent clauses. The sentence has S + V + semicolon (;) + S + V sentence patterns. The first sentence is 'This must be changed'; This is categorized as a subject, and must be changed is categorized as a verb. In the second sentence is

'*this must be restored*'; *this* is categorized as a subject, and
must be changed is categorized as a verb

2. AB₂: Datum 6 (p.106)

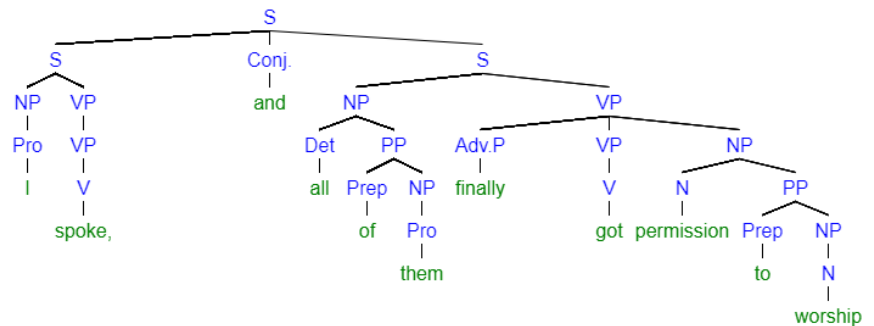
a) Linearity:

I spoke, and all of them finally got permission to worship
 N V Conj Det P N Adv V N P V

b) Categorical:

I spoke, and all of them finally got permission to worship
 NP VP Conj NP Adv.P VP NP PP VP

c) Hierarchy:



There are two sentences in this sentence above. This sentence is classified as a compound sentence because there is a coordinating conjunction between two independent clauses. The sentence has S + V + Conj + S + V + O sentence patterns. The first sentence is '*I spoke*'; *I* is categorized as a subject, and *spoke* is categorized as a verb. In the second sentence is '*and all of them finally got permission to worship*'; *and* is categorized as a conjunction, *all of them* is categorized as a subject, *finally* is categorized as an adverb

of time, *got* is categorized as a verb, *permission* is categorized as an object, and *to worship* is categorized as a verb.

3. AB₃: Datum 9 (p.107)

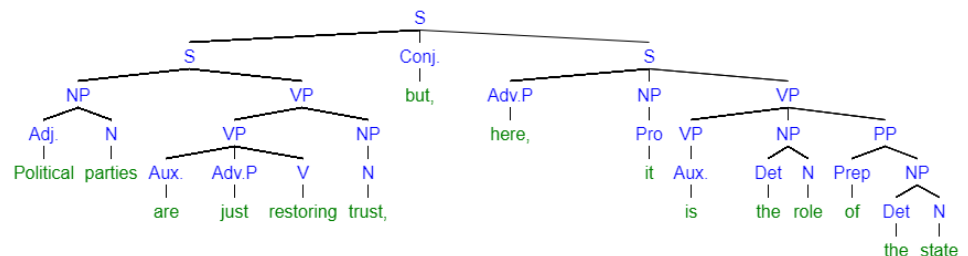
a) Linearity:

Political parties are just restoring trust, but here, it is the
 Adj N Aux Adv V N Conj Adv N Aux Det
role of the state.
 N P Det N

b) Categorical:

Political parties are just restoring trust, but here, it is
 NP VP Adv.P VP NP Conj AdvP NP VP
the role of the state.
 NP PP NP

c) Hierarchy:



There are two sentences in this sentence above. This sentence is classified as a compound sentence because there is a coordinating conjunction between two independent clauses. The sentence has S + V + O + Conj + S + V + O sentence patterns. The first sentence is '*Political parties are just restoring trust*'; *political parties* is categorized as a subject, *are* is categorized as a verb, *just* is categorized as an

adverb of time, *restoring* is categorized as a verb, and *trust* is categorized as an object. In the second sentence, it is ‘*but here, it is the role of the state.*’; *but* is categorized as a conjunction, *here* is categorized as an adverb of place, *it* is categorized as a subject, *is* is categorized as a verb, and *the role of the state* is categorized as an object.

4. AB4: Datum 17 (p.107)

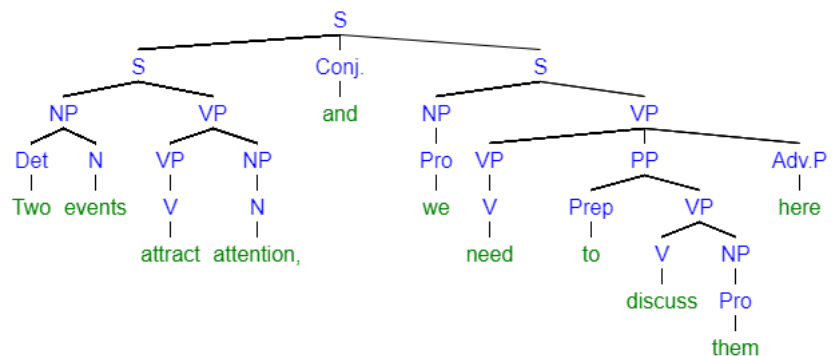
a) Linearity:

Two events attract attention, and we need to discuss them
 Adj N V N Conj N V P V N
here.
 Adv

b) Categorical:

Two events attract attention, and we need to discuss them
 NP VP NP Conj NP VP PP VP NP
here.
 Adv.P

c) Hierarchy:



There are two sentences in this sentence above. This sentence is classified as a compound sentence because there

is a coordinating conjunction between two independent clauses. The sentence has S + V + O + Conj + S + V + O sentence patterns. In the first sentence is ‘*Two events attract attention*’; *two events* is categorized as a subject, *attract* is categorized as a verb, and *attention* is categorized as an object. The second sentence is, ‘*and we need to discuss them here.*’; *and* is categorized as a conjunction; *we* is categorized as a subject, *need to discuss* is categorized as a verb, *them* is categorized as an object, and *here* is categorized as an adverb of place.

5. AB₅: Datum 18 (p.107)

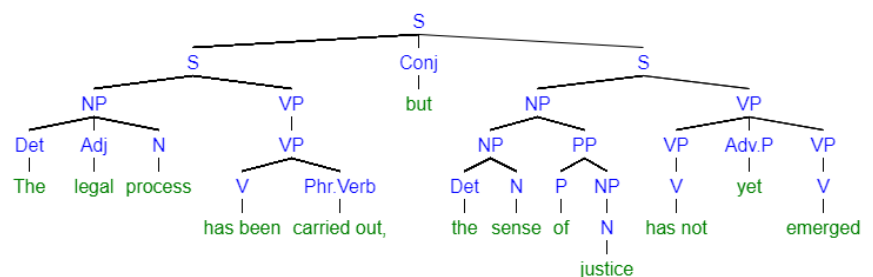
a) Linearity:

The legal process had been carried out, but the sense of justice has not yet emerged.
 Det Adj N V Conj Det N P
 N V Adv V

b) Categorical:

The legal process had been carried out, but the sense of justice has not yet emerged.
 NP VP Conj NP PP
 NP VP Adv.P V

c) Hierarchy:



There are two sentences in this sentence above. This sentence is classified as a compound sentence because there is a coordinating conjunction between two independent clauses. The sentence has S + V + Conj + S + V sentence patterns. In the first sentence is ‘*The legal process has been carried out*’; *the legal process* is categorized as a subject, and *has been carried out* is categorized as a verb. The second sentence is, ‘*but the sense of justice has not yet emerged*’; *but* is categorized as a conjunction; *the sense of justice* is categorized as a subject, *has not* is categorized as a verb, *yet* is categorized as an adverb of time, and *emerged* is categorized as a verb.

6. PS₁: Datum 7 (p.121)

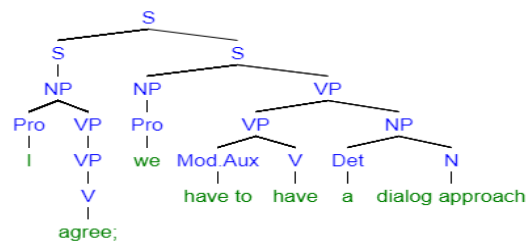
a) Linearity:

I agree; we have to have a dialog approach.
 N V N Aux V Det N N

b) Categorical:

I agree; we have to have a dialog approach.
 NP VP NP VP NP

c) Hierarchy:



There are two sentences in this sentence above. This sentence is classified as a compound sentence because there is a coordinating conjunction between two independent clauses. The sentence has S + V + semicolon (;) + S + V + O sentence patterns. The first sentence is 'I agree'; I is categorized as a subject, and agree is categorized as a verb. The second sentence is, 'we have to have a dialog approach.'; we is categorized as a subject, have to have is categorized as a verb, and a dialog approach is categorized as an object.

7. PS₂: Datum 12 (p.121)

a) Linearity:

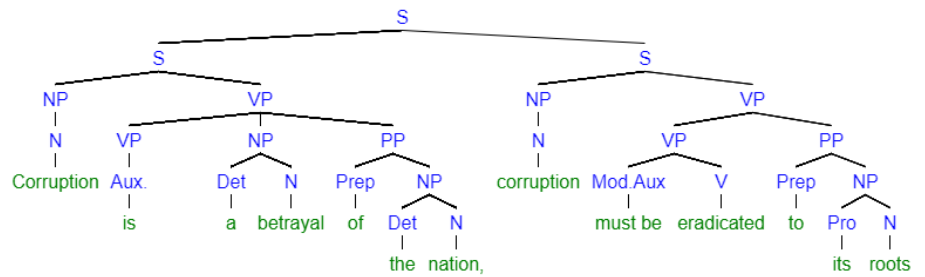
Corruption is a betrayal of the nation, corruption must be
 N Aux Det N P Det N N Mod.
eradicated to its roots.
 V P N N

b) Categorical:

Corruption is a betrayal of the nation, corruption must be
 NP VP NP PP NP NP VP
eradicated to its roots.

VP PP NP

c) Hierarchy:



There are two sentences in this sentence above. This sentence is classified as a compound sentence because there is a coordinating conjunction between two independent clauses. The sentence has S + V + C + semicolon (;) + S + V + C sentence patterns. The first sentence is ‘*Corruption is a betrayal of the nation*’; *corruption* is categorized as a subject, *is* is categorized as a verb, and *a betrayal of the nation* is categorized as a complement. The second sentence is, ‘*corruption must be eradicated to its roots.*’; *corruption* is categorized as a subject, *must be eradicated* is categorized as a verb, and *to its roots* is categorized as a complement.

8. PS₃: Datum 21 (p.122)

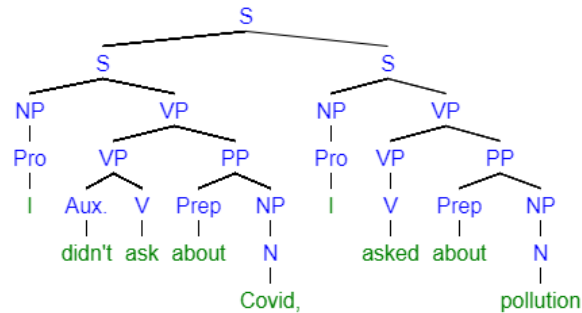
a) Linearity:

I didn't ask about Covid; I asked about pollution.
 N V P N N V P N

b) Categorical:

I didn't ask about Covid; I asked about pollution.
 NP VP PP NP NP VP PP NP

c) Hierarchy:



There are two sentences in this sentence above. This sentence is classified as a compound sentence because there is a coordinating conjunction between two independent clauses. The sentence has S + V + C + comma (,) + S + V + C sentence patterns. The first sentence is, 'I did not ask about Covid'; I is categorized as a subject, *didn't ask* is categorized as a verb, and *about covid* is categorized as a complement. The second sentence is, 'I asked about pollution.'; I is categorized as a subject, *asked* is categorized as a verb, and *about pollution* is categorized as a complement.

9. PS₄: Datum 22 (p.122)

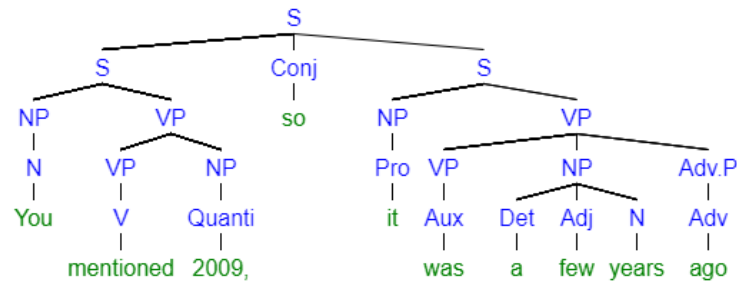
a) Linearity:

You mentioned 2009, so it was a few years ago.
 N V Det/quantif Conj N Aux det Adj N Adv

b) Categorical:

You mentioned 2009, so it was a few years ago.
 NP VP Det/quantif Conj NP VP NP Adv.P

c) Hierarchy:



There are two sentences in this sentence above. This sentence is classified as a compound sentence because there is a coordinating conjunction between two independent clauses. The sentence has S + V + C + Conj + S + V + C sentence patterns. The first sentence is, 'You mentioned 2009'; you is categorized as a subject, mentioned is categorized as a verb, and 2009 is categorized as a complement. The second sentence is, 'so it was a few years ago.'; so is categorized as a conjunction, it is categorized as a subject, was is categorized as a verb, and a few years ago is categorized as a complement.

10. PS₅: Datum 32 (p.122)

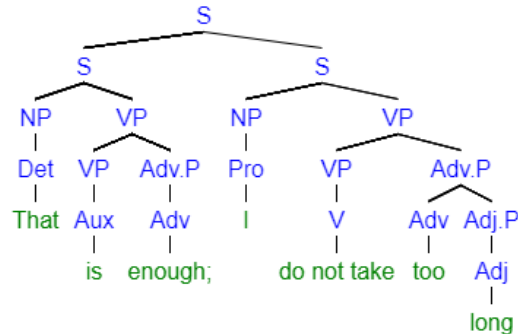
a) Linearity:

That is enough; I do not take too long.
 Det Aux Adv N V Adv Adj

b) Categorical:

That is enough; I do not take too long.
 NP VP Adv.P NP VP Adv.P Adj.P

c) Hierarchy:



There are two sentences in this sentence above. This sentence is classified as a compound sentence because there is a coordinating conjunction between two independent clauses. The sentence has S + V + C + semicolon (;) + S + V + C sentence patterns. The first sentence is, 'That is enough'; *that* is categorized as a subject, *is* is categorized as a verb, and *enough* is categorized as a complement. The second sentence is, 'I did not take too long.'; *I* is categorized as a subject, *did not take* is categorized as a verb, and *too long* is categorized as a complement.

11. GP₁: Datum 1 (p.129)

a) Linearity:

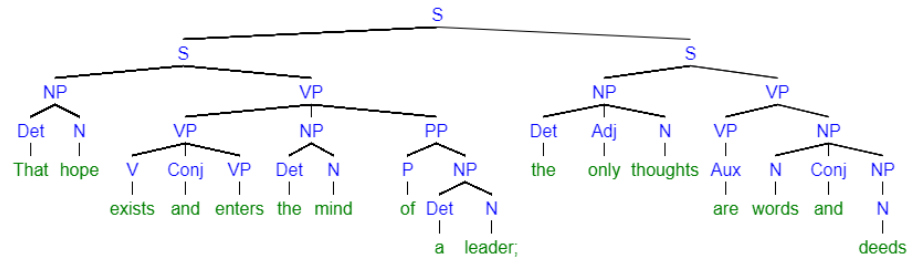
That hope exists and enters the mind of a leader; the only
 Det N V Det N P Det N Det Adj
thoughts are words and deeds.
 N Aux N

b) Categorical:

That hope exists and enters the mind of a leader; the only
 NP VP NP PP NP

thoughts are words and deeds.
 NP VP NP

c) Hierarchy:



There are two sentences in this sentence above. This sentence is classified as a compound sentence because there is a coordinating conjunction between two independent clauses. The sentence has S + V + O + comma (,) + S + V + C sentence patterns. The first sentence is, '*That hope exists and enters the mind of a leader,*'; *that hope* is categorized as a subject, *exists and enters* is categorized as a verb, and *the mind of a leader* is categorized as an object. The second sentence is, '*the only thoughts are words and deeds.*'; *the only thoughts* is categorized as a subject, *are* is categorized as a verb, and *words and deeds* is categorized as a complement.

12. GP₂: Datum 4 (p.129)

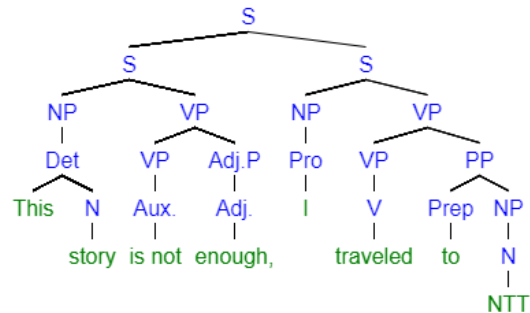
a) Linearity:

This story is not enough; I traveled to NTT.
 Det N Aux Adv N V P N

b) Categorical:

This story is not enough; I traveled to NTT.
 NP VP Adv.P NP VP PP NP

c) Hierarchy:



There are two sentences in this sentence above. This sentence is classified as a compound sentence because there is a coordinating conjunction between two independent clauses. The sentence has S + V + C + comma (,) S + V + O sentence patterns. The first sentence is ‘*This story is not enough*’; *This story* is categorized as a subject, *is not* is categorized as a verb, and *enough* is categorized as a complement. The second sentence is ‘*I traveled to NTT*’; *I* is categorized as a subject, *traveled* categorized as a verb, and *to NTT* is categorized as an object.

13. GP₁: Datum 8 (p.129)

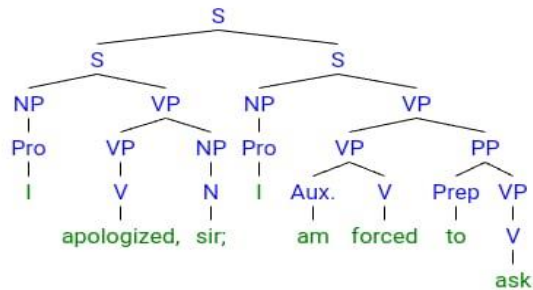
a) Linearity:

I apologize, sir; I am forced to ask.
 N V NN Aux V P V

b) Categorical:

I apologize, sir; I am forced to ask.
 NP VP NP NP VP PP VP

c) Hierarchy:



There are two sentences in this sentence above. This sentence is classified as a compound sentence because there is a coordinating conjunction between two independent clauses. The sentence has patterns of S + V + semicolon (;) + S + V. The first sentence is 'I apologize'; I is categorized as a subject, and *apologize* is categorized as a verb. The second sentence is 'I am forced to ask'; I is categorized as a subject, and *am forced to ask* is categorized as a verb.

14. GP4: Datum 10 (p.129)

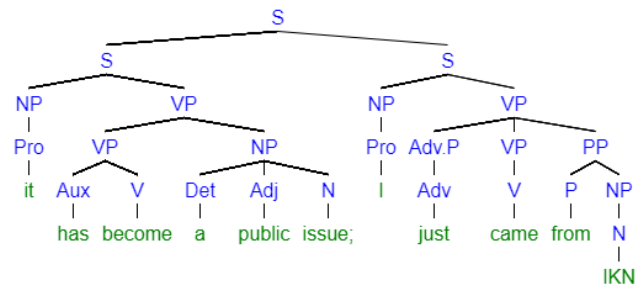
a) Linearity:

It has become a public issue; I just came from IKN.
 N V Det Adj N N Adv V P N

b) Categorical:

It has become a public issue; I just came from IKN.
 N VP NP NP Adv.P VP PP NP

c) Hierarchy:



There are two sentences in this sentence above. This sentence is classified as a compound sentence because there is a coordinating conjunction between two independent clauses. The sentence has patterns of S + V + O + comma (,) + S + V + C. The first sentence is '*It has become a public issue*'; *It* is categorized as a subject, *has become* is categorized as a verb, and *a public issue* is categorized as a complement. The second sentence is '*I just came from IKN*'; *I* is categorized as a subject, *just* is categorized as an adverb of degree, *came* is categorized as a verb, and *from IKN* is categorized as a complement.

15. GP5: Datum 15 (p.130)

a) Linearity:

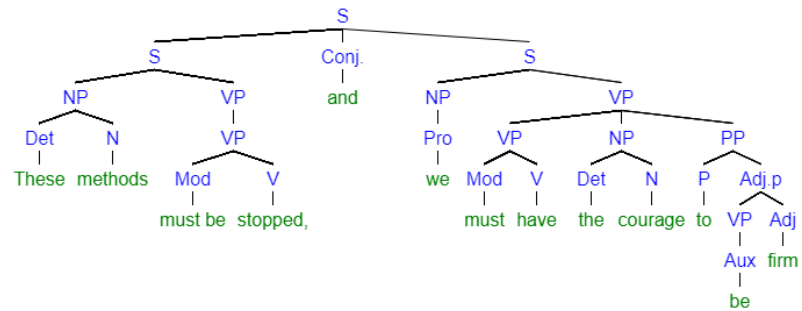
These methods must be stopped, and we must have the
 Det N Aux V Conj N Mod V Det
courage to be firm.
 N P Aux Adj

b) Categorical:

These methods must be stopped, and we must have the
 NP VP Conj. NP VP

courage to be firm.
NP PP Adj.P

c) Hierarchy:



There are two sentences in this sentence above. This sentence is classified as a compound sentence because there is a coordinating conjunction between two independent clauses. The sentence has S + V + Conj + S + V + C sentence patterns. In the first sentence is ‘*These methods must be stopped*’; *these methods* is categorized as a subject, and *must be stopped* is categorized as a verb. The second sentence is ‘*and we must have the courage to be firm.*’; *and* is categorized as a conjunction, *we* is categorized as a subject, *must have* is categorized as a verb, and *the courage to be firm* is categorized as an object.

c. Complex sentence

Brandon (2012) defines a *complex sentence* as one that contains one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses. In a complex statement, a relative clause and a subordinate clause serve as the dependent clauses.

As a result, among three Indonesian presidential candidates, Anies Rasyid Baswedan predominantly utilized complex sentences, resulting in 60, to present his propositions during the debate. Here is the complex sentence among three Indonesian presidential candidates.

1. AB₁: Datum 9 (p.108)

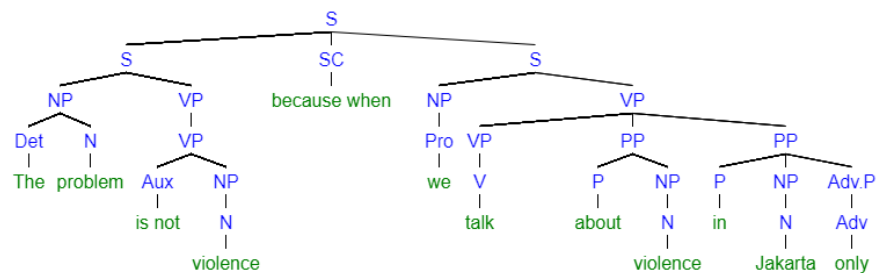
a) Linearity:

The problem is not violence because when we talk about
 Det N Aux Adj SC N V P
violence in Jakarta only.
 N P N Adv

b) Categorical:

The problem is not violence because when we talk about
 NP VP Adj.P SC NP VP PP
violence in Jakarta only.
 NP PP NP Adv.P

c) Hierarchy:



This sentence above has S + V + C + SC + S + C. This sentence is classified as complex because there is subordinate conjunction between two clauses. The first sentence is 'The problem is not violence'; the problem is categorized as a subject, is not is categorized as a verb, and violence is categorized as a complement. In the second

sentence is ‘*because when we talk about violence in Jakarta only*’; *because when* is categorized as a subordinate conjunction, *we* is categorized as a subject, *talk* is categorized as a verb, and *about violence in Jakarta* is categorized as a complement.

2. AB₂: Datum 12 (p.108)

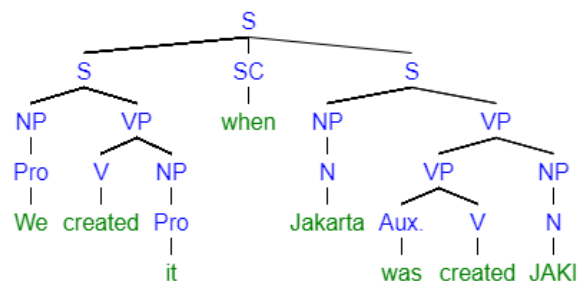
a) Linearity:

We created it when Jakarta was called JAKI.
 N V N SC N Aux V N

b) Categorical:

We created it when Jakarta was called JAKI.
 NP VP NP SC NP VP NP

c) Hierarchy:



This sentence above has S + V + O + SC + S + V + O. This sentence is classified as complex because there is subordinate conjunction between two clauses. The first sentence is ‘*We created it*’; *we* is categorized as a subject, *created* categorized as a verb, and *it* is categorized as an object. In the second sentence is ‘*when Jakarta was called JAKI.*’; *when* is categorized as a subordinate conjunction,

Jakarta is categorized as a subject, *was called* is categorized as a verb, and *JAKI* is categorized as a complement.

3. AB₃: Datum 19 (p.109)

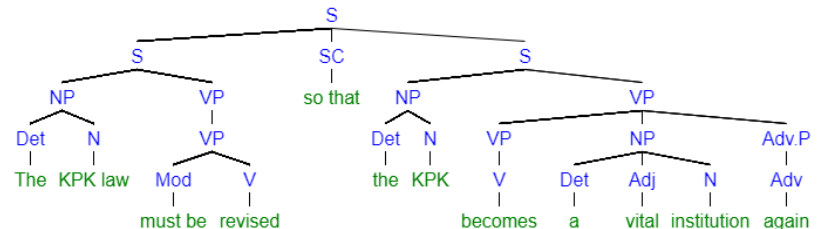
a) Linearity:

The KPK law must be revised so that the KPK becomes a
 Det N Mod V SC Det N V Det
vital institution again.
 Adj N Adv.

b) Categorical:

The KPK law must be revised so that the KPK becomes a
 NP VP SC NP VP
vital institution again.
 NP Adv.P

c) Hierarchy:



This sentence above has S + V + SC + S + V + C. This sentence is classified as complex because there is subordinate conjunction between two clauses. The first sentence is 'The KPK law'; *The KPK law* is categorized as a subject, and *must be revised* categorized as a verb. In the second sentence is 'so that the KPK becomes a vital institution again.'; *so that* is categorized as a subordinate conjunction, *the KPK* is categorized as a subject, *becomes* is

categorized as a verb, and *a vital institution again* is categorized as a complement.

4. AB4: Datum 22 (p.109)

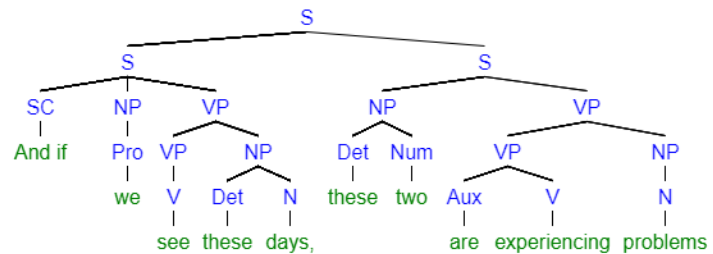
a) Linearity:

And if we see these days, these two are experiencing
 SC N V Det N Det Num Aux V
problems.
 N

b) Categorical:

And if we see these days, these two are experiencing
 SC NP VP NP NP VP
problems.
 NP

c) Hierarchy:



This sentence above has SC + S + V + C + S + V + C. This sentence is classified as complex because there is subordinate conjunction between two clauses. The first sentence is 'And if we see these days; we is categorized as a subject, see categorized as a verb, and these days is categorized as an object. In the second sentence is 'these two are experiencing problems'; these two is categorized as a

subject, *are experiencing* is categorized as a verb, and *problems* is categorized as a complement.

5. AB5: Datum 31 (p.110)

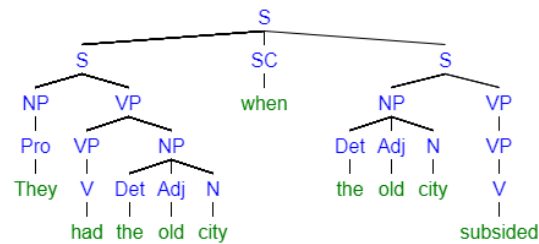
a) Linearity:

They had an old city when the old city subsided.
 N V Det Adj N SC Det Adj N V

b) Categorical:

They had an old city when the old city subsided.
 NP VP NP SC NP VP

c) Hierarchy:



This sentence above has S + V + C + SC + S + V. This sentence is classified as complex because there is subordinate conjunction between two clauses. The first sentence is '*They had the old city*'; *they* is categorized as a subject, *had* categorized as a verb, and *the old city* is categorized as an object. In the second sentence is '*when the old city subsided*'; *when* is categorized as a subordinate conjunction, *the old city* is categorized as a subject, and *subsided* is categorized as a verb.

6. PS₁: Datum 2 (p.123)

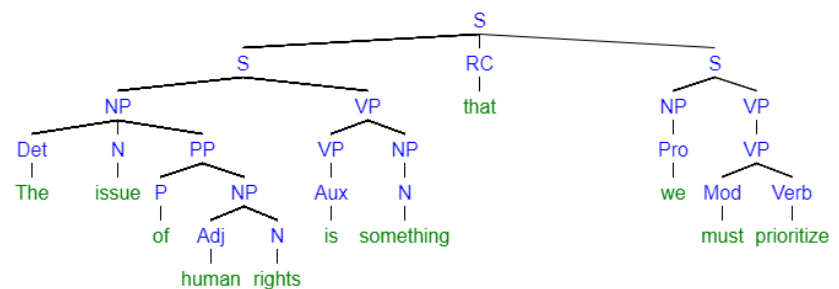
a) Linearity:

The issue of human rights is something that we must
 Det N P Adj N Aux N RC N Mod
prioritize.
 V

b) Categorical:

The issue of human rights is something that we must
 NP PP NP VP NP RC NP
prioritize.
 VP

c) Hierarchy:



This sentence above has S + V + C + RC + S + V. This sentence is classified as a complex sentence because there is relative clause between two clauses. The first sentence is 'The issue of human rights is something'; The issue of human rights is categorized as a subject, is is categorized as a verb, and something is categorized as a complement. The second sentence is 'that we must prioritize.'; that is categorized as a relative clause, we is categorized as a subject, and must prioritize is categorized as a verb.

7. PS₂: Datum 5 (p.123)

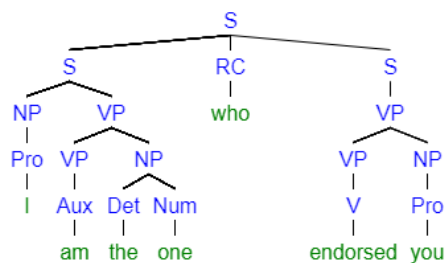
a) Linearity:

I am the one who endorsed you.
 N Aux Det Num RC V N

b) Categorical:

I am the one who endorsed you.
 N VP NP RC VP NP

c) Hierarchy:



This sentence above has S + V + C + RC + V + O. This sentence is classified as a complex sentence because there is relative clause between two clauses. The first sentence is ‘*I am the one*’; *I* is categorized as a subject, *am* is categorized as a verb, and *the one* is categorized as a complement. The second sentence is ‘*who endorsed you*’; *who* is categorized as a relative clause, *endorsed* is categorized as a verb, and *you* is categorized as an object.

8. PS₃: Datum 7 (p.123)

a) Linearity:

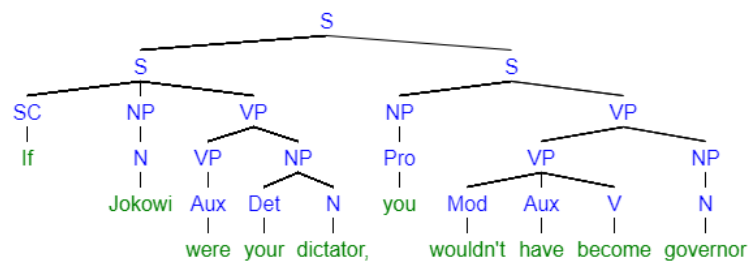
If Jokowi were your dictator, you wouldn't have become
 SC N Aux Det N N Mod Aux V

governor.
N

b) Categorical:

If Jokowi were your dictator, you wouldn't have become
SC N VP NP NP VP
governor.
NP

c) Hierarchy:



This sentence above has SC + S + V + C + S + V + C. This sentence is classified as complex because there is subordinate conjunction between two clauses. The first sentence is 'If Jokowi were your dictator; if is categorized as a subordinate conjunction, Jokowi is categorized as a subject, were categorized as a verb, and your dictator is categorized as a complement. In the second sentence is 'you wouldn't have become governor'; you is categorized as a subject, wouldn't have become is categorized as a verb, and governor is categorized as a complement.

9. PS₄: Datum 10 (p.123)

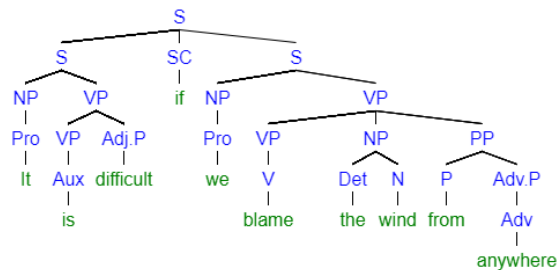
a) Linearity:

It is difficult if we blame the wind from anywhere.
 N Aux Adj SC N V Det N P Adv

b) Categorical:

It is difficult if we blame the wind from anywhere.
 NP VP Adj,P SC NP VP NP PP Adv.P

c) Hierarchy:



This sentence above has S + V + C + SC + S + V + C. This sentence is classified as complex because there is subordinate conjunction between two clauses. The first sentence is '*It is difficult*'; it is categorized as a subject, *is* is categorized as a verb, and *difficult* is categorized as a complement. In the second sentence is '*if we blame the wind from anywhere*'; *if* is categorized as a subordinate conjunction, *we* is categorized as a subject, *blame* is categorized as a verb, and *the wind from anywhere* is categorized as a complement.

10. PS₅: Datum 17 (p.124)

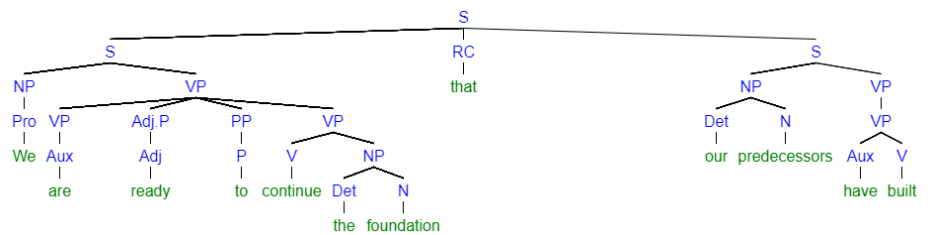
a) Linearity:

We are ready to continue the foundation that our
 N Aux Adj P V Det N RC Det
predecessors have built.
 N Aux V

b) Categorical:

We are ready to continue the foundation that our
 N VP Adj.P PP VP NP RC
predecessors have built.
 NP vp

c) Hierarchy:



This sentence above has S + V + C + RC + S + V + C. This sentence is classified as complex because there is relative clause between two clauses. The first sentence is ‘*We are ready to continue the foundation*; we is categorized as a subject, *are* categorized as a verb, and *ready to continue the foundation* is categorized as a complement. In the second sentence is ‘*that our predecessors have built*’; *that* is categorized as a relative clause, *our predecessors* is categorized as a subject, and *have built* is categorized as a verb.

11. GP₁: Datum 4 (p.131)

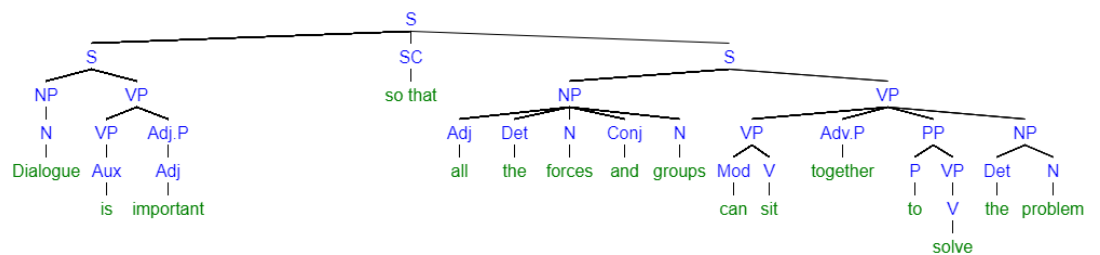
a) Linearity:

Dialogue is important so that all the forces and groups can sit together to solve the problem.
 N Aux Adj. SC Adj Det N Conj N Mod
 V Adv P V Det N

b) Categorical:

Dialogue is important so that all the forces and groups can sit together to solve the problem.
 NP VP Adj.P SC NP
 VP Adv.P PP VP NP

c) Hierarchy:



This sentence above has S + V + C + SC + S + V + C. This sentence is classified as complex because there is subordinate conjunction between two clauses. The first sentence is '*Dialogue is important*'; *Dialogue* is categorized as a subject, *is* categorized as a verb, and *important* is categorized as a complement. In the second sentence is '*so that all the forces and groups can sit together to solve the problem*'; *so that* is categorized as a subordinate conjunction, *all the forces and groups* is categorized as a

subject, *can sit* is categorized as a verb, and *together to solve the problem* is categorized as a complement.

12. GP₂: Datum 9 (p.131)

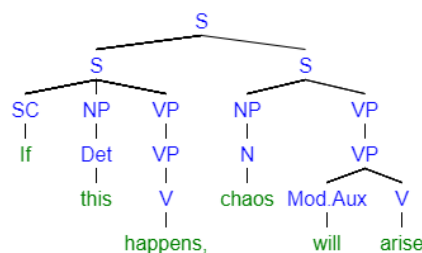
a) Linearity:

If this happens, chaos will arise.
 SC Det V N Mod V

b) Categorical:

If this happens, chaos will arise.
 SC Det VP NP VP

c) Hierarchy:



This sentence above has SC + S + V + S + V. This sentence is classified as complex because there are two clauses. The first sentence is ‘*If this happens*’; *if* is categorized as a subordinate conjunction, *this* is categorized as a subject, and *happens* is categorized as a verb. The second sentence is ‘*chaos will arise*’; *chaos* is categorized as a subject, and *will arise* is categorized as a verb.

13. GP₃: Datum 11 (p.131)

a) Linearity:

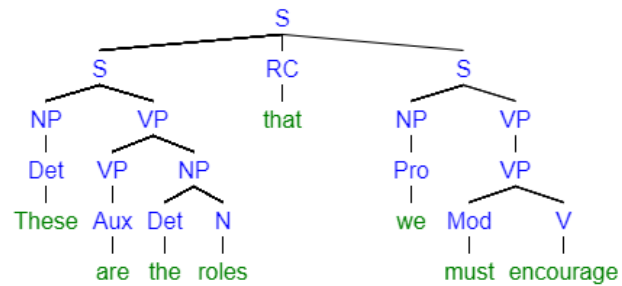
These are the roles that we must encourage.
 Det Aux Det N RC N Mod V

b) Categorical:

These are the roles that we must encourage.

NP VP NP RC NP VP

c) Hierarchy:



This sentence above has S + V + RC + S + V. This sentence is classified as complex because there is relative clause between two clauses. The first sentence is ‘*These are the roles*’; *these* is categorized as a subject, *are* is categorized as a verb, and *the roles* is categorized as a complement. The second sentence is ‘*that we must encourage*’; *that* is categorized as a relative clause, *we* is categorized as a subject, and *must encourage* is categorized as a verb.

14. GP5: Datum 21 (p.132)

a) Linearity:

That is the value that must be exemplified.

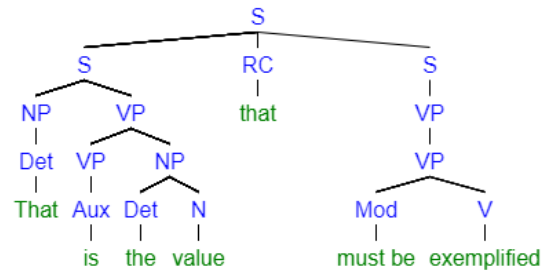
Det Aux Det N RC Mod. V

b) Categorical:

That is the value that must be exemplified.

NP VP NP RC VP

c) Hierarchy:



This sentence above has S + V + C + RC +V. This sentence is classified as complex because there is relative clause between two clauses. The first sentence is ‘*That is the value*; *that* is categorized as a subject, *is* is categorized as a verb, and *the value* is categorized as a complement. The second sentence is ‘*that must be exemplified*’; *that* is categorized as a relative clause, and *must be exemplified* is categorized as a verb.

15. GPs: Datum 35 (p.133)

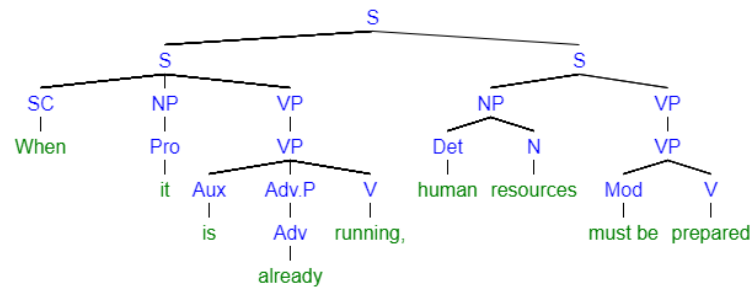
a) Linearity:

When it is already running, human resources must be prepared.
 SC N Aux Adv V Adj N Mod.
 V

b) Categorical:

When it is already running, human resources must be prepared.
 SC NP VP NP VP

c) Hierarchy:



This sentence above has SC + S + V + S + V. This sentence is classified as complex because there is subordinate conjunction between two clauses. The first sentence is ‘*When it is already running*’; *When* is categorized as a subordinate conjunction, *it* is categorized as a subject, and *is already running* is categorized as a verb. The second sentence is ‘*human resources must be prepared*’; *human resources* is categorized as a subject, and *must be prepared* is categorized as a verb.

d. Compound-complex sentence

Brandon (2012) defines a compound-complex sentence as one that contains two or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses. Hence, it is essential that it includes a minimum of three sets of subjects and verbs, including at least two main clauses and at least one subordinate clause.

As a result, among three Indonesian presidential candidates, Anies Rasyid Baswedan predominantly utilized complex sentences, resulting in 60, to present his propositions during the debate. Here is

the compound-complex sentence among three Indonesian presidential candidates:

1. AB₁: Datum 5 (p.113)

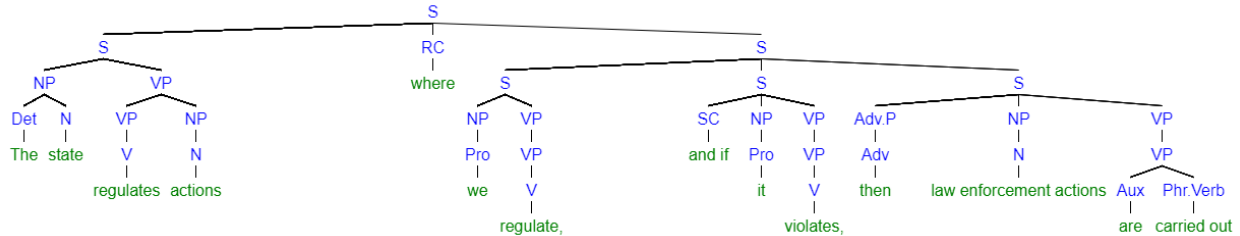
a) Linearity:

The state regulates actions where we regulate, and if it
 Det N V N RC N V Conj SC N
violates, then law enforcement actions are carried out
 V Adv N N N Aux Phr. Verb

b) Categorical:

The state regulates actions where we regulate, and if it
 NP VP NP RC NP VP Conj. SC NP
violates, then law enforcement actions are carried out.
 VP Adv.P NP VP

c) Hierarchy:



This sentence is classified as a compound-complex sentence because the sentence has four clauses that consist of two independent clauses and two dependent clauses. There are relative clauses and subordinate conjunctions. The sentence has a S + V + O + RC + S + V + SC + comma (,) + S + V sentence pattern. In the first sentence, 'The state regulates actions'; the state is categorized as a subject, regulates is categorized as a verb, and actions is categorized as an object.

The second sentence, *'where we regulate'*: *where* is categorized as a relative clause, *we* is categorized as a subject, and *regulate* is categorized as a verb. In the third sentence, *'and if it violates'*: *and if* is categorized as a subordinate conjunction, *it* is categorized as a subject, and *violates* is categorized as a verb. The fourth sentence, *'then law enforcement actions are carried out'*; *then* is categorized as an adverb of time, *law enforcement actions* is categorized as a subject, and *'are carried out'* is categorized as a verb.

2. AB₂: Datum 8 (p.113)

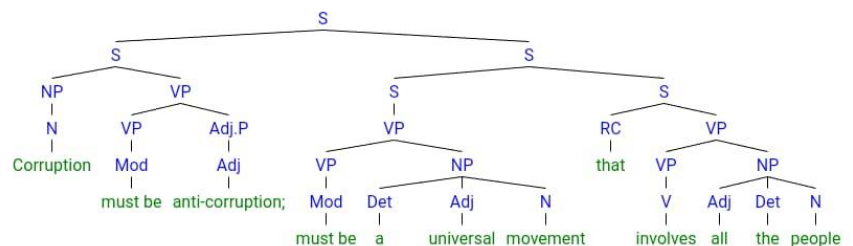
a) Linearity:

Corruption must be anti-corruption; must be a universal
 N Mod Adj Mod Det Adj
movement that involves all the people.
 N RC V Adj Det N

b) Categorical:

Corruption must be anti-corruption; must be a universal
 NP VP Adj.P VP NP
movement that involves all the people.
 RC VP NP

c) Hierarchy:



This sentence is classified as a compound-complex sentence because the sentence has three clauses that consist of two independent clauses and one dependent clause. There are relative clauses and semicolon (;). The sentence has a S + V + O + RC + S + V + SC + S + V + S + V sentence pattern. In the first sentence, '*Corruption must be anti-corruption;*'; *corruption* is categorized as a subject, *must be* is categorized as a verb, and *anti-corruption* is categorized as a complement. The second sentence, '*must be a universal movement*': *must be* is categorized as a verb and '*a universal movement*' is categorized as a complement. In the third sentence, '*that involves all the people*': *and that is* is categorized as a relative clause, *involves* is categorized as a verb, and *all the people* is categorized as an object.

3. AB₃: Datum 17 (p.114)

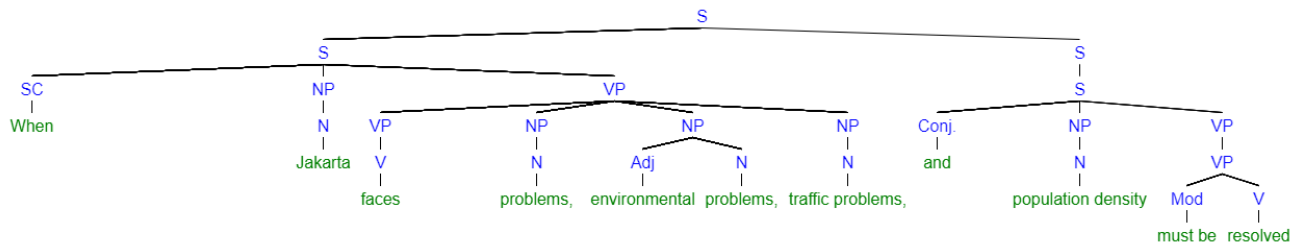
a) Linearity:

When Jakarta faces problems, environmental problems,
 SC N V N Adj N
traffic problems, and population density must be resolved.
 N N Conj. N N Mod V

b) Categorical:

When Jakarta faces problems, environmental problems,
 SC NP VP NP NP
traffic problems, and population density must be resolved.
 NP Conj. NP VP

c) Hierarchy:



This sentence is classified as a compound-complex sentence because the sentence has two clauses that consist of one independent clause and one dependent clause. There are subordinate conjunctions and coordinating conjunctions. The sentence has a SC + S + V + O + Conj. + S + V sentence pattern. In the first sentence, 'When Jakarta faces problems, environmental problems, traffic problems'; when is categorized as a subordinate conjunction, Jakarta is categorized as a subject, faces is categorized as a verb, and problems, environmental problems, traffic problems is categorized as an object. The second sentence 'and population density must be resolved'; and is categorized as a conjunction, population density is categorized as a subject, and must be resolved is categorized as a verb.

4. AB4: Datum 29 (p.115)

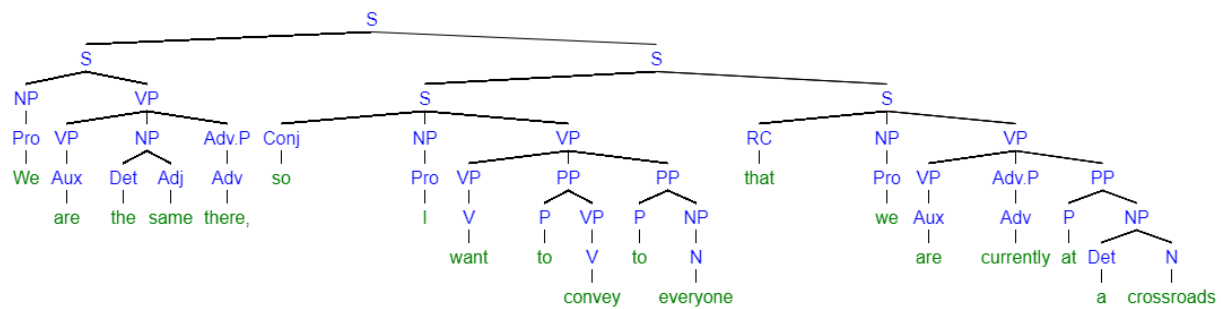
a) Linearity:

We are the same there, so I want to convey to everyone that
 N Aux Det Adj Adv Conj. N V P V P N RC
we are currently at a crossroads.
 N Aux Adv. P Det N

b) Categorical:

We are the same there, so I want to convey to everyone that
 NP VP NP Adv.P Conj.NP VP PP VP PP NP RC
we are currently at a crossroads.
 NP VP Adv.P PP NP

c) Hierarchy:



This sentence is classified as a compound-complex sentence because the sentence has three clauses that consist of two independent clauses and one dependent clause. There are relative clauses and coordinating conjunctions. The sentence has a S + V + C + Conj. + S + V + O + RC + S + V + C sentence pattern. In the first sentence, 'We are the same here,'; we is categorized as a subject, are is categorized as a verb, and the same is categorized as a complement. The second sentence, 'so I want to convey to everyone'; so is categorized as a conjunction, I is categorized as a subject, want to convey is categorized as a verb and 'to everyone' is categorized as an object. In the third sentence, 'that we are currently at a crossroads': and that is categorized as a relative clause, we is categorized as a subject, are is

categorized as a verb, *currently at a crossroads* and is categorized as a complement

5. AB5: Datum 31 (p.116)

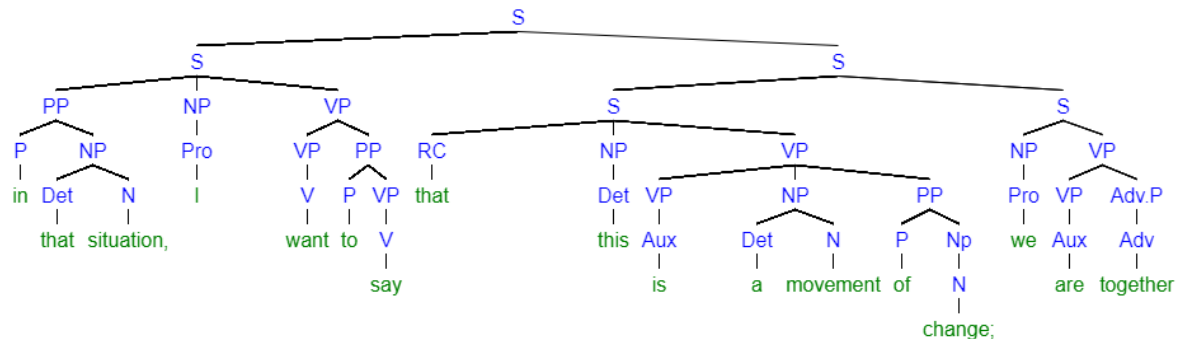
a) Linearity:

In that situation, I want to say that this is a movement of change; we are together.
 P Det N N V P V RC Det Aux Det N P
 N N Aux Adv

b) Categorical:

In that situation, I want to say that this is a movement of change; we are together.
 PP NP NP VP PP VP RC NP VP NP PP
 NP NP VP Adv.P

c) Hierarchy:



This sentence is classified as a compound-complex sentence because the sentence has three clauses that consist of two independent clauses and one dependent clause. There are relative clauses and semicolon (;). The sentence has a S + V + RC + S + V + C + semicolon (;) + S + V + C sentence pattern. In the first sentence, 'In that situation, I want to say, ' ; in that situation is categorized as a preposition of

place, *I* is categorized as a subject, and *want to say* is categorized as a verb. The second sentence, '*that this is a movement of change;*'; *that* is categorized as a relative clause, *this* is categorized as a subject, *is* is categorized as a verb and *a movement of change* is categorized as a complement. In the third sentence, '*we are together*': *we* is categorized as a subject, *are* is categorized as a verb, *together* and is categorized as a complement.

6. PS₁: Datum 8 (p.125)

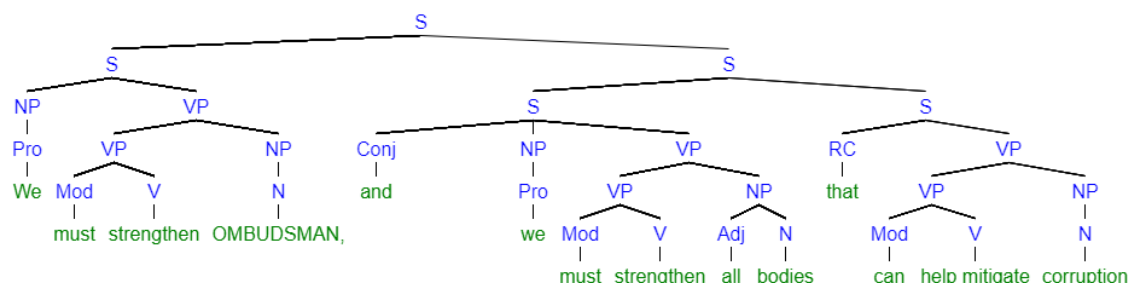
a) Linearity:

We must strengthen OMBUDSMAN, and we must
 N Mod V N Conj. N Mod
strengthen all bodies that can help mitigate corruption.
 V Adj N RC Mod V V N

b) Categorical:

We must strengthen OMBUDSMAN, and we must
 NP VP NP Conj. NP
strengthen all bodies that can help mitigate corruption.
 VP NP RC VP NP

c) Hierarchy:



This sentence is classified as a compound-complex sentence because the sentence has three clauses that consist of two

independent clauses and one dependent clause. There are relative clauses and coordinating conjunctions. The sentence has a S + V + O + Conj. + S + V + O + RC + S + V + O sentence pattern. In the first sentence, '*We must strengthen OMBUDSMAN,*'; *We* is categorized as a subject, *must strengthen* is categorized as a verb, and *OMBUDSMAN* is categorized as an object. The second sentence, '*and we must strengthen all bodies;*'; *and* is categorized as a conjunction, *we* is categorized as a subject, *must strengthen* is categorized as a verb and *all bodies* is categorized as an object. In the third sentence, '*that can help mitigate corruption*': *that* is categorized as a subordinate conjunction, *can help mitigate* is categorized as a verb, *corruption* and is categorized as an object.

7. PS₂: Datum 9 (p.125)

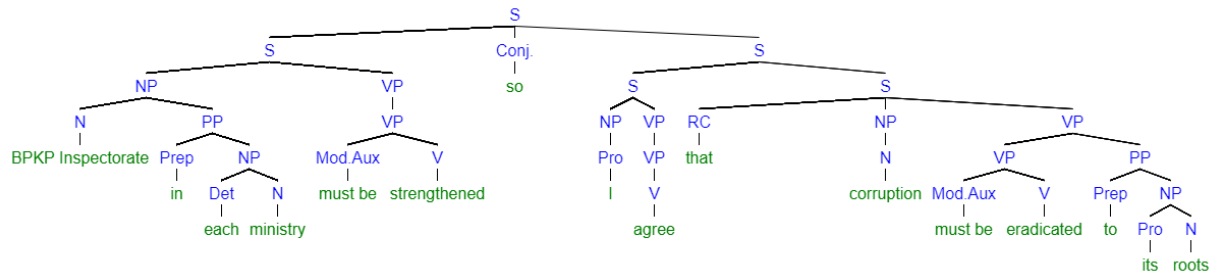
a) Linearity:

BPKP Inspectorate in each ministry must be strengthened, so
 N P Det N Mod V Conj.
I agree that corruption must be eradicated to its roots.
 N V RC N Mod V P Det N

b) Categorical:

BPKP Inspectorate in each ministry must be strengthened, so
 NP PP NP VP Conj
I agree that corruption must be eradicated to its roots.
 NP VP RC NP VP PP NP

c) Hierarchy:



This sentence is classified as a compound-complex sentence because the sentence has three clauses that consist of two independent clauses and one dependent clause. There are relative clauses and coordinating conjunctions. The sentence has a S + V + Conj + S + V + RC + S + V + O sentence pattern. In the first sentence, '*BPKP Inspectorate in each ministry must be strengthened*'; *BPKP Inspectorate in each ministry* is categorized as a subject, and *must be strengthened* is categorized as a verb. The second sentence, '*so I agree*': *so* is categorized as a coordinating conjunction, *I* is categorized as a subject, and *agree* is categorized as a verb. In the third sentence, '*that corruption must be eradicated to its roots*': *that* is categorized as a relative clause, *corruption* is categorized as a subject, *must be eradicated* is categorized as a verb, and *to its roots* is categorized as an object.

8. PS₃: Datum 12 (p.126)

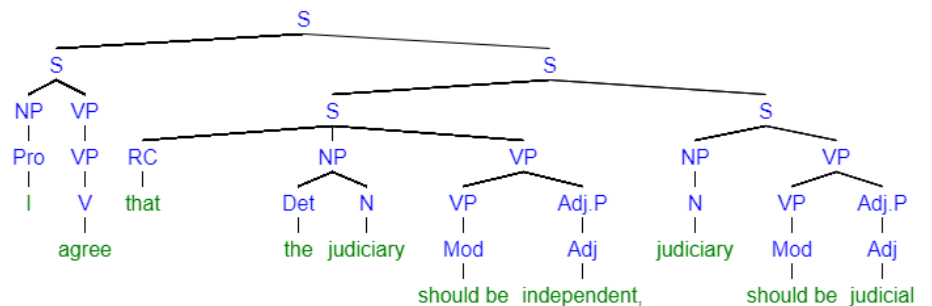
a) Linearity:

I agree that the judiciary should be independent, judiciary
 N V RC Det N Mod Adj N
should be judicial.
 Mod Adj

b) Categorical:

I agree that the judiciary should be independent, judiciary
 NP VP RC NP VP Adj.P NP
should be judicial.
 VP Adj

c) Hierarchy:



This sentence is classified as a compound-complex sentence because the sentence has three clauses that consist of two independent clauses and one dependent clause. There is a relative clause to each other. The sentence has a S + V + RC + S + V + comma (,) + S + V + C sentence pattern. In the first sentence, 'I agree'; I is categorized as a subject, and agree is categorized as a verb. The second sentence, 'that the judiciary should be independent,': that is categorized as a relative clause, the judiciary is categorized as a subject,

should be categorized as a verb, and *independent* is categorized as a complement. In the third sentence, '*judiciary should be judicial*': *judiciary* is categorized as a subject, *should be* is categorized as a verb, and *judicial* is categorized as a complement.

9. PS₄: Datum 20 (p.127)

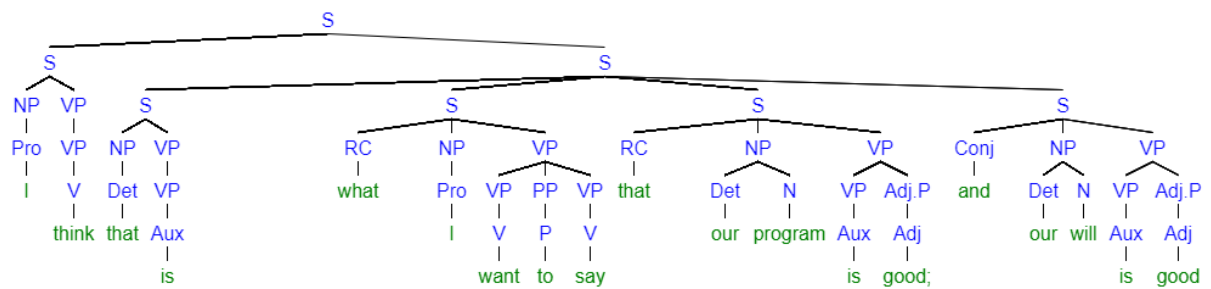
a) Linearity:

I think that is what I want to say that our program is good,
 N V Det Aux RC N V P V RC Det N Aux Adj
and our will is good
 Conj Det N Aux Adj

b) Categorical:

I think that is what I want to say that our program is good,
 NP VP NP VP RC NP VP PP VP RC NP VP Adj.P
and our will is good
 Conj. NP VP Adj.P

c) Hierarchy:



This sentence is classified as a compound-complex sentence because the sentence has five clauses that consist of two independent clauses and three dependent clauses. There are relative clauses and coordinating conjunctions. The sentence has a S + V + RC + S + V + RC + S + V + RC + S + V + Conj + S + V + C sentence pattern.

In the first sentence, *'I think'*; *I* is categorized as a subject, and *think* is categorized as a verb. The second sentence, *'that is'*; *that* is categorized as a subject, and *is* is categorized as a verb. In the third sentence, *'what I want to say'*: *what* is categorized as a relative clause, *I* is categorized as a subject, and *want to say* is categorized as a verb. In the fourth sentence, *'that our program is good'*; *that* is categorized as a relative clause, *our program* is categorized as a subject, *is* is categorized as a verb, and *good* is categorized as a complement. In the fifth sentence, *'and our will is good'*; *and* is categorized as a conjunction, *our will* is categorized as a subject, *is* is categorized as a verb, and *good* is categorized as a complement.

10. PS₅: Datum 21 (p.127)

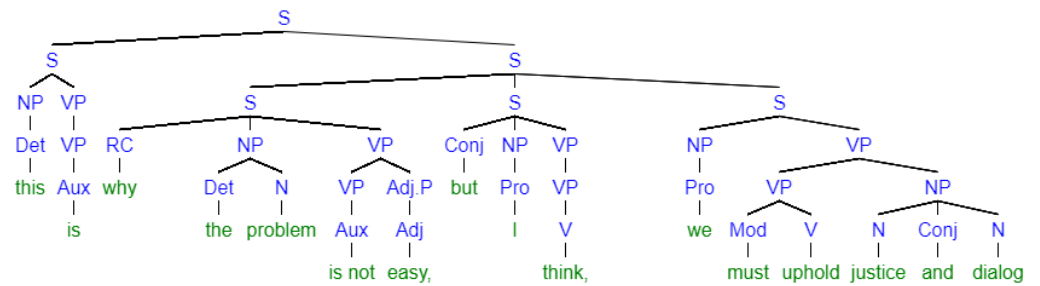
a) Linearity:

This is why the problem is not easy, but I think, we must
 Det Aux RC Det N V Adj Conj. S V S Mod
uphold justice and dialog.
 V N

b) Categorical:

This is why the problem is not easy, but I think, we must
 NP VP RC NP VP Adj.P Conj. NP VP NP
uphold justice and dialog.
 VP NP

c) Hierarchy:



This sentence is classified as a compound-complex sentence because the sentence has four clauses that consist of three independent clauses and one dependent clause. There are relative clauses and coordinating conjunctions. The sentence has a S + V + RC + S + V + C + Conj. + S + V + comma (,) + S + V + O sentence pattern. In the first sentence, *This is*; *This* is categorized as a subject, and *is* is categorized as a verb. The second sentence, *why the problem is not easy*; *why* is categorized as a relative clause, *the problem* is categorized as a subject, *is not* is categorized as a verb, and *easy* is categorized as a complement. In the third sentence, *but I think*: *but* is categorized as a conjunction, *I* is categorized as a subject, and *think* is categorized as a verb. In the fourth sentence, *we must uphold justice and dialog*; *we* is categorized as a subject, *must uphold* is categorized as a verb, and *justice and dialog* is categorized as an object.

11. GP₁: Datum 4 (p.134)

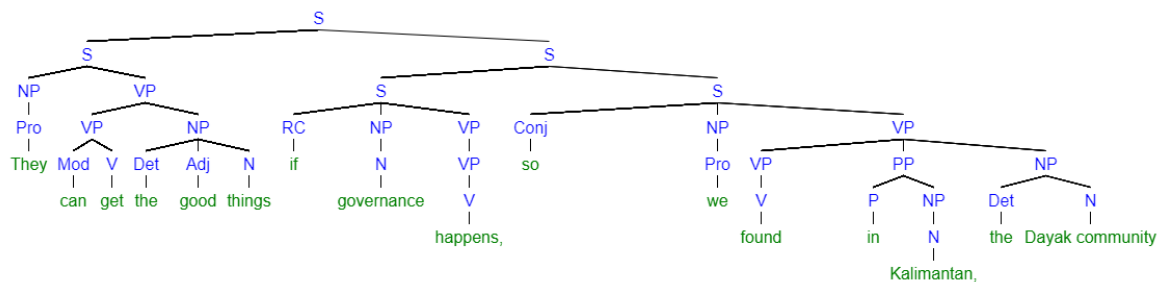
a) Linearity:

They can get the good things if governance happens, so we
 N Mod V Det Adj N SC N V Conj N
found in Kalimantan, the Dayak community.
 V P N Det N

b) Categorical:

They can get the good things if governance happens, so we
 N VP NP SC NP VP Conj NP
found in Kalimantan, the Dayak community.
 VP PP NP NP

c) Hierarchy:



This sentence is classified as a compound-complex sentence because the sentence has three clauses that consist of two independent clauses and one dependent clause. There is a relative clause and subordinate conjunction. The sentence has a S + V + O + SC + S + V + Conj. + S + V + O sentence pattern. In first sentence, '*They can get the good things*'; *they* is categorized as a subject, *can get* is categorized as a verb, and *the good things* is categorized as an object. The second sentence, '*if governance happens*': *if* is categorized as a

subordinate conjunction, *governance* is categorized as a subject, and *happens* is categorized as a verb. In the third sentence, ‘*so we found in Kalimantan, the Dayak community*’: *so* is categorized as a coordinating conjunction, *we* is categorized as a subject, *found* is categorized as a verb, and *in Kalimantan, the Dayak community* is categorized as an object.

12. GP₂: Datum 11 (p.135)

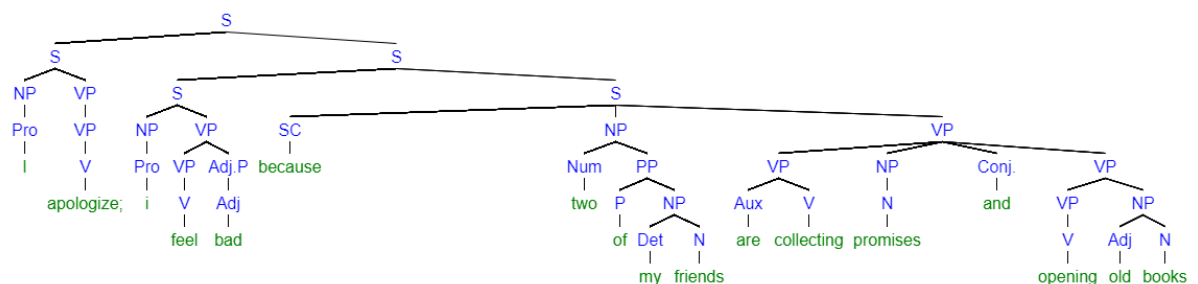
a) Linearity:

I apologize; I feel bad because two of my friends are
 N V N V Adj SV Num PP Det N Aux
collecting promises and opening old books.
 V N Conj V Adj N

b) Categorical:

I apologize; I feel bad because two of my friends are
 NP VP NP VP Adj.P SC NP PP NP
collecting promises and opening old books.
 VP NP Conj. VP NP

c) Hierarchy:



This sentence is classified as a compound-complex sentence because the sentence has three clauses that consist of two independent clauses and one dependent clause. There is a

subordinate and coordinating conjunctions. The sentence has a S + V + S + V + C + SC + S + V + O sentence pattern. In first sentence, '*I apologize*'; *I* is categorized as a subject, and *apologize* is categorized as a verb. The second sentence, '*I feel bad*'; *I* is categorized as a subject, *feel* is categorized as a verb, and *bad* is categorized as a complement. In the third sentence, '*because two of my friends are collecting promises and opening old books*': *because* is categorized as a coordinating conjunction, *two of my friends* is categorized as a subject, *are collecting and opening* is categorized as a verb, and *promises and old books* is categorized as an object.

13. GP₃: Datum 18 (p.136)

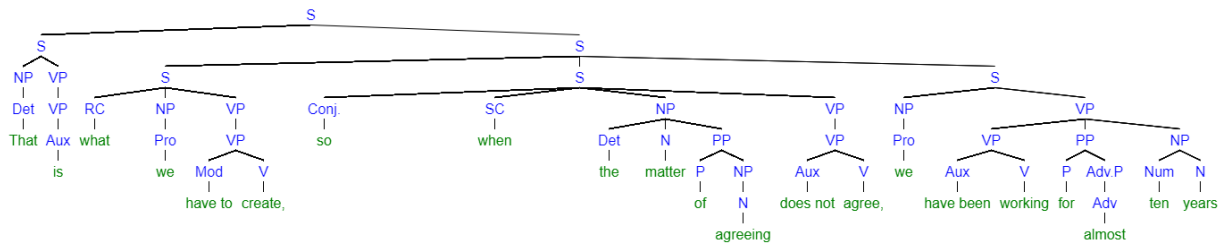
a) Linearity:

That is what we have to create, so when the matter of
 Det Aux RC N Mod V Conj. SC Det N P
agreeing does not agree, we have been working for almost
 V Aux V N Aux V P Adv.
ten years.
 Num N

b) Categorical:

That is what we have to create, so when the matter of
 NP VP RC NP VP Conj. SC NP PP
agreeing does not agree, we have been working for almost
 NP VP N VP PP Adv.P
ten years.
 NP

c) Hierarchy:



This sentence is classified as a compound-complex sentence because the sentence has four clauses that consist of two independent clauses and two dependent clauses. There is a relative clause and subordinate conjunction. The sentence has a S + V + RC + S + V + SC + S + V + comma (,) + S + V + C sentence pattern. In first sentence, *That is*; *That* is categorized as a subject, and *is* is categorized as a verb. The second sentence, *what we have to create*; *what* is categorized as a relative clause, *we* is categorized as a subject, and *have to create* is categorized as a verb. In the third sentence, *so when the matter of agreeing does not agree*: *so* is categorized as a coordinating conjunction, *when* is categorized as a subordinate conjunction, *the matter of agreeing* is categorized as a subject, and *does not agree* is categorized as a verb. In the fourth sentence, *we have been working for almost ten years*; *we* is categorized as a subject, *have been working* is categorized as a verb, and *for almost ten years* is categorized as a complement.

14. GP4: Datum 18 (p.136)

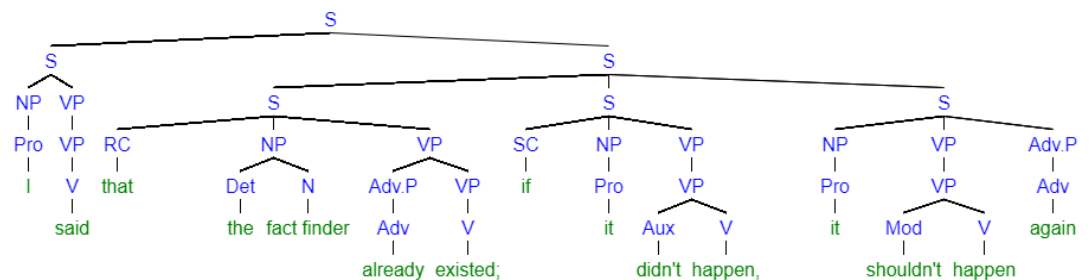
a) Linearity:

I said that the fact finder already existed; if it didn't happen,
 N V RC Det N N Adv V SC N Aux V
it shouldn't happen again.
 N Mod V Adv

b) Categorical:

I said that the fact finder already existed; if it didn't happen,
 NP VP RC NP Adv.P VP SC NP VP
it shouldn't happen again.
 NP VP Adv.P

c) Hierarchy:



This sentence is classified as a compound-complex sentence because the sentence has four clauses that consist of two independent clauses and two dependent clauses. There is a relative clause to each other. The sentence has a S + V + RC + S + V + SC + S + V + comma (,) + S + V + C sentence pattern. In first sentence, 'I said'; I is categorized as a subject, and said is categorized as a verb. The second sentence, 'that the fact finder already existed'; that is categorized as a relative clause, the fact is categorized as a subject, and already existed is categorized as a verb. In the

third sentence, *'if it didn't happen'*: *when* is categorized as a subordinate conjunction, *it* is categorized as a subject, and *didn't happen* is categorized as a verb. In the fourth sentence, *'it shouldn't happen again'*; *it* is categorized as a subject, *shouldn't happen* is categorized as a verb, and *again* is categorized as a complement.

15. GP₅: Datum 25 (p.136)

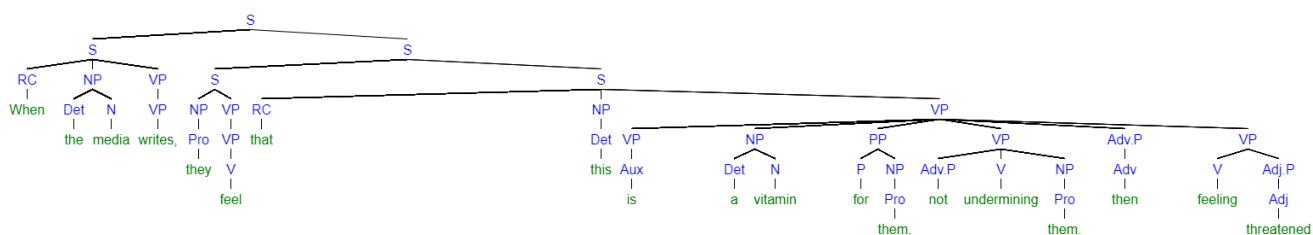
a) Linearity:

When the media writes, they feel that this is a vitamin for
 SC Det N V N V RC Det Aux Det N P
them, not undermining them, then feeling threatened.
 N Adv V N Adv V Adj

b) Categorical:

When the media writes, they feel that this is a vitamin for
 SC NP VP NP VP RC NP VP NP PP
them, not undermining them, then feeling threatened.
 NP Adv.P VP NP Adv.P VP Adj.P

c) Hierarchy:



This sentence is classified as a compound-complex sentence because the sentence has three clauses that consist of one independent clause and two dependent clauses. There is a relative clause to each other. The sentence has a SC + S + V + comma (,) + S + V + RC + S + V + C sentence pattern. In

first sentence, '*When the media writes*'; *when* is categorized as a subordinate clause, *the media* is categorized as a subject, and *writes* is categorized as a verb. The second sentence, '*they feel*'; *they* is categorized as a subject, and *feel* is categorized as a verb. In the third sentence, '*that this is a vitamin for them, not undermining them, then feeling threatened*': *that* is categorized as a relative clause, *this* is categorized as a subject, *is* is categorized as a verb, *a vitamin for them, not undermining them, then feeling threatened* is categorized as a complement.

Thus, the researcher conducted a syntactic analysis of a sentence taken at an Indonesian presidential candidate debate in 2024 via video YouTube on the Liputan6 channel. In addition to, the researcher had collected the sentences structures among three Indonesian presidential candidates: Anies Rasyid Baswedan employed 45 simple sentences, 20 compound sentences, 60 complex sentences, and 48 compound-complex sentences. Prabowo Subianto Djojohadikusumo employed 48 simple sentences, 32 compound sentences, 24 complex sentences, and 21 compound-complex sentences. Ganjar Pranowo employed 34 simple sentences, 16 compound sentences, 42 complex sentences, and 32 compound-complex sentences. For the rest of the statements, the three Indonesian presidential candidates use various forms of communication, such as support, greetings, persuasion, and jargon.

Among the three Indonesian presidential candidates, Anies Rasyid Baswedan utilized a sentence structure characterized by more complex. Prabowo

Subianto Djojohadikusumo, on the other hand, predominantly employed a simple sentence structure, while Ganjar Pranowo more frequently utilized a complex sentence structure. Anies Rasyid Baswedan and Ganjar Pranowo utilize complex sentences to communicate their opinions effectively. They carefully tailor the amount of information they provide, compare and contrast ideas, convey cause and effect or chain of events, and elaborate on claims or extend reasoning. Meanwhile, Prabowo Subianto Djojohadikusumo decides to convey his opinions using straightforward words that try to convey a direct declaration, present a concise collection of arguments, and provide simple directions. (Andersen, 2014).

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

1. The three Indonesian presidential candidates employ a more dominant sentence structure by providing justifications, ensuring that their political communication is effective and comprehensible to the audience.
 - a. Anies Rasyid Baswedan employed complex sentence structures with producing 60 sentences, each conveying substantial information and reasons to support his arguments.
 - b. Prabowo Subianto Djojohadikusumo employed 48 simple sentences, each conveying ideas and instructions in an easily understood way.
 - c. Ganjar Pranowo employed more complex sentences with producing 42 sentences. Every sentence he uttered was rich in knowledge, supported by arguments, and featured comparing and opposing viewpoints in relation to the other two presidential candidates.
2. Syntactic analysis of this sentence pattern allows listeners to logically comprehend the meaning of each sentence stated by speakers, particularly in current political communication. A well-organized sentence will also convey a clear and meaningful message.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the study's findings, the researcher recommends further development of research on word formation in sentence structure. In theory, this idea could also benefit other researchers who are interested in investigating a similar area of the study. The research findings could serve as a reference for understanding sentence types in political communication. The researcher also recommended that the students obtain more syntax works essential to this topic in order to establish more comprehensive theories. The instructors must possess knowledge of the syntactic analysis employed in the classroom. Additional knowledge of sentence structure analysis will help students understand the importance of participating in daily communication.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1

1. Anies Rasyid Baswedan
 - a) Simple Sentence

No.	Simple Sentence
1	This must be held firmly by the holders of power both at the top and all levels.
2	Many rules are bent according to the interests of those holding power.
3	We encourage changes to restore the law to be upright to all.
4	We must make changes.
5	Therefore, we pay attention to this primary, unimportant matter.
6	She died as a victim of violence.
7	There are different views.
8	The main problem is the need for more justice in Papua.
9	Peace exists.
10	Justice is the main principle
11	The state must not antagonize one of the elements in society.
12	We plan to create a program called Online for free lawyer services.
13	It is much broader than just political parties.
14	One is the existence of freedom of speech.
15	All of these have disrupted freedom of speech.
16	This is the third test.
17	The problems of our democracy are broader than all the problems with political parties.
18	One of the reforms is the reform of political financing by political parties.
19	Anyone can stand to be in the opposition.
20	Your job is to bring a sense of justice.
21	On the 25th, Mr. Prabowo registered with PKPU as a presidential candidate and vice-presidential candidate.
22	Most people and I feel this.
23	We have to face the problem by solving it.
24	I will explain.
25	We installed an air pollution monitoring device.
26	We have a pollution problem.
27	I want to ask Mr. Ganjar's position on these two events.
28	Victims must have compensation.
29	The life of our country is damaged.
30	You are the owners of the future.
31	Freedom of speech will be guaranteed.
32	We make services transparent and measurable.
33	The ethical standards for KPK leaders must be high.
34	We see the opposition.
35	The opposition is important and equally honorable.
36	The second is electrification, public vehicles.
37	Third, the conversion of public vehicles, and in the past, only 350,000 people used public transportation per year per day.

38	We do, sir.
39	That's enough.
40	We are only building a place for the state civil apparatus to work, not for the people and not the economic center.
41	This must be changed.
42	Third, we will conduct a dialog with all of them cooperatively.
43	That way, law enforcement officials and all people will participate in the fight against corruption.
44	Abandoned does not make it automatically finished.
45	For those with a testing tool, there is COVID-19, for example.

b) Compound Sentence

No.	Compound Sentence
1	This must be changed; this must be restored.
2	In a state of law, power is governed by law; In a state of power, the law is governed by the ruler, and we do not want that to happen.
3	He died, and to this day, there is no clarity.
4	There are three views: some consider it terrorism, some consider it separatism, and some consider it a crime in us (in Jakarta).
5	A very long queue was never completed, and then many religious groups from Buddhism, Hinduism, and Christianity had difficulty establishing places of worship.
6	I spoke, and all of them finally got permission to worship.
7	Corruptors are deterred with asset forfeiture laws passed, and the punishment follows impoverishment.
8	There has been very little opposition so far, and now the test is tomorrow.
9	Political parties are just restoring trust, but here, it is the role of the state.
10	Power is more than a matter of business; power is more than a matter of money; power is a matter of honor to carry out the sovereignty of the people.
11	This ordeal phenomenon is annoying throughout Indonesia; we are facing the ordeal phenomenon.
12	That's related to Jakarta, so let's not copy the Dutch government.
13	They moved to the south to make the area around Monas abandoned, but the problem was not solved.
14	In Kalimantan itself, the need to build damaged schools is very great, and building trains or toll roads between cities in Kalimantan is urgent.
15	Some days, we are clean; some days, we are dirty.
16	One is by controlling emissions from motor vehicles, and emission testing is now mandatory.
17	Two events attract attention, and we need to discuss them here.
18	The legal process has been carried out, but the sense of justice has not yet emerged.
19	However, the number of motorcycles and cars is the same; we have a very polluted side and a very non-polluted side.
20	In reality, it is crooked, with sharp downwards and blunt upwards, and this condition cannot be ignored, cannot be allowed, and must change.

c) Complex Sentence

No.	Complex Sentence
1	The rule of law places the law as the primary reference to ensure that a sense of justice is present, providing benefits and certainty to all.
2	Then, we see how, these days, the order in which we organize the government is often based on something other than our legal principles.
3	For this reason, we see that this change must be made to return this country to a state of law, not a state of power.
4	If we look at the law at this time, it should be obvious that this is the law.
5	We must see that there are events such as the incident of Mrs. Mega.
6	Mrs. Mega Suryani Dewi, a housewife who experienced domestic violence, reported to the state and was ignored.
7	And last but not least, present with me here, the father of Harun Arrasyid is the child who died, a supporter of Mr. Prabowo in the 2019 presidential election who demanded justice at that time.
8	That provision applies to all, including when it comes to ASN, TNI, and POLRI affairs.
9	The problem is not violence because when we talk about violence in Jakarta only.
10	The goal is not merely about eliminating violence because peace is not the absence of violence.
11	So, if it is called a problem, it must have happened before; it must be repeated.
12	We created it when Jakarta was called JAKI.
13	All service measures are made transparent so the public who reports knows precisely what I report, when, and what must be completed.
14	When we talk about harmony, we must make an effort to communicate with all.
15	The state is the organizer that must reach out to all.
16	Often, they provide legal assistance because they are dealing with various elements of society.
17	This is a free online service that we call the Paris hotline.
18	I spoke when Christians had church colleagues who could not get permission from the community.
19	The KPK law must be revised so that the KPK becomes a vital institution again.
20	There is an opposition that is free to criticize the government and become a counterweight to the government.

21	The third is an election process, a presidential election process that is neutral, transparent, honest, and fair.
22	And if we see these days, these two are experiencing problems.
23	We see how freedom of speech is declining, including criticizing political parties and our democracy numbers are declining, our democracy index.
24	When we face a democratic process, there is a government and an opposition.
25	So when I am in charge as president, I will emphasize to all those in the judicial circle that your job is not only to enforce the law.
26	It was said that they must ensure that they have good remuneration.
27	Then, you have until November 13 because that is the last time to decide if there are changes.
28	After you heard that, it turned out that the nomination requirements were ethically problematic.
29	My boss said that the money in Jakarta only uses ordal.
30	This country is damaged if the ordal is lost.
31	They had an old city when the old city subsided.
32	The second thing is related to IKN when we have urgent problems in front of our eyes.
33	This is one example of a legal product that did not go through a complete public dialog process.
34	Because there is no comprehensive discussion process that gives space to the public, this is a state of law, not a state of power.
35	When one region says there is no COVID in our place, there is a lot of COVID in our place.
36	If the air police problem is sourced from within the city of Jakarta, then today, tomorrow, and next week will consistently always be dirty.
37	There was a time Sunday morning when Jagakarsa was very dirty.
38	Jakarta says there is air pollution when the wind moves towards Lampung, towards Sumatra, and the Java Sea.
39	This is the difference between between those who talk using data and those who talk using fiction, using data.
40	If you need, I will send the satellite image to you so that you can see.
41	If we don't use that, there will be no correct steps.
42	We see that there are still many questions, even the families of the victims are still questioning.
43	This must bring a sense of justice, not just the legal issues that have been resolved.

44	At least I see that we have to do at least 4 things.
45	One is to ensure that the legal process produces justice.
46	The state must provide a guarantee that events like this should not recur.
47	Then for young people, we all realize that this election is about the future.
48	All human rights violations that have occurred are resolved until they are resolved.
49	Prevent repetition by ensuring that all those working in Papua understand that what must be presented is not violence but justice.
50	Prioritize the services of those who are vulnerable: one, people with disabilities; two, women, especially pregnant women; and third, children and the elderly, are priorities
51	The first step whenever there is a violation done by anyone, anytime, anywhere, then we enforce the rules.
52	When we talk about democracy, there are at least 3.
53	As Pak Prabowo said, Pak Prabowo could not stand to be the opposition.
54	This country is damaged if the order is lost.
55	This is what must be resolved.
56	And this is why we take steps using science, using data, and using scientists to get involved.
57	If I am elected president, then I will also control the ones outside Jakarta, sir.
58	We reveal all the facts so that the truth becomes the knowledge of all, including closure for the family.
59	When there is a violation of ethics, we do not hide behind legal decisions.
60	That's why it's very important that we uphold ethics, and it's done by those who have been tested, starting with the presidential candidate, whether he compromises or not on ethics.

d) Compound-Complex Sentence

No.	Compound-Complex Sentence
1	If we look at today, there is one millennial who can become a vice presidential candidate, but there are thousands of Generation Z millennials who care about the nation's children, who care about those who are marginalized when they express their opinions; when they criticize the government, they are often faced with violence; faced with collisions; and even tear gas.

2	We dedicate ourselves; we are here to commit that from the top to the bottom; we will uphold the law on anyone, and we will restore the dignity of state life that places the law in the highest place.
3	Any violation of the law should not be left unpunished because if it is allowed, it will be contagious and will be considered as something right.
4	I, we may not like, may disagree with someone's thoughts, but the state must give him the right to speak, including to criticize so that there is room for freedom for the people to express their opinions.
5	The state regulates actions where we regulate, and if it violates, then law enforcement actions are carried out.
6	When it comes to efforts to reach out to all, communication is definitely done, but there are always, there are events of violations, there are events of violence, and often people do not know where to report.
7	They received permits for places of worship, and they can worship well, if I may report; in the history of Jakarta, the governor who has given the most permits for houses of worship is governor Anies Baswedan, including when Muslims wanted to build a mosque and could not get permission.
8	Corruption must be anti-corruption; must be a universal movement that involves all the people.
9	I think more than just political parties, people do not trust the democratic process that is now happening.
10	In my opinion, one of the fundamental problems is that political parties require costs and political costs have never been considered in the political process for campaigns for party operations, all of which have costs.
11	It is time for political financing to be calculated correctly, there is transparency so that the people can see that this is an institution that can be accounted for.
12	He himself said that not being in power makes you unable to do business, unable to do business because you have to be in power.
13	If there are practices where justice is not present, then the state should not be silent and say that it is a legal process; it cannot.
14	That's important, and equally important is that all processes are carried out transparently, promotions are transparent, and cases are transparent so that there is trust in the court process.
15	If you want to join a team, there is an ordal; if you want to be a teacher; if you want to enroll in a school, there is an ordal; if you want tickets for a concert, there is an ordal.
16	Some time ago, some teachers met with me, and they said, "In our place, the appointment of teachers is based on ordal; if there is no ordal, you can't be a teacher, you can't be appointed."
17	When Jakarta faces problems, environmental problems, traffic problems, and population density must be resolved.
18	If we look at it when we talk about traffic, the contribution of state civil apparatus in congestion is only 4 to 7 percent, so it will not reduce congestion here.

19	In a state of law, we give space to the public to discuss a regulation before it is enacted, but here we have the tone of a state of power where the ruler determines the law, and then from there, we debate protocols.
20	We see that there are urgent needs that are built for the people if today we cannot prepare complete fertilizer, but at the same time, we are building a palace for the president.
21	We don't have a testing tool, sir, because we don't have a testing tool, so there is no covid.
22	Air pollution does not have a wind ID card; there is no ID card; the wind moves from here and there when pollutants that emerge from steam power plants flow into Jakarta, then Jakarta has an indicator.
23	There is no monitoring equipment there, so it does not appear, and Jakarta is clean at that time; if the problem is from within the city only, then it is consistent every time.
24	So when it is shown that there is a source of pollutants in the city, but if the source of pollutants is only from within the city, then sir, we use very simple logic: the number of motorbikes from day to day is the same, the number of cars from day to day is the same.
25	The answer is less comprehensive because the problem is more complex than that, Mr. Ganjar, but let me say it like this.
26	I then see that it can be done, so we cannot be gray as previously stated.
27	I see that if these 4 things must be done, then the first thing is maybe we have to re-investigate, do a review, we have to save the institution and make sure that the institution is safe.
28	We are the same Indonesian people; I am all that we want in a country where corrupt practices are eradicated, the government provides the best service, and then we uphold ethics.
29	We are the same there, so I want to convey to everyone that we are currently at a crossroads.
30	Either we remain in a state of law where power is controlled by law, or we become a state of power where the law is governed and controlled by the ruler.
31	In that situation, I want to say that this is a movement of change; we are together.
32	We want to return to being a country of law where power is controlled, and I want to say that ethics are upheld.
33	We must say that the highest leadership must set an example; if there is a violation of ethics, then it is fundamental.
34	If not, then down to the voice of the people, all will compromise, and the insider practices that I mentioned earlier will damage the joints.
35	I am sure you will choose the serious one to be president, not the one who is playing around to be president, and when we talk about the future, then I want to convey to all.
36	We will no longer allow a situation where people are afraid, so I say Wakanda is no more Indonesia forever.

37	That's what it's called, and that way the people through problems can ask for help from the state to be accompanied by a lawyer from the state.
38	We need to say that when we served in Jakarta, there were so many church licenses that were stagnant for 30 years and 40 years and were entirely resolved.
39	Rewards should be given to those who assist in reporting and investigating so that when reporting, we will have public participation, and that is allowed by law.
40	Both are equally honorable, and when the decision-making process is carried out, if there is opposition, then there are always different views (perspectives) that allow the public to judge.
41	The state should question what is really happening, and that is what the state should do, ensuring that the legal process is truly oriented towards justice.
42	After the decision of the Constitutional Court and then in the Constitutional Court, MKMK was formed, the result of which said that there was a serious ethical violation that caused the decision made by the Constitutional Court to be ethically problematic.
43	There are ordal everywhere, which makes meritocracy not work, which makes the ethics of loans fade, and when the ordal phenomenon is not only in the community but is processed, the highest level of ordal occurs.
44	If the government, businesses, and families move here, there will still be problems, so we believe that the problems in Jakarta must be solved by building public transportation
45	Now it's one million per day, so that's what we're doing to deal with pollution in Jakarta.
46	Therefore, I would like to ask Mr. Ganjar; my position is that this must be resolved.
47	Adding parks built by electric-based public transportation, and all of that is done to make Jakarta a comfortable, safe city, a city that allows us to live healthily.
48	If there is a problem, we do not leave it; we solve it.

2. Prabowo Subianto Djojohadikusumo

a) Simple Sentence

No.	Simple sentence
1	We place human rights law, improvement of government services, eradication of corruption, and protection of all groups in society as very important.
2	In our vision and mission, these things are placed at the very top.
3	In the 45th Constitution, our founding fathers established a republic.
4	That republic must be based on the law and the people's sovereignty.
5	For the sake of our beloved people, we need coolness, calmness, and harmony.
6	I agree.
7	There are other factors, Mr. Anies.
8	This is the problem of the nation.
9	We must embrace all forces.
10	In my view, vulnerable groups also include farmers and fishermen.
11	In this case, I agree with Mr. Ganjar's stance and answer questions about corruption.

12	tomorrow's election will produce the same spirit for us to eradicate corruption
13	Integrity is very important and number one.
14	Mas Anies is a bit over the top.
15	DKI is facing the ruling government.
16	I was in opposition at the time.
17	You were elected.
18	I will improve the quality of life of all judges in the Republic of Indonesia.
19	That is my commitment to the people of Indonesia.
20	You also understand, never mind.
21	I'm not afraid of being unable to serve mas Anies sorry yee sorry yee.
22	Mas Anies, mas Anies, I already have nothing.
23	I am ready to die for this country.
24	Mr. Anies, in a democracy, the people have the supreme power and are the highest judges.
25	Mas Ganjar has experience as a governor.
26	I'm happy to hear that answer.
27	Mr. Anies has been the governor of DKI for five years.
28	DKI's budget for a year is around 80 T.
29	The population of Indonesia in DKI is approximately 10 million.
30	West Java's budget is 35 T.
31	This issue was handled by your vice president.
32	I have responded to many times every five years.
33	Sir, you know the data.
34	You asked Kapolda about it this year.
35	Mr. Ganjar, in my opinion, the issue of human rights should not be politicized.
36	I will firmly uphold human rights.
37	Your representative has been taking care of this all this time.
38	Only with harmony, wisdom, and cleanliness of soul, not with rhetorical word games, but with the love of the country, Indonesia progressed to become a great country.
39	That's right.
40	It's true.
41	In my view, vulnerable groups also include farmers and fishermen.
42	You can answer that problem.
43	The rules of the constitutional court are clear.
44	In this case, I agree with Mr. Anies.
45	Mr. Anies, there are several perspectives on political developments.
46	Maybe your experience can enlighten us.
47	Mr. Ganjar, in my opinion, the issue of human rights should not be politicized.
48	We don't need to incite, criticize, or insult each other.

b) Compound Sentence

No.	Compound Sentence
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1	That has been my struggle, and I have risked my life and my soul to defend legal democracy and human rights.
2	Indonesia is still safe, peaceful, and under control; prices are still under control, and the economy for our people is still safe.
3	Leaders are <i>ngarso sing tulodong</i> , and they must set an example.
4	We are a pluralistic country; we are a country of hundreds of ethnic groups and various major religions; leaders must be cool, and leaders must be mature.
5	This is my plan; the first is to enforce the law, strengthen the authorities there, and accelerate economic development.
6	We must bring economic progress and the best social services for the Papuan people, protect the Papua region from the violence of separatists and terrorists, and ensure the enforcement of human rights.
7	I agree; we have to have a dialog approach.
8	I also agree; hold on, I want to answer first.
9	Justice is right; there must be justice, but I want to say it is not that simple, Mr. Anies.
10	There are geopolitical factors; there are ideological factors.
11	This makes it difficult for them to get fertilizer, so they actually want the procurement of fertilizer to be simplified.
12	Corruption is a betrayal of the nation; corruption must be eradicated to its roots.
13	We must strengthen the KPK; we must strengthen the police, we must strengthen the AGO (Attorney General's Office).
14	Mr. Anies complains about democracy this and that, and now Mr. Anies is elected as governor.
15	Mas Anies, you came to my house, and we were in opposition.
16	It should be independent, strong, and not be intervened by power; I agree with that.
17	We have to make the judiciary strong; there has to be a merit system, there has to be good trials.
18	The issues considered ethical violations have already been taken action, and decisions were made, yes, at that time by the authorized party.
19	It means you can acknowledge the achievements of the Jokowi government in developing SEZs to encourage downstreaming, create jobs, invite investors to Central Java to create quality and sustainable economic growth.
20	Its population is 50 million, five times that of DKI, but during Anies' leadership, DKI often received the highest pollution index in the world.
21	I didn't ask about Covid; I asked about pollution.
22	Ganjar, you mentioned 2009, so it was a few years ago.
23	I have answered many times; there is a digital record.
24	That's tendentious, Mr. Ganjar; yes, it is tendentious.
25	Various countries came, oppressed us, and dispossessed us, and this is the law of human history: the strong will oppress the weak.
26	We want more progress; we want better; we want more justice; we want to eliminate poverty; and we want to eliminate corruption.
27	We are a wealthy country; our wealth is extraordinary, and we are the Prabowo-Gibran Advanced Indonesia coalition.

28	But we must be wise; we must be mature, and we must not be hypocritical.
29	I also agree; hold on, I want to answer first.
30	We see foreign interference there and that certain forces always want Indonesia to disintegrate and break up.
31	We must realize that the state does not regulate thoughts; the state does not regulate feelings.
32	That is enough; I do not take too long.

c) Complex Sentence

No.	Complex Sentence
1	The Papua problem is complicated because there is a separatism movement that we have been following for a long time.
2	The issue of human rights is something that we must prioritize.
3	So what I said, I will continue.
4	It turns out that on this issue between the 3 of us we are relatively in agreement.
5	I am the one who endorsed you.
6	If our democracy weren't working, you wouldn't be governor.
7	If Jokowi were your dictator, you wouldn't have become governor.
8	I am committed to strengthening that when I receive the mandate from the people.
9	The legal experts who accompanied me, said that from a legal standpoint, there is no problem.
10	It's difficult if we blame the wind from anywhere.
11	I'm asking with such a big budget, such a complicated amount, what steps can be taken to realistically reduce pollution in five years where so many people in Jakarta are suffering from respiratory illnesses.
12	If my polls go up, I'm asked about it again.
13	There are bodies that were found just a few days ago, and so on.
14	We must never forget that this independence was gained through a very long process and struggle.
15	We are grateful that we have built a country with a democracy with all its flaws.
16	We are pleased that all leaders have helped add to our progress.

17	We are ready to continue the foundation that our predecessors have built.
18	We are sure that Indonesia will jump to become a great country, a developed country, a prosperous country, and a just country only then.
19	I guess that is felt by many groups, especially minority groups.
20	I will improve the quality of life of all workers in the courts and law enforcers and increase their salaries so that they cannot be intervened in, bribed, or corrupted.
21	I think that's what Mr. Anies was talking about.
22	The issue that you asked was a bit tendentious.
23	I think that's my answer.
24	On February 14, the people will decide if we are not suitable or have been betrayed and punish us.

d) Compound-Complex Sentence

No.	Compound-Complex Sentence
1	We are aware, and I am aware; since I was young, I have taken an oath to defend Pancasila and the 45th Constitution.
2	We understand that there are still many shortcomings, but we must be grateful during a world full of uncertain challenges where there are wars everywhere and where so many countries have civil wars and riots.
3	We will fix what needs to be fixed; we will enforce what needs to be enforced; and we are determined to eradicate corruption to its roots, to eradicate corruption to its roots.
4	Among other things, we must protect the entire Papuan people because terrorist groups are now attacking the Papuan people themselves; innocent people, women, the elderly and unarmed children are terrorized by separatist terrorist groups.
5	President Joko Widodo is the president of the Republic of Indonesia who has been to Papua the most; if I'm not mistaken, until today, he has been to Papua more than 19 times, and the increase in economic growth under Mr. Jokowi's government is the fastest, the highest in the history of the Republic of Indonesia.
6	And what I found after I traveled around, especially in Central Java, Mr. Ganjar, farmers there find it very difficult to get fertilizer, and they complain about the Tani Card that you launched.
7	I would like to ask how you respond to the complaints of minority groups who want to build places of worship, but it is very difficult because of factors complicated by bureaucracy and so on.
8	We must strengthen OMBUDSMAN, and we must strengthen all bodies that can help mitigate corruption.
9	BPK, BPKP Inspectorate in each ministry must be strengthened, so I agree that corruption must be eradicated to its roots.

10	This is a good hope for the people, so what we must convey to the people is that this is a political promise in front of the people.
11	So if we can unite what I said at the beginning, our thoughts are the same, and our words are the same, then if the actions are not the same, we are the ones who the people punish.
12	I agree that the judiciary should be independent, judiciary should be judicial
13	We are also not small children, our people are also smart; our people see, our people know mas Ganjar, we understand how the process is, who intervenes who, but the point is that we uphold the constitution, we uphold the law, we fix what is not perfect, and we adhere to the commitment of the law itself.
14	There has been action, which is still being debated because the person concerned is still processing, but the point is that the decision is final and cannot be changed, so I carry it out, and we are not small children, mas Anies.
15	Now, the point is that the people decide and judge; if the people don't like Prabowo and Gibran, they don't have to vote for us.
16	So I think if we easily blame the wind, rain, and so on, maybe there is no need for a government.
17	I said earlier that I feel that I am a solid defender of human rights; in fact, the people who used to be detained, the political prisoners who were said to have been kidnapped, are now on my side defending me, ladies and gentlemen.
18	If the decision is to hold a human rights court, we will hold a human rights court; there is no problem.
19	The condition is that we must get along, we must unite, we must not incite, we must not divide, we must not, we must not for short-term interests, for our self-interest, our group, we must not sacrifice the unity, unity, harmony of the Indonesian nation.
20	I think that's what I want to say that our program is good, and our will is good.
21	This is why the problem is not easy, but I think, we must uphold justice and dialog.

3. Ganjar Pranowo

a) Simple Sentence

No.	Simple Sentence
1	This is important.
2	In Merauke, we found a pastor named Mr. Leo.
3	Mr. Mahfud also conveyed this to the teachers in Aceh in Sabang there.
4	We shifted again and then met friends with disabilities in NTB.
5	We ask for the support of the people to order us to do that.
6	I have ten years of experience dealing with this issue and initially invited them to participate.
7	One is presenting at every MUSRENBANG and women's groups with disabilities, children and other vulnerable groups, including parents.
8	In terms of the apparatus, there must be public control.
9	I feel lousy today, sir.

10	Incidentally, I was once the chairman of the special committee on political party law.
11	The opposition is not about interests.
12	This issue is very contextual based on people's questions.
13	It is so difficult to get a job.
14	The Kendal industrial area has cooperated with more than a hundred vocational schools.
15	Mr. Anies has been the governor of the capital city.
16	The big dream of the nation's children since the previous president is to move the capital from Jakarta to IKN.
17	Mr. Anies is in opposition to several policies, including IKN.
18	The second was to find 13 victims of enforced disappearances.
19	Both of these were not answered.
20	Those two issues become public talks.
21	We also have to think in a bigger situation.
22	That is tasteful and subjective.
23	We do everything.
24	I finished that.
25	This is a history call for Ganjar-Mahfud.
26	There are groups of women, people with disabilities, children, including seniors.
27	Using the technology conveyed by Mr. Anies' problem is correct.
28	The government must pay attention to them and ensure their equality.
29	That's enough.
30	We should not let them stick to their leaders.
31	That's right.
32	I stand with the victims for justice.
33	However, It is not enough, Mr. Prabowo.
34	The second is asset forfeiture.

b) Compound Sentence

No.	Compound Sentence
1	That hope exists and enters the mind of a leader; the only thoughts are words and deeds.
2	There are also religious teachers there; we want to build an extraordinary Indonesia with superior human resources
3	Progress so far must be made much faster and more efficiently, and attention must be given.
4	This story is not enough; I traveled to NTT.
5	We are the same on that issue, but for Mr. Prabowo, I have to remind you that scarce fertilizer occurs in Papua, scarce fertilizer occurs in North Sumatra, sir, and scarce fertilizer occurs in NTT, NTB, East Kalimantan, including gasoline.

6	During the debate, strengthening in terms of budget and community participation must be done, but not too many people agree.
7	Mr. Prabowo's commitment is extraordinary, but in the current context, I am forced to do this.
8	I apologize, sir; I am forced to ask.
9	We know that position, so we are in one line to pick up Indonesian excellence in 2045.
10	It has become a public issue; I just came from IKN.
11	I remind you that in 2009, the DPR issued four recommendations to the president: one was to establish an Ad Hoc Human Rights Court.
12	The third is to provide compensation and reparation, and the fourth is to ratify the Convention Against Enforced Disappearances as a preventive measure.
13	Mr. Prabowo has extraordinary assertiveness, but unfortunately, in these two answers, there is no assertiveness at all.
14	Kanjuruhan, we can meet with the fact finder, we can protect the victims, and we can settle their affairs in terms of victim justice, including at kilometer 50.
15	These methods must be stopped, and we must have the courage to be firm.
16	We must show that education by once again setting an example for a leader, and the leader must not hesitate to decide.

c) Complex Sentence

No.	Complex Sentence
1	Ladies and gentlemen, whom I respect very much, ladies and gentlemen who are viewers of tonight's debate, Mr. Mahfud and I started traveling at the campaign's opening from the eastern tip of Indonesia and the West.
2	From Sabang to Merauke, we want to listen and see firsthand what is conveyed by the people and what is felt by the people so that this 5-year contestation occurs.
3	But ladies and gentlemen, I heard when democratization must go on and we must protect democracy together.
4	Dialogue is important so that all the forces and groups can sit together to solve the problem.
5	If they build it, they will understand and use it so that there are no more protests on that matter.
6	You forgot a little bit for me to remind you because you were once the chairman of HKTI.
7	They also provide ethical education so that they can understand from the beginning how to be different in ethnicity, religion, class, so that they will be able to comprehend FKUB community leaders jointly.
8	For officials, there are two things that are very important.

9	If this happens, chaos will arise.
10	One child goes to college because that is what will uncover and then provide them with more hours of work.
11	These are the roles that we must encourage.
12	We have the same mind in designing this because we want to pick up 2045 as a developed country, a superior country.
13	Even the national strategic project projects in Central Java, I have completed, sir, because it is a form of our responsibility as representatives of the central government in the regions.
14	Mas Anies, with the various conditions that exist in Jakarta, traffic jam, people migrating, and how pollution occurs, I want to get a clear statement from Mas Anies.
15	There are 12 cases of gross human rights violations that have been issued, starting from the events of 65, the Talangsari mysterious shootings, and enforced disappearances to Wamena.
16	That's why I said it.
17	When we can decide everything, then we will go up to one stage.
18	My answer is that it can.
19	This government must have the courage to no longer hold past issues hostage so that they drag on.
20	When they continue to emerge, they will continue to be sensitive because there is never a decision.
21	That is the value that must be exemplified.
22	I am a person who is never gray, black, or white.
23	The second is how the government can really serve by providing examples from the highest leaders who are anti-corruption, who show integrity, who show government services that are easy, cheap, fast, satset.
24	If we can carry out this democratization well, it will be in accordance with the mandate of reform.
25	I apologize if there are words that are lacking.
26	That's why we pay attention to the fate of teachers, including religious teachers.
27	We provide incentives so that they can teach noble characters with religious moderation.
28	This note drives our thoughts: free internet for students who are studying so that they have the same thing as all of us in Java.
29	I am happy to meet people who are struggling to be equal.

30	I think that's the root of the problem.
31	When we then return to the potential problems that arise, that is why Mr. Mahfud yesterday in Sabang talked to many religious leaders so that in addition to religious education
32	If I start from here, then impoverishment must be done.
33	We should immediately finalize the asset forfeiture law and bring corrupt officials to Nusakambangan so that it can have a deterrent effect that this is not playing games.
34	He needs to be given an example from a leader who believes he does not luxuriate and teaches how integrity is built.
35	When it is already running, human resources must be prepared.
36	The resilience of human resources to pick up is what we are preparing.
37	These human resources are what we can ensure that they are up to 12 years old and must go to school and be free.
38	This way, this nation will move forward and no longer think backward because such problems are never resolved.
39	There will be no more stories of Mrs. Sinta, no stories of Butet, no stories of Melki, none of that because we are mature in democracy, so in respect for human rights.
40	They, the existing tribes: "Involve us so that we can get the same access."
41	Whether it is comprehensive or not comprehensive is related to that.
42	Of the four things, I think that almost all victim protection is done.

d) Compound-Complex Sentence

No.	Compound-Complex Sentence
1	He had to help a mother give birth because there were no health facilities, and he learned from YouTube.
2	It is a right to health that cannot be obtained, so we told Pastor Leo "We would build it and we will mobilize it throughout Indonesia so that one village is one health center or Posko with one existing NaKes."
3	There is Mrs. Sinta who, when expressing her opinion, had to deal with the security forces; there is Melki, the chairman of BEM, whose mother had to be investigated, so this kind of thing must end.
4	They can get the good things if governance happens, so we found in Kalimantan, the Dayak community.
5	All of this can work if the government is clean, the government can be accommodating, and we brush corruption not with words but with seriousness.

6	Mr. Mahfud is my partner who has been the Coordinating Minister to execute it well; we will do that.
7	They care about what they feel, and equality in development planning is what we hope can represent what they expect.
8	If I make an experience, we make the Gub Reporter a public complaint space where the government cannot be stubborn; the government must accept all input and criticism.
9	There is something more important, I think, although the whole process must go through law enforcement, punishing the guilty, and the legal apparatus must not hesitate on that matter.
10	All are involved in the daily process of decision-making; if that can happen, it feels like this nation will build its dignity because we are different, but we are united.
11	I apologize; I feel bad because two of my friends are collecting promises and opening old books.
12	There is no democracy without political parties, whether we like it or not, whether we want it or not, and the function of political parties is the aggregation of political education cadre recruitment sources.
13	When we meet and do not meet, we will behave in our respective positions, but the important thing is that political education for the community is the extensive homework for political parties to mature quickly.
14	There are several points, sir; the first is to open up a large enough investment space by ensuring that law enforcement can run well, the legal certainty runs well, and transparent, accountable, easy, cheap, and fast in service without that being done, they will leave, and they will not come.
15	When they arrive, they invest, and a growth center has been given to them by government with the facilitation of industrial estates, tax incentives, and ease of licensing in doing business.
16	The cooperation between the central, provincial, and regency is important to facilitate it, and our task is to socialize it so that they can be involved in it.
17	When we designed the industrial zones and how we accelerated them, we sat with the ministers; we even sat with the president.
18	That's what we have to create, so when then the matter of agreeing does not agree, we have been working for almost ten years.
19	If I may ask, if I become president, I will take care of this, sir, so that in the next presidential election contestation, this will not arise again because the president is firm in completing the work in his era.
20	I said that the fact finder already existed; if it didn't happen, it shouldn't happen again.
21	Satset, we never hesitate, we are never gray, so we also clarified the question to candidate pair number 2 because we are not people who delay work, hang work to become a commodity later.
22	Ganjar is a low-ranking police officer in charge of a sub-district, and Mr. Mahfud's father is a sub-district employee if we are at the same moment.

23	We are at the sub-district level; we are used to trying to listen to the complaints of the people; this historical call is what we then try to classify from all the problems that arise.
24	They need more attention, so this is how we build and involve them without leaving them no one left behind.
25	When the media writes, they feel that this is a vitamin for them, not undermining them, then feeling threatened.
26	At the same time, the fertilizer quota should not be limited, so this is what I called directly to the Vice President at that time.
27	This is what we will raise to become Government Super Apps so that when it is not running, the highest government must then take over it so that services will be much better so that these groups can get affirmation.
28	Sir, our farmer data has never been sorted out, so if we can manage one farmer's data, then the fertilizer distribution must be able to arrive and be right on target.
29	“Mr. Vice President, please add that if it is not enough and this happens throughout Indonesia, then this is what we must do later.”
30	We should let them develop with good meritocracy so that when they occupy positions, there is no more buying and selling of positions.
31	ICW data shows that around 230 trillion in the last ten years of state losses have occurred, and this is equivalent if we can use it to make 27000 health centers, we can imagine.
32	This is what we can encourage so that they can go up; there are also affirmative actions at the same time to reduce poverty, which is that we give every low-income family an opportunity.

Appendix 2 Permohonan Persetujuan Judul Skripsi



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Dengan ini saya:

Nama Mahasiswa : Shafira Putri Amanda


NPM : 2002050022

Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris


Judul	Diterima
A Syntactic Analysis of Sentence Structure on Debate among Three Indonesian Presidential Candidates in 2024	

Bermohon kepada Dosen Pembimbing untuk mengesahkan Judul yang telah diajukan kepada Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris.

Disetujui oleh
Dosen Pembimbing


Resty Wahyuni, S. Pd., M. Hum.

Medan, 13 Januari 2024
Hormat Pemohon,


Shafira Putri Amanda

Appendix 3 Format K-1



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
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Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Form : K - 1

Kepada Yth: Bapak Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Perihal : PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Dengan hormat yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa : Shafira Putri Amanda
NPM : 2002050022
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Kredit Kumulatif : 115 SKS

IPK= 3.76

Persetujuan Ket./Sekret. Prog. Studi	Judul yang Diajukan	Disahkan oleh Dekan Fakultas
15/01/2024 	A Syntactic Analysis of Sentence Structure on Debate among Three Indonesian Presidential Candidates in 2024	
	Analysis of the Characters Development within the Novel "It Ends with Us" by Colleen Hoover	
	A Comparison of Expressive Speech Acts in the 2024 Presidential Candidate Partner Debates	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 15 Januari 2024
Hormat Pemohon,

Shafira Putri Amanda

Keterangan:

- Dibuat rangkap 3 : - Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Program Studi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

Appendix 4 Format K-2



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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Form K-2

Kepada : Yth. Bapak Ketua/Sekretaris
 Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 FKIP UMSU

Assalamu 'alaikum Wr, Wb

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa : Shafira Putri Amanda
 NPM : 2002050022
 Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut:

A Syntactic Analysis of Sentence Structure on Debate among Three Indonesian Presidential Candidates in 2024

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu:

Resty Wahyuni, S. Pd., M. Hum.

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing Proposal/Risalah/Makalah/Skripsi saya.

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/ Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 15 Januari 2024
 Hormat Pemohon,

Shafira Putri Amanda

Keterangan

Dibuat rangkap 3 :
 - Untuk Dekan / Fakultas
 - Untuk Ketua / Sekretaris Prog. Studi
 - Untuk Mahasiswa yang Bersangkutan

Appendix 5 Format K-3

**FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA**
Jln. Mukthar Basri BA No. 3 Telp. 6622400 Medan 20217 Form : K3

Nomor : 0185 /II.3/UMSU-02/F/2024
Lamp : ---
Hal : Pengesahan Proyek Proposal
Dan Dosen Pembimbing

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan Perpanjangan proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : Shafira Putri Amanda
N P M : 2002050022
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : A Syntactic Analysis of Sentence Structure on Debate Among Three Indonesian Presidential Candidates in 2024.

Pembimbing : Resty Wahyuni, S.Pd., M. Hum.

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan BATAL apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditentukan.
3. Masa kadaluwarsa tanggal : 19 Januari 2025

Medan 08 Rajab 1445 H
19 Januari 2024 M



Dibuat rangkap 5 (lima) :

1. Fakultas (Dekan)
 2. Ketua Program Studi
 3. Pembimbing Materi dan Teknis
 4. Pembimbing Riset
 5. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan :
- WAJIBMENGIKUTISEMINAR**



Appendix 6 Berita Acara Bimbingan Proposal



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
 Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
 Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id



BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
 Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
 Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Nama : Shafira Putri Amanda
 NPM : 2002050022
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Skripsi : A Syntactic Analysis of Sentence Structure on Debate among Three Indonesian Presidential Candidates in 2024

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
27-05-2024	Background of the study, the source over the last 5 years	Ref.
03-05-2024	Phenomenon, add the formulation of the problems & relevant of studies	Ref.
14-05-2024	Bab II, Technique of Analysis Data	Ref.
21-05-2024	Referencer	Ref.
25-05-2024	Appendix	Ref.
28-05-2024	Acc to Seminar	Ref.

Diketahui oleh:
 Ketua Prodi

(Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

Medan, 28 Mei 2024

Dosen Pembimbing

(Resty Wahyuni, S. Pd., M. Hum.)

Appendix 8 Surat Keterangan Seminar Proposal



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
 Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp.061-6619056 Ext, 22, 23, 30
 Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

SURAT KETERANGAN

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, menerangkan di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Shafira Putri Amanda
 N.P.M : 2002050022
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Skripsi : A Syntactic Analysis of Sentence Structure on Debate among Three Indonesian Presidential Candidates in 2024

benar telah melakukan seminar proposal skripsi pada hari Jumat, 07 tanggal, Bulan Juni, Tahun 2024.

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk memperoleh surat izin riset dari Dekan Fakultas. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 07 Juni 2024

Ketua,

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Appendix 9 Lembar Pengesahan Hasil Seminar Proposal



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
 Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. 061-6622400 Ext. 22, 23, 30
 Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id



LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminari oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Shafira Putri Amanda
 N.P.M : 2002050022
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Skripsi : A Syntactic Analysis of Sentence Structure on Debate among
 Three Indonesian Presidential Candidates in 2024

Pada hari Jumat tanggal 07 bulan Juni tahun 2024 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi.

Medan, 07 Juni 2024

Disetujui oleh:

Dosen Pembahas

(Halimah Tussaddiah, S.S., M.A.)

Dosen Pembimbing

(Resty Wakyuni, S. Pd., M.Hum.)

Diketahui oleh
 Ketua Program Studi,

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Appendix 10 Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id



BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama : Shafira Putri Amanda
NPM : 2002050022
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : A Syntactic Analysis of Sentence Structure on Debate among Three Indonesian Presidential Candidates in 2024

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
10 Juli 2024	Findings, Please make the brief ^{penjelasan} about findings	<i>Resty Wahyuni</i>
17 Juli 2024	Conclusions, make specific information about conclusion	<i>Resty Wahyuni</i>
29 Juli 2024	Par. V, you have to make the specific sentences produced by three candidates, more dominant sentences	<i>Resty Wahyuni</i>
31 Juli 2024	Referencer, please provided another referencer for another source and book	<i>Resty Wahyuni</i>
05 Agustus 2024	Appendices, put the script of Debate English-Indonesia	<i>Resty Wahyuni</i>
16 Agustus 2024	ACC Sidang	<i>Resty Wahyuni</i>

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi

(Dr. Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

Medan, 16 Agustus 2024

Dosen Pembimbing

(Resty Wahyuni, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

