

AN ANALYSIS ON THE USE OF COMPLEX SENTENCES FOUND ON THE JOKO WIDODO'S SPEECH

Siti Fadilah Amrin

STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo, e-mail: FAmrin69@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to describe the types of complex sentence found on the Speech of President Joko Widodo at the Annual Meetings Plenary of 'International Monetary Fund (IMF)' and 'The World Bank Group' at Nusa Dua Hall, Bali. Complex sentence is a kind of sentence containing dependent clause and independent clause. In analyzing the data, the descriptive qualitative method is applied. The researcher herself and the official script of Joko Widodo' speech were the instruments of this study. Joko Widodo was the subject of this study. The data of this study were all complex sentences found in the Jokowi's speech, it means that the source of data was the official scripts of Joko Widodo' speech. Steps of data analysis of this study were identification, classification, and description. The researcher found 6 sentences as the adjective clause, 3 sentences as the noun clause, 1 sentence as an adverb clause, and 5 sentences as the non-finite clause.

Keywords: Complex Sentence, Types of Complex Sentence, Jokowi's Speech

INTRODUCTION

Basically, language in its role as a means of communication, to distribute information, is delivered in two forms, written and spoken forms, by the necessity as its function of communication. It means that language plays essential role in our life regarding the use of communication (Bloomfield, 1962: 3; cited in Sulistiani, 2008, p. 15). Language is also known as a system of sounds and words to express one's personal reactions, emotions and thoughts as well as to share information in daily social life (Trudgill in Raja T Nashr, 1984:140; cited in Sholihah, 2015, p. 17). It clearly explains based on the statements above, language is significant to influence their behavior and express than expressions of the word (s).

Each language user has his/her style of language which makes his/her own characteristics of language. As Leech and Short (2007: 9; cited in Al-Qudsy, 2016, p. 1) said, a characteristic of language is a way in which language is used. It refers to the

way in which language is used in a given context, by a given person, and for a given purpose. In its application, style of language is used whether in written or spoken form, for example in literary works and speeches.

Speech is the skill of speaking in front of the public in order to definite their opinion or gives an idea about something important. "Speech is expressing thoughts in the form of words addressed to the crowd or discourse prepared to say in front of the audience". Stalnaker in Irawan (2015:1cited in Umar, 2016, p. 2). An idea can be carried in a speech to the right while using good language formed and easy to be understood by the audience (s). The purpose of speech is not only assigning words or sentences but also it can give an effect to the listener (s) or the audience (s). It can be concluded that the grammatical function is needed in the speech so it will be easy to understand the messages delivered.

Moreover, tenses is a part of grammar and the function of the tenses is to explain the activity happened in form of sentences used. According to Folse (2012; cited in Danisa Warni, 2017, p. 1), there are four types of sentences namely: simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence and compound and complex sentence. A simple sentence contains a subject and a verb, and it may also have an object and modifiers. However, it contains only one independent clause. A compound sentence contains at least two independent clauses. Meanwhile, a complex sentence contains at least one independent clause and at least one dependent clause. Dependent clauses can refer to the subject (who, which) the sequence/time (since, while), or the causal elements (because, if) of the independent clause.

This study will be conducted on the analyzing the use of complex sentences in the speech of president Joko Widodo as the object of in this research will be President Joko Widodo in his speech at the annual meetings plenary of 'IMF' and 'The World Bank'.

The main reason for choosing this topic in this study is that there is still limited discussion about analysis of complex sentences in English Language Study Program. The second reason is Joko Widodo is the President of Indonesia as a public figure and his speech can influence people. As a number-one-person in Indonesia, his speech can encourage people all over the world to move forward in economic, business, education, politic, and any sectors. Another reason is this kind of study has not been conducted yet at STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo.

Based on the explanations above, the researcher wants to conduct a research entitled: *“An Analysis On the Use of Complex Sentences Found on the Speech of President Joko Widodo at the Annual Meetings Plenary of ‘International Monetary Fund (IMF)’ and ‘The World Bank Group’ at Nusa Dua Hall, Bali”*.

Related to the reasons stated in the introduction, a problem is stated by the researcher:

1. What are the types of complex sentences found on the speech of President Joko Widodo at the annual meetings plenary of ‘International Monetary Fund (IMF)’ and ‘The World Bank Group’ at Nusa Dua Hall, Bali?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Complex Sentence

The complex sentences can be called as the types of sentences formed by the dependent clause and the independent clause (Azar, 2002). When one or more sentence elements (subject or object) are realized by clauses, we are dealing with the complex sentence (Aljovic, 2017). It means that the combination of independent and dependent clause can be a sentence called complex sentence. For example:

1. **I am the one** who understands you .
2. What you see **is impossible**.

Viewed from those sentences, the underlined parts are the dependent clause and the bold parts are independent clause. Those sentences are the examples of complex sentences because they come from the combination of dependent and independent clause. Based on the function of dependent clause attached in the complex sentence, complex sentence is divided into noun clause, adjective clause, adverb clause, and non-finite clause.

Noun Clause

One type of complex sentence can be categorized as the complex sentence with noun clause. The noun clause is the type of dependent clause that is used as a subject or an object, it is used in the same way with noun phrase (Azar, 2002). Noun clause is a clause which functioned as noun. The functions of noun clause are divided into four, they are:

1. Noun clause as subject. Example: “What you did yesterday made other people confused.”
2. Noun clause as object. Example: “They know where she lives.”

3. Noun clause as complement. Example: “That fruit is what I need.”
4. Noun clause as preposition’s object. Example: “Based on what all of you said just now, we can conclude it.”

Adjective Clause

One type of complex sentence can be called as the complex sentence with adjective clause. The adjective clause is a clause that has a function to modify the noun (Azar, 2002:267). Hopper and Traugott (in Khodijah, 2015, p. 16) describes “The definition of adjective clause is language display different degrees of integration and interlacing relative clauses, ranging from clauses which are placed outside to clauses which are closely attached to a head noun inside the nucleus”. In a short, an adjective clause joined to an independent clause makes a complex sentence. Adjective clauses can be necessary or extra information. For example:

1. The book *which* you borrowed yesterday is new.
2. I love the girl *who* is standing next to the door.
3. Sari is helping the man *whose* wife is ill.

Adverb Clause

In English, there is a kind of clause that can be called as the adverb clause. Adverb clause is dependent clause that cannot stand alone as a sentence in written English (Azar, 2002). Adverb clause is a clause which explains sentence. There are nine types of adverb clauses (Khodijah, 2015) as follows.

1. Adverb of time. Example: “She was studying when John came in.”
2. Adverb of place. Example: “I will meet you where we met yesterday.”
3. Adverb of clause or reason. Example: “Since there is no fruit here, I will go to the market.”

Non Finite Clause

One kind of complex sentence is a complex sentence with non-finite clause. Non-finite clause is a group of words containing a non-finite verb. Non-finite verbs refer to the verbs that do not express the tenses and the person, they do not need visible subject (Aljovic, 2017). In addition, the non-finite clause is a clause that consists of non-finite verb (Aljovic, 2017). For example:

1. Playing football is my hobby
2. Erika believes the prisoner to be innocent

3. I want to tell you something.

METHOD

The research design of this research is qualitative method because this study analyzed the data by the rich narrative description. Strengthening this statement, some researchers state “the purpose of qualitative research is examining the phenomenon in detail” (Ary, 2010, p. 25). Joko Widodo, Jokowi, was identified as the subject of this study. The researcher herself and the official script of Joko Widodo’ speech were the instruments of this study.

The data of this study were all complex sentences found in the speech of President Joko Widodo at the annual meetings plenary of ‘International Monetary Fund (IMF)’ and ‘The World Bank Group’ at Nusa Dua Hall, Bali, it means that the source of data was the official scripts of Joko Widodo’ speech. Steps of collecting data were (1) Browsing the Transcription of Joko Widodo’s Speech, (2) Understanding the Transcription of Joko Widodo’s Speech, (3) Identifying the Complex Sentences, and (4) Analyzing and Drawing the Conclusion. Steps of data analysis of this study were identification, classification, and description.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The objective of this research is to describe the types of complex sentences found on the speech of President Joko Widodo at the annual meetings plenary of ‘International Monetary Fund (IMF)’ and ‘The World Bank Group’ at Nusa Dua Hall, Bali. Based on the objective of this research, the researcher successfully found out some data identified as the types of complex sentence.

Types of Complex Sentence

In the process of classifying types of complex sentences, a table used by the researcher. Here is the table of data analysis:

Table 1 The Types of Complex Sentence

No.	Complex Sentence	Types of Complex Sentence			
		NNC	AJC	AVC	NFC
1.	Let me extend my sincere gratitude for the attention, support, and aid from the global community for people in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) province and Central Sulawesi province <i>who</i>		√		

	<i>became the victims of the quake and tsunami.</i>				
2.	This shows our strong brotherhood, brotherhood <i>to overcome the problems together.</i>				√
3.	However, thanks to extraordinary fiscal and monetary policy measures <i>which required a big political courage.</i>		√		
4.	Policy makers have saved the world from the global depression <i>which was just around the corner by then.</i>		√		
5.	After ten years, we still have to remain vigilant against the escalating risk and in facing global uncertainty, just like <i>what was conveyed</i> by Madame Lagarde.	√			
6.	In the TV series "Game of Thrones" a number of Great Houses and Great Families are fiercely fighting each other <i>to take control of the "the iron throne".</i>				√
7.	I believe the story will end with a moral lesson <i>that the confrontation and deposes will bring suffering not only for the losers but also the winners.</i>		√		
8.	It is only <i>when victory is celebrated.</i>			√	
9.	It is pointless <i>to celebrate triumph amidst destruction.</i>				√
10.	Let me reiterate <i>that we have entered the final season in fight over the global economic expansion replete with rivalry and competition.</i>	√			
11.	I fervently hope <i>that you will contribute in urging world leaders to appropriately respond to this situation.</i>	√			√
12.	Fiscal and monetary policies <i>that are able to cushion against the impact of the global trade, technology disruption, and market uncertainty</i> are needed.		√		
13.	It is also my hope <i>that these annual meeting can be productive.</i>		√		
14.	I hope all of you can absorb the energy from and be inspired by natural beauty in Bali and Indonesia,				√

<i>to produce clarity in heart and mind in improving the global condition of global finance for the sake of our common good.</i>				
--	--	--	--	--

NNC = Noun Clause
 AJC = Adjective Clause
 AVC = Adverb Clause
 NFC = Non-Finite Clause

Based on Table 1, the researcher found 14 data that were categorized as the complex sentences. Those complex sentences were classified into 4 types of complex sentences named noun clause, adjective clause, adverb clause, and non-finite clause.

The first type of complex sentence found on the speech of President Joko Widodo at the annual meetings plenary of ‘International Monetary Fund (IMF)’ and ‘The World Bank Group’ at Nusa Dua Hall, Bali was the complex sentence with the adjective clause. 6 sentences were classified into the adjective clause. The first sentence was ‘*Let me extend my sincere gratitude for the attention, support, and aid from the global community for people in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) province and Central Sulawesi province who became the victims of the quake and tsunami*’. The second sentence was ‘*However, thanks to extraordinary fiscal and monetary policy measures which required a big political courage*’. The third sentence was ‘*Policy makers have saved the world from the global depression which was just around the corner by then*’. The fourth sentence was ‘*I believe the story will end with a moral lesson that the confrontation and deputies will bring suffering not only for the losers but also the winners*’. The fifth sentence was Fiscal and monetary policies *that are able to cushion against the impact of the global trade, technology disruption, and market uncertainly* are needed’. The last one was ‘*It is also my hope that these annual meeting can be productive*’.

The second type of complex sentence found on the speech of President Joko Widodo at the annual meetings plenary of ‘International Monetary Fund (IMF)’ and ‘The World Bank Group’ at Nusa Dua Hall, Bali was the complex sentence with the noun clause. There were 3 sentences categorized as the noun clause. The first sentence was ‘*After ten years, we still have to remain vigilant against the escalating risk and in facing global uncertainty, just like what was conveyed by Madame Lagarde*’. The second sentence was ‘*Let me reiterate that we have entered the final season in fight over the global economic expansion replete with rivalry and*

competition'. The third sentence was *'I fervently hope that you will contribute in urging world leaders to appropriately respond to this situation'*.

The third type of complex sentence found on the speech of President Joko Widodo at the annual meetings plenary of 'International Monetary Fund (IMF)' and 'The World Bank Group' at Nusa Dua Hall, Bali was the complex sentence with the adverb clause. The researcher found out a sentence that was categorized as the adverb clause. This sentence was *'It is only when victory is celebrated'*.

The fourth type of complex sentence found on the speech of President Joko Widodo at the annual meetings plenary of 'International Monetary Fund (IMF)' and 'The World Bank Group' at Nusa Dua Hall, Bali was the complex sentence with the non-finite clause. 5 sentences were categorized as the non-finite clause by the researcher. The first sentence was *'This shows our strong brotherhood, brotherhood to overcome the problems together'*. The second sentence was *'In the TV series "Game of Thrones" a number of Great Houses and Great Families are fiercely fighting each other to take control of the "the iron throne"'*. The third sentence was *'It is pointless to celebrate triumph amidst destruction'*. The fourth sentence was *'I fervently hope that you will contribute in urging world leaders to appropriately respond to this situation'*. The fifth sentence was *'I hope all of you can absorb the energy from and be inspired by natural beauty in Bali and Indonesia, to produce clarity in heart and mind in improving the global condition of global finance for the sake of our common good'*.

Discussion

Noun Clause

Noun clause refers to the dependent clause having function as the noun (Khodijah, 2015). In addition, a dependent clause will be called noun clause if it functions as subject, object, complement, and object preposition. The researcher found three sentences that were categorized as the noun clause.

'After ten years, we still have to remain vigilant against the escalating risk and in facing global uncertainty, just like what was conveyed by Madame Lagarde'.

The datum above was classified as the noun clause because it contains subordinate conjunction "what" indicating the noun clause. The clause *'what was*

conveyed' was the dependent clause that has a function as a noun especially as the object of preposition.

Adjective Clause

The adjective clause refers to the dependent clause having function in describing the noun or pronoun (Khodijah, 2015). By analyzing the speech of President Joko Widodo at the annual meetings plenary of 'International Monetary Fund (IMF)' and 'The World Bank Group' at Nusa Dua Hall, Bali, the researcher classified 6 clauses as the adjective clause.

'Let me extend my sincere gratitude for the attention, support, and aid from the global community for people in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) province and Central Sulawesi province who became the victims of the quake and tsunami'.

The sentence above was categorized as the complex sentence with the adjective clause because of the function of the clause '*who became the victims of the quake and tsunami*'. This clause had the function as the adjective because it gave more information about the object called '*West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) province and Central Sulawesi province*'. Because this clause explained the object, it was categorized as the complex sentence with the adjective clause.

Adverb Clause

In this research, the adverb clause is a kind of dependent clause having function to give extra information about a verb, adjective, adverb and also phrase (Khodijah, 2015). Based on the findings, the researcher found one sentence identified as the complex sentence with adverb clause that was discussed below.

'It is only when victory is celebrated'

The sentence above was categorized as the complex sentence with the adjective clause because of its dependent clause. The dependent clause of this sentence was '*when victory is celebrated*' that has a function to give more information about the time used in the sentence. The subordinate conjunction 'when' expresses the time used.

Non Finite Clause

The non-finite clause can be defined as clause whose verbs are in the non finite form. The researcher found five sentences that were categorized as the non-finite clause.

*'This shows our strong brotherhood, brotherhood **to overcome the problems together**'.*

The sentence above was identified as the non-finite clause because of the appearance of the dependent clause. The dependent clause of this sentence was *brotherhood to overcome the problems together*'. This dependent clause was classified as the non-finite clause because it was made up from the formula 'to + infinitive'. It consists of 'to + overcome'.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

The researcher found out 14 data that were categorized as the complex sentences. Those complex sentences was successfully classified as fourth types namely adjective clause, noun clause, adverb clause, and non-finite clause. The researcher classified 6 sentences as the adjective clause, 3 sentences as the noun clause, 1 sentence as an adverb clause, and 5 sentences as the non-finite clause.

Suggestion

Firstly, for the others researchers who will conduct the research with the similar topic, the researcher suggests them to conduct the research aiming to find out the types of complex sentences found in the movies.

Secondly, for the readers, the researcher suggests them to study about the types of complex sentence by reading this research because it contains some useful literature about the types of complex sentences.

REFERENCES

- Aljovic, N. (2017). *non-finite clauses in English*. Zenica: University of Zenica.
- Al-Qudsy, W. B. (2016). *A STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF FIGURES OF SPEECH IN THE JAKARTA POST HEADLINES UNDER THE ISSUE OF KPK VS. POLRI*. Yogyakarta.

- Ary, D. (2010). *Introduction to research in education*. Canada.
- Azar, B. S. (2002). *Understanding and Using English Grammar Third edition*. New York : Longman.
- Danisa Warni, Y. R. (2017). *AN ANALYSIS OF THE COMPLEX SENTENCES USED IN THE THESES WRITTEN BY ENGLISH DEPARTMENT GRADUATES OF MARCH 2017 PERIOD IN UNIVERSITAS NEGERI PADANG* . Padang.
- Khodijah, S. (2015). *An Analysis of Complex Sentences Translation in Novel of Mirror Image from English into Indonesian*. Jakarta: State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah.
- Sholihah, A. I. (2015). *A Study on Diectic Used in Advertisement of the Headline USA Today Website*. Malang.
- Sulistiani. (2008). *The Analysis of the Tense Choices in The Jakarta Post HeadlinesNews on November 1-30, 2007*. Yogyakarta.
- Umar, T. F. (2016). *The Analysis of Speech Act of President Joko Widodo at APEC Forum*. Makasar.

