

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer explains the background of the study, the research question, the definition of the key terms, the objective of the study, the significances of the study, and the organization of the thesis.

### **A. Background of the Study**

Syntax is one of linguistic branches and the part of grammar that concerns itself with the structure of sentences (Aarts, 2001: 3). In Syntax, we can learn the grammatical structure more specific. Syntax has many branches which can be learned and one of the Syntax branches is X-bar syntax.

X-bar syntax is defined as the internal structure of the various phrase types, consisting of heads, complements, specifiers and adjuncts. Aarts (2001) states, "X-bar Syntax is a theory of Syntax which stipulates that all the major phrase types are structured in the same way". X-bar syntax can be used to analyze data in spoken form or written form. The writer chooses X-bar Syntax to analyze data because the writer wants to look inside the various constituents that sentences are composed and how they are structured. In addition, the writer wants to know the internal structure of the various phrase types which have not been analyzed before. It is important, because people have to know more about the structure of sentences or phrases, not only in their forms and functions, but also in their internal structure. In this case, the writer uses X-bar syntax to

analyze data in spoken form especially in speech. However, the writer analyzes the script of speech.

Speech is one of ways to say something, express ideas or share informations orally in front of many people. The goal is to influence, educate, persuade, provide information, etc. Speech can be done by all people who have something important to be informed to other people in particular place.

Every time we talk to our friend and we share informations or opinions in the class or anywhere, we are making a speech. Speech can be done in local, national, or international events. In local event, speech can be done by ordinary people or someone who has official in local area. In national event, speech can be done by someone who has official in national area. However, in international event, speech can be done only by particular person, such as the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador, or President.

On November 10<sup>th</sup>, 2014 Joko Widodo as the President of Indonesia gave a speech in Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) in Beijing which was attended by about five hundred leaders of twenty one countries in the world. It is an annual cooperation forum which has important purpose to increase economic prosperity and development in Asia-Pacific and increase economic cooperation through increasing trade and investment. In this forum, all presidents or the leader of countries deliver speech by using English and develop cooperation each other. In Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation 2014, Jokowi's speech script describes the map of Indonesia, the business and

infrastructures in Indonesia, and the plans in the future to make cooperation with other countries and develop business and infrastructures in Indonesia.

The writer chooses Jokowi's speech script as the data because it has special things. The first, Jokowi is the seventh president of Indonesia who has unique characters and habits during leading Indonesia, such as being close to the people, loving traditional culture, etc. Second, the content of his speech is very interesting because he explains about Indonesia, the business and infrastructures in Indonesia which are always developed. Actually, the speech of the President is usually arranged grammatically and can be analyzed syntactically.

The relationship between the speech and X-bar Syntax is that in the speech script the writer found many types of phrase. The writer can analyze Jokowi's speech phrase by phrase using X-bar Syntax and analyze all types of phrase, so the analysis is more specific and more effective.

Based on the explanation above, the writer proposes the research title, "The Analysis of Cross-Categorial Generalisations (X-bar Syntax) on Jokowi's Speech in Asia-Pasific Economic Cooperation in Beijing".

## **B. Research Question**

According to the background of the study above, the research question can be formulated as follow: How is Jokowi's speech in Asia-Pasific Economic Cooperation in Beijing is analyzed through Cross-Categorial Generalisations (X-bar Syntax)?

### C. Definition of the Key Terms

The writer defines the key terms to avoid misunderstanding related to some terms in the content of the thesis. The key terms which are required to be explained are as follows:

#### 1. Syntax

Aarts (2001: 3) says, “Syntax is the part of grammar that concerns itself with the structure of sentences.”

#### 2. X-bar Syntax

“X-bar Syntax is a theory of Syntax which stipulates that all the major phrase types are structured in the same way” (Aarts, 2001: 119).

#### 3. Speech

According to Depdiknas in Widianara, et al (2014: 3), speech is the disclosure of thought in the form of words which is intended to many people.

#### 4. Joko Widodo (Jokowi)

Joko Widodo is known as Jokowi was born on June 21<sup>st</sup>, 1961. He was the mayor of Surakarta in 2005 until 2010, then he had been elected as the Governor of Jakarta in 2012 until 2017. Now, he is the seventh president of Indonesia, who has served since 2014. <https://www.google.co.id/amp/s/m.viva.co.id/amp/siapa/read/81-joko-widodo> (Accessed on December 7<sup>th</sup> 2018 at 11:25).

#### **D. Objective of the Study**

The purpose of this study is to analyze Jokowi's speech in Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation in Beijing through Cross-Categorial Generalisations (X-bar Syntax).

#### **E. Significances of the Study**

The result of this research is expected to give a number of significances.

##### **1. Theoretically**

This study is expected to be useful for the next researchers who want to conduct a research about syntactic analysis. Other researchers may use the findings of this study as one of references in conducting further studies about Syntax especially regarding with the X-bar Syntax.

##### **2. Practically**

The research can give the benefit practically for the writer and the readers.

###### **a. The Writer**

The writer can understand and get knowledge about realization of Cross-Categorial Generalisations (X-bar Syntax) on Jokowi's speech in Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation in Beijing. Moreover, this study can improve the writer's competence in academic writing.

###### **b. The Readers**

By reviewing this study, the readers can get information related to linguistics branch especially Syntax that can enrich their knowledge.

The writer hopes it can help them much in learning about Syntax especially about X-bar Syntax.

### 3. Pedagogically

The result of this study can help the English teachers or lecturers to append the theories of Syntax and it can be a comparison of other theories. Then, afterward they can enlarge the theory of Syntax.

## **F. Organization of the Thesis**

The writer organizes the thesis into five chapters, which consists of introduction, review of related literature, method of investigation, findings and interpretation, and conclusion and suggestions. Chapter I presents introduction which consists of background of the study, research question, definition of the key terms, objective of the study, significances of the study, and organization of the thesis. Chapter II describes review of related literature which consists of theoretical study, previous studies, and theoretical framework. Chapter III discusses method of investigation which consists of research design, the source of data, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis. Chapter IV is findings and interpretation. Chapter V is conclusion and suggestions.