

**CROSS-CATEGORIAL  
GENERALISATIONS (X-BAR SYNTAX)  
ANALYSIS ON JOKOWI'S SPEECH IN  
ASIA-PASIFIC ECONOMIC  
COOPERATION IN BEIJING**

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**Abstract**

The purpose of this study is to analyze the Cross-Categorial Generalisations (X-bar Syntax) on Jokowi's speech in Asia-Pasific Economic Cooperation in Beijing. The writers analyze five phrases: Noun Phrase (NP), Verb Phrase (VP), Adjective Phrase (AP), Adverb Phrase (AdvP), and Prepositional Phrase (PP) by using X-bar Syntax through tree diagram. The writers divide each phrase into terms of X-bar Syntax: Head, Complement, Specifier, and Adjunct. The writers apply descriptive

qualitative design and *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap and Teknik Bagi Unsur Langsung* (the segmenting immediate constituents technique) as the method. The result of X-bar Syntax analysis is that the writers find 49 Noun Phrases, 61 Verb Phrases, 5 Adjective Phrases, 6 Adverb Phrases, and 11 Prepositional Phrases. From Specifier analysis, the writers can conclude that the Specifier of NP is in the form of Determiner; VP, AP, and AdvP have no Specifier; while the Specifier of PP is in the form of Adverb. From Complement Analysis, the writers can conclude that the Complement of NP is in the form of PP and NP; the Complement of VP is in the form of NP, clause, and PP; AP has no Complement; the Complement of AdvP is in the form of NP and PP; while the Complement of PP is in the form of NP and PP. From Adjunct analysis, the writers can conclude that the Adjunct of NP is in the form of AP, NP, PP, and clause; the Adjunct of VP is in the form of AdvP, PP, and clause; the Adjunct of AP is in the form of AdvP and clause; the Adjunct of AdvP is in the form of clause; while the Adjunct of PP is in the form of PP.

**Keywords:** X-bar Syntax, phrase, Jokowi's speech

## A. Introduction

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 writers choose X-bar Syntax to analyze data because the writers want to look inside the various constituents that sentences are composed and how they are structured. In addition, the writers want 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 writers apply X-bar syntax to analyze data in spoken form especially in speech. However, the writers analyze the script of speech.

Speech is one of ways to say something, express ideas or share information 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.

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

The relationship between the speech and X-bar Syntax is that in the speech script the writers find many types of phrase. The writers 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 writers feel interested in analyzing Jokowi's speech in Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation in Beijing by using Cross-Categorial Generalisations (X-bar Syntax). Furthermore, the writers formulate the research question as follow: "How is Jokowi's speech in Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation in Beijing is analyzed through Cross-Categorial Generalisations (X-bar Syntax)?"

## **B. Literature Review**

Aarts (2001: 3) says, "Syntax is the part of grammar that concerns itself with the structure of sentences." Furthermore, "Syntax has to do with how words are put together to build phrases, with how phrases are put together to build clauses or bigger phrases, and with how clauses are put together to build sentences" (Miller, 2002: xii). In addition, Carnie (2013: 4) states that Syntax is the cover term for studies at level of language, where it organizes the words into phrases and sentences.

According to Aarts (2001: 25), a phrase is a form of words which consists of one word or more. Miller (2002: 17) says, "Phrase is applied only to sequences of more than one word". In Syntax notions there are five types of phrase, as follows:

### **1. Noun Phrase (NP)**

The first type of phrase is Noun Phrase. Aarts (2001: 31) offers the definition of Noun Phrase, "Noun Phrase as strings of words whose central element is a noun." On the other hand, we can define Noun Phrase as a phrase in which its head is noun. Some common Noun Phrases include: *the cat, two books, beautiful girl, this hat, those shoes.*

2. Adjective Phrase (AP)

The second type of phrase is Adjective Phrase. Adjective Phrase is a phrase in which its head is adjective. Some common Adjective Phrases include: *happy, very sad, less interesting, extremely nasty*.

3. Verb Phrase (VP)

The third type of phrase is Verb Phrase. Verb Phrase is a phrase in which its head is verb. Some common Verb Phrases include: *to work, not eat, was eaten, are taken*.

4. Adverb Phrase (AdvP)

The fourth type of phrase is Adverb Phrase. Adverb Phrase is a phrase in which its head is adverb. "Many adverb phrases consist of a head only, but, just as in the other phrase types we looked at, the head can be modified" (Aarts, 2001: 46). Some common Adverb Phrases include: *merely, extremely, slowly, fast, very hard*.

5. Prepositional Phrase (PP)

The fifth type of phrase is Prepositional Phrase. Prepositional Phrase is a phrase in which its head is preposition. Aarts (2001: 44) says that preposition which is combined with Noun Phrase will form Prepositional Phrase. Some common Prepositional Phrases include: *with the cat, on her table, through the glass*.

"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). In Syntax, there are four major parts of X-bar Syntax (Aarts, 2001: 104-116), as follows:

1. Heads

The first major part of X-bar Syntax is Heads. Head is the central element of phrase.

Some common Heads in phrases include: much **faster** than you, so **fond** of coffee, not **drink** the tea. The Heads are shown in bold type.

2. Complements

The second major part of X-bar Syntax is Complements. Complement as a general term to denote any constituent whose presence is required by another element. Some common Complements in phrases include: much faster **than you**, so fond **of coffee**, not drink **the tea**. The Complements are shown in bold type.

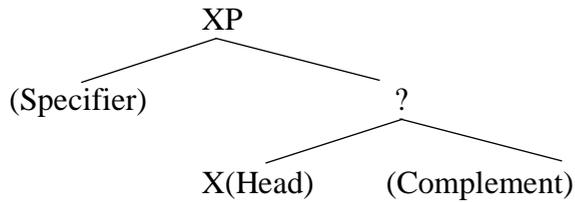
3. Specifiers

The third major part of X-bar Syntax is Specifiers. Specifier is the element that precedes the Head and Complement sequence. Some common Specifiers in phrases include: **much** faster than you, **so** fond of coffee, **not** drink the tea. The Specifiers are shown in bold type.

4. Adjuncts

The fourth major part of X-bar Syntax is Adjuncts. Adjuncts are always sisters of bar-level categories in phrases. They are adjoined either to the right or to the left of single bar categories and have a modifying function (Aarts, 2001: 116). Some common Adjuncts in phrases include: not **deliberately** destroy the garden, quite in agreement **about this**. The Adjuncts are shown in bold type.

Furthermore, the relation among Heads, Complements, and Specifiers can be defined as the generalised structure. The generalised structure of each phrase can be represented in tree diagram, as below:



### C. Method of Investigation

The writers apply the descriptive qualitative design. The source of data in this research is the speech script of Jokowi in Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation in Beijing which is taken from the website: <https://www.englishindo.com/2014/11/full-teks-pidato-jokowi-dalam-bahasa-inggris-apec-ceo-summit.html?m=1> (Accessed on October 27<sup>th</sup> 2018 at 12.30). In collecting data, the writers use documentation method since the data are taken from the speech. The writers implement *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap (SBLC)* technique where the writers only act as the observers.

To analyze the data, the writers apply the segmenting immediate constituents technique (*Teknik Bagi Unsur Langsung*). According to Zaim (2014: 106), the segmenting immediate constituents technique (*Teknik Bagi Unsur Langsung*) is the technique of dividing the construction of immediate constituents which form that construction. Moreover, the writers divide the lingual unit of the data into some parts of element which are phrases. The steps taken in analyzing the data are: downloading the speech script from the website, dividing all the data in speech into phrases, identifying each phrase, labeling/identifying the parts of the phrase in terms of X-bar Syntax, describing the analysis of X-bar Syntax by using tree diagram, and drawing the conclusion.

## **D. Findings and Discussion**

The analysis is represented by the identification of each phrase in terms of X-bar Syntax by using tree diagram in which the parts of phrase belong to Head, Complement, Specifier, or Adjunct. In addition, the writers apply X-bar Syntax to analyze 49 Noun Phrases, 61 Verb Phrases, 5 Adjective Phrases, 6 Adverb Phrases, and 11 Prepositional Phrases.

### **1. Specifier Analysis**

The result of Specifier analysis of five phrases is shown as follows:

#### **a. Specifier of Noun Phrase**

There are twenty Noun Phrase which have Specifier. The type of Specifier of Noun Phrase is Determiner. There are seven kinds of Determiner as Specifier of Noun Phrase.

#### **b. Specifier of Verb Phrase**

There is no Specifier which precedes the Head of Verb Phrase which is analyzed by X-bar Syntax.

#### **c. Specifier of Adjective Phrase**

Based on the analysis of Specifier of Adjective Phrase, there is no Specifier which precedes the Head of Adjective Phrase which is analyzed by X-bar Syntax.

#### **d. Specifier of Adverb Phrase**

Adverb Phrase which is analyzed by X-bar Syntax has no Specifier which precedes the Head of Adverb Phrase.

#### **e. Specifier of Prepositional Phrase**

There is a Prepositional Phrase which has Specifier. The type of Specifier of Prepositional Phrase is in the form of Adverb.

## 2. Complement Analysis

The result of Complement analysis of five phrases is presented as follows:

### a. Complement of Noun Phrase

There are two types of Complement of Noun Phrase. They are Prepositional Phrase and Noun Phrase. There are five Noun Phrases which have Complement in the form of Prepositional Phrase and sixteen Noun Phrases which have Complement in the form of Noun Phrase. In addition, there are twenty eight Noun Phrases which have no Complement.

### b. Complement of Verb Phrase

There are three types of Complement of Verb Phrase. They are Noun Phrase, clause, and Prepositional Phrase. There are thirty eight Verb Phrases which have Complement in the form of Noun Phrase, a Verb Phrase which has Complement in the form of clause, and sixteen Verb Phrases which have Complement in the form of Prepositional Phrase. Moreover, there are six Verb Phrases which have no Complement.

### c. Complement of Adjective Phrase

The Adjective Phrase in this research has no Complement which follows the Head of Adjective Phrase.

### d. Complement of Adverb Phrase

There are two types of Complement of Adverb Phrase. They are Noun Phrase and Prepositional Phrase. There are two Adverb Phrases which have Complement in the form of Noun Phrase and an Adverb Phrase which has Complement in the form

of Prepositional Phrase. Furthermore, there are three Adverb Phrases which have no Complement.

e. Complement of Prepositional Phrase

There are two types of Complement of Prepositional Phrase. They are Noun Phrase and Prepositional Phrase. There are ten Prepositional Phrases which have Complement in the form of Noun Phrase and a Prepositional Phrase which has Complement in the form of Prepositional Phrase.

3. Adjunct Analysis

The result of Adjunct analysis of five types of phrase is shown as follows:

a. Adjunct of Noun Phrase

The Noun Phrase has four types of Adjunct. They are Adjective Phrase, Noun Phrase, Prepositional Phrase, and clause. There are five Noun Phrases which have Adjunct in the form of Adjective Phrase, two Noun Phrases which have Adjunct in the form of Noun Phrase, a Noun Phrase which have Adjunct in the form of Prepositional Phrase, and a Noun Phrase which has Adjunct in the form of clause. Moreover, there are forty Noun Phrases which have no Adjunct.

b. Adjunct of Verb Phrase

The Verb Phrase has three types of Adjunct. They are Adverb Phrase, Prepositional Phrase, and clause. There are two Verb Phrases which have Adjunct in the form of Adverb Phrase, fourteen Verb Phrases which have Adjunct in the form of Prepositional Phrase, and eight Verb Phrases which have Adjunct in the form of clause (one

of them has Adjunct in the form of implicit clause). In addition, there are thirty seven Verb Phrases which have no Adjunct.

c. Adjunct of Adjective Phrase

The Adjective Phrase has two types of Adjunct. They are Adverb Phrase and clause. There are three Adjective Phrases which have Adjunct in the form of Adverb Phrase and an Adjective Phrase which has Adjunct in the form of clause. However, Adjective Phrase which has Adjunct in the form of clause is the same phrase with one of Adjective Phrases which has Adjunct in the form of Adverb Phrase. Furthermore, there are two Adjective Phrases which have no Adjunct.

d. Adjunct of Adverb Phrase

There is only an Adverb Phrase which has Adjunct. The Adjunct of Adverb Phrase is in the form of clause. There are five Adverb Phrases which have no Adjunct.

e. Adjunct of Prepositional Phrase

There is only a Prepositional Phrase which has Adjunct. The Adjunct of Adverb Phrase is in the form of Prepositional Phrase. There are ten Prepositional Phrases which have no Adjunct.

## **E. Conclusion**

Having analyzed the data, the writers find 49 Noun Phrases, 11 Verb Phrases, 5 Adjective Phrases, 6 Adverb Phrases, and 11 Prepositional Phrases of Jokowi's speech in Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation in Beijing. The amount of five kinds of phrase is 132 phrases. Moreover, the writers analyze all phrases by using X-bar Syntax through tree diagram. The analysis of X-bar Syntax can be divided

in some terms, which are Head, Complement, Specifier, and Adjunct. The Specifier of NP is in the form of Determiner, VP, AP, AdvP has no Specifier, and the Specifier of PP is in the form of Adverb. The Complement of NP is in the form of PP and NP, the Complement of VP is in the form of NP, clause, and PP, AP has no Complement, the Complement of AdvP is in the form of NP and PP, the Complement of PP is in the form of NP and PP. the Adjunct of NP is in the form of AP, NP, PP, and clause, the Adjunct of VP is in the form of AdvP, PP, and clause, the Adjunct of AP is in the form of AdvP and clause, the Adjunct of AdvP is in the form of clause, and the Adjunct of PP is in the form of PP.

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