A SYNTACTICAL ANALYSIS ON SENTENCE PATTERNS USED IN BARACK OBAMA SPEECH

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Abstract: This study focuses on 9 basic sentence patterns that used in Barack Obama speech which he delivered when visited Universitas Indonesia Jakarta. The aim of the study is to find out how many sentence patterns that used in Barack Obama Speech. This study used qualitative research which the researcher analyzed through the script. The results of the study showed that there were 8 sentence patterns in the speech as follows, they were pattern 1 (9 sentences), pattern 2 (2 sentences), pattern 3 (26 sentences), pattern 4 (1 sentence), pattern 6 (20 sentences), pattern 7 (103 sentences), pattern 8 (1 sentence), pattern 9 (2 sentences). Based on the result, it can be concluded that the pattern 7 were most dominant of the other pattern, then there was 1 pattern was not found, pattern 5. In this research there were various kinds of sentences pattern in 1 speech that can be used to help you improve writing skill, for English learners especially for the future researchers.

Keywords: *Syntax, Sentence Pattern, Speech, Barack Obama.*

INTRODUCTION

Every country has its own language to communicate with each other, human, for instance. (O'Grady, 2005) states "if a language is spoken, it must have a phonetic and phonological system; since it has words and sentences, it must also have a morphology and syntax system". Language is fundamental to all social processes, and human do need language to communicate to each other (Sudarsono et al., 2018), moreover, According to (Senduk, K & Olii, T, Sanerita, Kamagi, 2021) Language is one of the

media for people to communicate/recognize each other. In language there is known a linguistics term. Which in linguistics we will study around phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics (Liando, 2012). Studying linguistics help us to understand the structure of language and how language use. A linguistics unit is a phoneme or a morpheme or a phrase or a clause, or a sentence or a discourse. Meaningful is full of meaning (Liando, 2012). Thus, one of linguistics is used to form the words in the sentence structure is called syntax more specifically sentence pattern.

Furthermore, in general syntax is the set of rule, principle, and process, that govern the structure of sentences in a given language. According to (Chaer, 2009), syntax is a language subsystem that studies words arrangement and setting into bigger unit. Syntax unit are words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and passages. Thus, it can be simply said that one of the linguistics branches which studies about the grammatical concepts and patterns of sentences (Hampp et al, 2021). Studying syntax means we learn the structuring of a sentence, which profoundly influences the meaning of a sentence. Thus, syntax may help us in making a sentence that becomes a language, in this case sentence pattern.

In this research, the researcher analyzed syntactical sentence pattern that used in Barack Obama speech. So, this research focuses on sentence patterns that used in Barack Obama speech. The researcher chooses Barack Obama speech because it contains a few patterns which may be analyzed syntactically. On the other hand, the speech is chosen because it is the one of the wonderful ways for people to express their thoughts, views, behavior toward something, behind which may make this research more meaningful to readers.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

In conducting this study, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method because it was analyzing the data in the form of word descriptively. According to (Allowed, 2011), qualitative research was primarily exploratory research use to get an

understanding underlying reason, opinions, and motivations of a phenomenon. Moreover, (Ary, Jacobs, and Razavieh, 2002) stated "Qualitative research was a generic term for a variety of research approaches that study phenomena in their natural settings, without predetermined hypotheses". It means the data were collected and analyzed in forms of descriptive rather than statistical or numeral form. The researcher chosen descriptive qualitative to the point out about discussing, analyzing, and finding the sentence patterns in Barack Obama speech.

Data Collection

(Bogdan and Biklen in Rumengan, Kumayas, Wowor, 2020) said that data collections were collected in the form of words, pictures and numbers. Therefore, The data collected were analyzed by doing Unitization, Categorization, Explanation and Interpretation in English words and sentence,(Gerungan et al., 2021) In this research, the researcher used indirect observation method purposed to find out the sentences. Indirect observation method explained the analysis of the indirectly forms for instance the transcriptions of audio recordings, which is collected with the parts of medias like Phone, printer and Laptop. Therefore, in collecting the data, the researcher firstly looked for the video of Barack Obama speech in the Youtube and download the transcript of the speech. After that prepared the laptop, handphone and printer to print out the script. Therefore, she had to understand deeply about sentence patterns to help her identified what sentence patterns that used in Barack Obama speech, Then, to make it easier for researcher, she prepared the script and rewrite the sentences that stand alone, then she gave the label of sentence patterns in each sentence. She decided to collect the data by using the sentence patterns by Stageberg, which separated into 9 patterns mentioned in the last chapter before.

Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the writer used the procedure by (Miles and Huberman, 1994). The step are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing.

1. *Data Reduction*

    Data reduction was the process of choosing certain data. (Miles and Huberman, 1994) said that the data reduction was the process of selecting, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming data in the transcriptions. In this research, the researcher had analyzed all sentence patterns in Barack Obama speech by following all the steps in reducing the data.

2. *Data Display*

    Displaying data eased the researcher in constructing the conclusion. As stayed by (Miles and Huberman, 1994) that display was an assembly of information which is compressed and organized in order to make the conclusion to be constructed. By looking at displays helped the researcher to comprehend the idea of the information so that the researcher was able to determine what to do next. In short, by displaying data, the researcher would be able to draw conclusion more easily.

3. *Conclusion drawing*

    The last step in interpreting the data was drawing the conclusion. The researcher drew the conclusions based on the data which simplify after finishing the previous steps. In short, the conclusions become more accurate and clearer since they were built from the process data before.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Data Reduction

In this point, the researcher began to process analysis data by selecting, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming data in the transcription. In consequence, the entire data in Barack Obama speech was 164 sentences, but she reduced the data to 119 sentences. She made reduced the data by choosing 3, 2, even 1 sentence from each paragraph of 45 paragraphs. Many or few sentences was taken depends on the content of each paragraph.

Data Display

After doing the research, the researcher had found 164 sentences that showed in this chapter. So, in this chapter, there were 9 points that exposed by researcher based on Stageberg's theory. Namely: **(Pattern 1, N be Aj), (P2 N be Av), (P3 N1 be N1), (P4 N LV Aj), (P5 N1 LV N1), (P6 N InV), (P7 N1 TrV N2), (P8 N1 TrV N2 N3), (P9 N1 TrV N2** (*N2, Adj, Pronoun, Adv of place, Verb present participle, Verb past participle*). These are explanations below:

Pattern 1 N be Aj

Pattern 1 is consist of the Noun, be, Adjective. Which of the sentences that includes to the pattern 1 is particularly adjective or adjectival. The adjective in pattern 1 is in the grammatical meaning a modifier of the subject. However, the sentences were found as pattern 1 not only adjective form but adjectival. That is, adjectival is any word, whatever its form-class (noun, verb, adverb or uninflected word) occupying the adjective position. If the word is more than one word, like prepositional phrase, adjective phrase. It is adjectival.

Based on the data analysis, the researcher found there are 9 sentences includes to the pattern 1 (*N be Aj*). To prove that can be seen on the table below:

Table 1.1

No	Sentences	Analysis	P	L
1	I am so glad	N (I), be (am), Aj (so glad)	1	1
2	This visit is too short	N (This visit), be(is), Aj(too short)	1	3
3	Fear was not far away	N (Fear), be (was not), Aj(far away)	11	5
4	American is no different	N (American), be (is), Aj (no different)	25	1

No	Sentences	Analysis	p	L
5	I am happy to be here	N (I), be (am), Aj (happy to be here)	10	3
6	Democracy is messy	N (Democracy), be (is), Aj (messy)	27	1
7	The journey is worthwhile	N (The journey), be (is), Aj (worthwhile)	27	3
8	It is fundamental to the Indonesian story	N (It), be (is), Aj (fundamental to the Indonesian story)	32	2
9	The stakes are high in resolving these issues	N (The stakes), be (are), Aj (high in resolving these issues)	40	1

Pattern 2   N   be   Av

Based on data collected, the researcher found 2 sentences that includes to the pattern 2 (*N Be Av*). Adverb is a word that describes or gives more information about a verb, adjective, adverb, or phrase. There are parts of adverb, adv of time, adv of place, adv of manner. From the data below researcher analyzed that the sentence "it was 1967" is an adverb of time, and second sentence "That is exactly" is an adverb of manner. So, this are data below:

Table 1.2

No	Sentences	Analysis	p	L
1.	It was 1967	N (It), be (was), Av (1967)	11	1
2.	That is exactly	N (That), be (is), Av (exactly)	22	3

Pattern 3   N1   be   N1

Pattern 3 consists of Noun 1 be Noun 1. The superscript after the second noun means that this noun has the same referent as N1, that is both my step-father and a boy refer to the same person. The meaning of be in P3 is "be identified or classified as." The

first N (subject) has the grammatical meaning of that which is identified. The second N1 means grammatically "that which identifies the subject" is called the subjective complement. Thus, from the analysis, the researcher was found 26 sentences that refers to the P3, it can be seen on the table 1.3.

Table 1.3

No	Sentences	Analysis	P	L
1.	The Hotel Indonesia was one of the few high rises	N1 (The Hotel Indonesia), be (was), N1 (one of the few high rises)	4	2
2.	There was just one brand new shopping center called Sarinah	N1 (There), be (was), N1 (one brand new shopping center called Sarinah)	4	3
3.	My step-father was a boy	N1 (My step-father), be (was), N1 (a boy)	10	1
4.	That is the foundation of Indonesia's example to the world	N1 (That), be (is), N1 (the foundation of Indonesia's example to the world	13	4
5.	This is a partnership of equal	N1 (This), be (is), N1 (a partnership of equal)	15	4
6.	Our economy is new global	N1 (our economy), be (is), N1 (new global)	18	2
7.	That is growing	N1 (That), be (is), N1 (growing)	19	1
8.	American is a market for yours	N1 (American), be (is), N1 (a market for yours)	19	3
9.	Gone are the days	N1 (Gone), be (are), N1 (the days)	20	2

10.	The G-20 is now the center of international economic cooperation	N1 (The G-20), be (is), N1 (the center of international economic cooperation)	20	3
11.	It is about whether a child	N1 (It), be (is), N1 (about whether a child)	23	2
12.	It is about whether a good idea	N1 (it), be (is), N1 (about whether a good idea)	23	3
13.	It is about whether those force	N1 (it), be (is), N1 (about whether those force)	23	4
14.	This is not a argument	N1 (This), be (is not), N1 (a argument	24	2
15.	That is a journey	N1 (That), be (is), N1 (journey)	25	2
16.	Heroes day is all about an Indonesia	N1 (Heroes day), be (is), N1 (all about an Indonesia)	26	3
17.	These are force	N1 (This), be (are), N1 (forces)	28	1
18.	That is the message of the Indonesia	N1 (That), be (is), N1 (the message of Indonesia)	29	1
19.	There is no reason	N1 (There), be (is), N1 (no reason)	30	9
20.	There are aspirations	N1 (There), be (are), N1 (aspirations)	31	3
21.	Religion is the final topic	N1 (religion), be (are), N1 (the final topic)	32	1
22.	This is a task for American alone	N1 (This), be (is), N1 (a task for American alone)	36	5

No	Sentences	Analysis	P	L
23.	It is a story	N1 (It), be (is), (a story)	**41**	1
24.	We are two nations	N1 (We), be (are), N1 (two nations)	**41**	3
25.	We are all God's followers	N1 (We), be (are), N1 (all God's followers)	**44**	6
26.	Indonesia is a part of me	N1 (Indonesia), be (is), N1 (a part of me)	3	1

Pattern 4   N   LV   Aj

Pattern 4 consists of Noun Linking Verb Adjective. Linking verb is a type of verb connecting that connect the subject with the complementary that describes it, can be noun and adjective complement, and is often used to displace To Be and it has associated with something related to the senses.

In collecting the data, the researcher was found only 1 sentence pattern in Barack Obama speech that refers to the pattern 4, below is the data:

Table 1.4

No	Sentences	Analysis	P	L
1.	Jakarta looked very different in those days	N (Jakarta), LV (looked), Aj (very different in those days	**4**	7

Pattern 6   N   InV (=intransitive verb)

Pattern 6 Noun intransitive verb, the pattern is only composed of subject and verb, it means this pattern has meaning without object. There are several sentences that could have led us wrong to define the pattern 6 and the other pattern. If a sentence consists of noun + verb + adjective/adverb, that is called pattern 6.

Based on the data collected, researcher had found 20 sentences that refers to the pattern 6. It can be seen on the table below:

Table 1.5

No	Sentences	Analysis	P	L
1.	I look forward to coming back a year from now	N (I),InV (look)	1	3
2.	I stayed here for four years	N (I),InV(stayed)	7	1
3.	My Indonesians friends and I used to run in fields	N (MyIndonesians friends and I), InV(used to run)	9	1
4.	The world has watched with hope and admiration	N (The world),InV(has watched)	12	3
5.	This land of my youth has changed in so many ways	N (This land of my youth),InV(has changed)	13	1
6.	I lived here	N (I),InV (lived)	16	2
7.	We learned in the recent economic crisis	N (We),InV (learned)	18	5
8.	I see in Indonesia	N (I),InV(see)	24	4
9.	We have travelled ever since	N (We),InV (have travelled)	25	3
10.	Indonesian is steeped in spirituality	N (Indonesia),InV (is steeped)	32	3

11.	I addressed in Cairo	N (I),be(addressed)	35	1
12.	That peace and security will come easy	N (That peace and security),InV(will come)	39	3
13.	That once lived in peace	N (That),InV (lived)	40	5
14.	We are now building on that shared humanity	N (We),InV (are building)	41	5
15.	The young people who will study in each other's school	N (The young people),InV(will study)	41	56
16.	I lived in Jakarta	N (I),InV (lived)	42	2
17	I received upon moving here	N (I),InV (received)	44	4
18.	Muslims are also allowed in churches	N (Muslims),InV (are allowed)	44	6
19.	Our two nations work together	N (Our two nations),InV (work)	45	4
20	She kept turning in Indonesia	N (She), InV (kept turning)	7	3

Pattern 7   N1   TrV (=transitive verb)   N2

Pattern 7 consists of the first noun + transitive verb + second noun, to determine which sentence belongs to pattern 7. The first, the sentences must have the object, then the object does not have the same referent as the subject, it is called the direct object of the verb and has the grammatical meaning of the receiver of the action. Moreover, a transitive verb has two forms, which we call active and passive.

Based on the data analysis, the researcher found 103 sentences of Barack Obama speech that refers to the pattern 7, These are the data below:

Table 1.6

No	Sentences	Analysis	P	L
1.	I made it	N1(I),TrV (made), N2 (it)	1	1
2.	Michelle was able to join me	N1 (Michelle),TrV(was able to join),N2 (me)	1	1
3.	We had a couple of false starts this year	N1 (We),Tr(had),N2 (a couple of false starts)	1	1
4.	I was determined to visit a country	N1 (I),TrV (was determined to visit),N2 (a country)	1	2
5.	That has meant so much to me	N1 (That),TrV (has meant),N2 (me)	1	2
6.	I first came to this country	N1 (I),TrV (came),N2 (this country)	3	1
7.	I was coming to a different world	N1 (I),TrV (was coming),N2 (a different world)	3	3
8.	The people of Indonesia quickly made me feel at home	N1 (The people of Indonesia),TrV (made),N2 (me feel at home)	3	3
9.	The city was filled with buildings	N1 (The city),TrV (was filled),N2 (buildings)	4	1
10.	Becak outnumbered automobiles in those days	N1 (Becak)),TrV (outnumbered),N2 (automobiles)	4	3

11.	The highway quickly gave way to unpaved roads and kampongs	N1 (The highway),TrV(gave),N2 (way to unpaved roadsand kampong)	4	4
12.	We move to Mentang Dalam	N1 (We),TrV (move),N2 (MentangDalam)	5	1
13.	We lived in a small house with a mango tree out front	N1 *(We)*, Trv*(lived)*, N2 *(a small house)*	5	1
14.	I learned to love about Indonesia	N1 (I),TrV(learned to love), *N2* (about Indonesia)	5	2
15.	I remember the people	N1 (I),TrV (remember),N2 (the people)	5	3
16.	The old men and women who welcomed us smiles	N1 (The old men and woman),TrV(welcomed),N2 (us)	5	4
17.	The children who made a foreigner feel like a neighbor	N1 (The children),TrV (made),N2 (a foreigner)	5	4
18.	The teacher who helped me learn about the wider world	N1 (The teacher),TrV (helped),N2 (me)	5	5
19.	Indonesia is made up of thousands of islands	N1 (Indonesia),TrV (is made),N2 (thousands of islands)	6	1
20.	My times here helped me	N1 (My times),TrV (helped),N2	6	2

(me)

21.	My step-father like a most Indonesian was raised a Muslim	N1 (My step-father), TrV (was raised),N2 (a Muslim)	6	3
22.	He firmly believed that all religions were worthy of respect	N1 (He),TrV (believed), N2 (all religions were worthy of respect)	6	4
23.	He reflected the spirit of religious tolerance	N1 (He),TrV (reflected),N2 (the spirit of religious tolerance)	6	4
24.	That is enshrined in Indonesia's contractions	N (That),TrV(is enshrined),N2 (Indonesia's contraction)	6	5
25.	A time that helped shape my childhood	N1 (A time),TrV(helped shape),N2 (My childhood)	7	1
26.	A time that saw the birth of my sister, Maya	N1 (A time),TrV (saw),N2 (the birth of my sister)	7	1
27.	My mother held this place	N1 (My mother),TrV (held),N2 (this place)	7	5
28.	Its people close to her heart	N1 (its people),TrV (close),N2 (her heart)	7	5
29.	I boarded a plane to move to Hawai	N1 (I),TrV (boarded),N2 (a plane to move to Hawai)	8	1
30.	You ask me	N1 (You),TrV(ask),N2 (me)	8	2

31.	Any of my schoolmates who knew me back then	N1 (Any of my schoolmates),TrV(knew),N2 (me back then)	**8**	**2**
32.	Few could have anticipated the remarkable story of Indonesia	N1 (Few),TrV(could have anticipated),N2 (the remarkable story of Indonesia)	**8**	**4**
33.	Indonesia as a young nation focused inward a growing	N1 (Indonesia as a young nation),TrV (focused),N2 (inward growing)	**9**	**3**
34.	Indonesia now plays a key role in the Asia Pacific and the global economy	N1 *(Indonesia),* TrV*(plays),* N2 *(a key role)*	**9**	**4**
35.	This change extends to politics	N1 (This change)TrV (extends),N2 (politics)	**10**	**1**
36.	He watched his own father and older brother	N1 (He),TrV(watched),N2 (his own father and older brother)	**10**	**1**
37.	A time that followed great suffering and conflict in parts of this country	N1 (A time),TrV (followed),N2 (great suffering and conflict)	**11**	**1**
38.	It was unspoken by my Indonesia family and friends	N1 (It), TrV (was unspoken), N2 (my Indonesian family and friends)	**11**	**3**
39.	Indonesia has charted its	N1 (Indonesia), TrV (has charted),	**12**	**1**

	own course	N2 (its own course)		
40.	Indonesia embraced the peaceful	N1 (Indonesia), TrV (embraced), N2 (the peaceful)	12	3
41.	Your democracy is symbolized by family and frieyour elected president and legislature	N1 (Your democracy), Trv (is symbolized), N2 (your elected president and legislature)	12	4
42.	Your democracy is sustained and fortified by its checks and balances	N1 (Your democracy), TrV (is sustained and fortified), N2 (its checks and baances)	12	5
43.	Indonesia will play such an important role in the 21st century	N1 (Indonesia), TrV (will play), N2 (such an important role)	13	5
44.	I return to Indonesia as a friend	N1 (I), TrV (return), N2 (Indonesia as a friend)	14	1
45.	As a president who seeks a deep and enduring partnership between our two nations	N1 (As a president), TrV (seeks), N2 (a deep and enduring partnership)	14	1
46.	The United State and Indonesia are bounded together by shared interests and mutual respect	N1 (The United State and Indonesia, TrV (are bounded), N2 (shared interests and mutual respect)	14	4
47.	President Yudhoyono and I announced a new,	N1 (President Yudhoyono and I), TrV(announced), N2 (a new,	15	1

	comprehensive partnership between the US and Indonesia	comprehensive partnership)		
48.	We are increasing ties between our governments in many different areas	N1 (We), TrV (are increasing), N2 (ties between our governments)	15	2
49.	I will focus on three areas	N1 (I), TrV (will focus), N2 (three areas)	16	3
50.	The partnership between the US and Indonesia can advance our mutual interest in development	N1 (The partnership between the US an Indonesia), TrV (can advance), N2 (our mutual interest)	17	1
51.	Indonesia have experienced both the promise and perils of global	N1 (Indonesia), TrV (have experienced), N2 (the promise and perils of global)	18	3
52.	American has a stake in an Indonesia	N1 (American), (has), N2 (a stake in an Indonesia)	19	1
53.	Our export has grown by nearly 50 percent	N1 (Our export), TrV (has grown), N2 (nearly 50 percent)	19	4
54.	We are opening doors for American and Indonesia to do business with one another	N1 (We), TrV (are opening), N2 (doors for American and Indonesia to do business with one another)	19	4
55.	That plays its rightful role in shaping the global	N1 (That), TrV (plays), (its right role in shaping the global	20	1

	economy	economy)		
56.	Indonesia have a greater voice and bear greater responsibility	N1 (Indonesia), TrV (have), N2 (a greater voice and bear greater responsibility	20	4
57.	We are developing clean energy technologies	N1 (We), TrV (are developing clean), N2 (energy technologies)	21	3
58.	American welcomes your country's strong leadership	N1 (American), TrV (welcomes), N2 (country's strong leadership	21	4
59.	We must build bridges between our people	N1 (We), TrV (must build), N2 (bridges between our people)	22	2
60.	We can forge new ties	N1 (We), TrV (can forge), N2 (new ties)	22	7
61.	They need to make it in a changing world	N1 (They), TrV (need to make), N2 (it in a changing world)	23	3
62.	This kind of development is inseparable from the role of democracy	N1 (This kind of development), TrV (is iseparable), N2 (the role of democracy)	23	8
63.	That democracy stands in the way of economic progress	N1 (That democracy), TrV(stands), N2 (the way of economic progress)	24	1
64.	I saw on my trip to India	N1 (I), TrV (saw), (my trip to India)	24	4
65.	That has allowed us	N1 (that), TrV (has allowed), N2	25	4

		(us)		
66.	Indonesia struggled and sacrificed for the right	N1 (Indonesia), TrV (struggled and sacrificed for the right), N2 (for the right)	26	1
67.	You also ultimately decide that freedom	N1 (You), TrV (decide), N2 (that freedom)	26	3
68.	Not everyone likes the result of every election	N1 (Not everyone), trV (likes), N2 (the result of every election)	27	1
69.	It goes beyond casting a ballot	N1 (It), TrV (goes), N2 (beyond casting a ballot)	27	2
70.	It takes open market	N1 (It), TrV (takes open), N2 (market)	27	3
71.	It takes strong institutions	N1 (It), TrV (takes), N2 (strong institutions)	27	3
72.	It takes a free press and independent	N1 (It), TrV (takes), N2 (a free press and independent)	27	4
73.	Indonesia took the initiative	N1 (Indonesia), TrV (took), N2 (the initiative)	30	1
74.	United States will strongly support that right	N1 (US), TrV (will strongly support), N2 (that right)	30	5
75.	We condemned elections in Bruma	N1 (We), TrV (condemned), N2 (elections in Bruma)	30	7
76.	Your leader is accountable	N1 (Your leader), TrV (is	31	3

	to you	accountable), N2 (you)		
77.	People worship God in many different way	N1 (People), TrV (worship), N2 (God in many different way)	**32**	**2**
78.	I heard the call to prayer across Jakarta	N1 (I), TrV (heard), N2 (the call to prayer across Jakarta)	**32**	**4**
79.	Individual are not defined solely by their faith	N1 (Individual), TrV (are nor defined), N2 (their faith)	**33**	**1**
80.	Indonesia is defined by more than its Muslim population	N1 (Indonesia), TrV (is defined), N2 (its Muslim population)	**33**	**1**
81.	I went to Cairo last June	N1 (I), TrV (went), N2 (Cairo)	**34**	**4**
82.	I can promise you	N1 (I), TrV (can promise), N2 (you)	**34**	**5**
83.	The United States is committed to human progress	N1 (The US), TrV (is committed), N2 (human progress)	**34**	**5**
84.	We know well the issues	N1 (We), TrV (know), N2 (the issues)	**35**	**1**
85.	That have caused tension for many years	N1 (That), TrV (have caused), N2 (tension for many years)	**35**	**1**

86.	We have made some progress	N1 (We), TrV (have made), N2 (some progresses)	35	2
87.	The world is still targeted by violent extremists	N1 (The world), TrV (is targeted), N2 (violent extremists)	36	1
88.	That provides hope for the Afghan people	N1 (That), TrV (provides), N2 (hope for Afghan people)	37	3
89.	Iraqis have taken full responsibility	N1 (Iraqis), TrV (have taken), N2 (full responsibility)	38	2
90.	We will continue to support Iraq	N1 (We), TrV (will continue to support), N2 (Iraq)	38	3
91.	We bring all of our troops home	N1 (We), TrV (bring), N2 (all of our troops home)	38	4
92	We have faced false starts and setbacks	N1 (We), TrV (have faced), N2 (false starts and setbacks)	39	1
93.	Israelis and Palestinians restarted direct talks	N1 (IsraelisandPalestinias), TrV (restarted), N2 (direct talks)	39	2
94.	Those forces that connect us	N1 (Those forces), TrV (connect), N2 (us)	40	2
95.	One whispered rumor can obscure the truth	N1 (One whispered rumor), TrV (can obscure), N2 (the truth)	40	4
96.	I believe that the history of both America and Indonesia	N1 (I), TrV (believe), N2 (the history of both America and Indonesia)	41	1

97.	That can lead to prosperity	N1 (That), TrV (can lead), N2 (prosperity)	41	6
98.	I visited the Istiqlal Mosque	N1 (I), TrV (visited), N2 (the Istiqlal Mosque)	42	1
99.	I admired its soaring minaret	N1 (I), TrV (admired), N2 (its soaring minaret)	42	2
100.	This house of worship for many thousands of Muslims was designed by a Christian architect	N1 (This house of worship for many thousands of Muslim), TrV (was designed), N2 (a Christian architect)	42	5
101.	Development is strengthened by an emerging democracy	N2 (Development), TrV (is strengthened), N2 (an emerging democracy)	43	4
102.	I found this spirit	N2 (I),TrV (found),N2 (this spirit)	44	3
103.	The stories of Indonesia and America tell us	N2 (The stories of Indonesia and America),Trv (tell),N2 (us)	45	2

Pattern 8   N1   TrV   N2   N3

Pattern 8 consists of Noun 1 + Transitive verb + Noun 2 + Noun 3, the superscript 1, 2, 3 indicate that each noun has a different. The researcher only found 1 sentence that refers to the pattern 8. It can be seen on the table 1.7 below:

Table 1.7

No	Sentence	Analysis	P	L
1.	That made such an impression on my mother	N1 (That), TrV (made), N2 (an impression), N3 (my mother)	7	2

Pattern 9 *N1* *TrV* *N2* *N2*

From the data collected, the researcher found and analyzed 2 sentence patterns in Barack Obama speech that refers to the pattern 9:

From 6 parts of pattern 9, researcher only found 1 part of it. Namely, Noun 1 + Transitive verb + Noun 2 + Noun 2. Below are the data:

Table 1.8

No	Sentence	Analysis	P	L
1.	My mother married an Indonesia man named Lolo Soetoro	N1 (My mother),TrV (married),N2 (an Indonesian man),N2 (Lolo Soetoro)	3	2
2.	I have made it a priority	N1 (I), TrV (have made), N2 (it), N2 (a priority)	33	3

Conclusion Drawing

After reducing and displaying the data collected in Barack Obama speech, the researcher summarized the total of the data analysis, which is comprised of 7 sheets of the script contained 45 paragraphs and 230 lines.

From the results that concluded by researcher based on Norman Stageberg's theory 9 basic sentence patterns. She found Pattern 1 were 9 sentences, pattern 2 were 2 sentences, pattern 3 were 26 sentences, pattern 4 was 1 sentence, pattern 5 was not found, pattern 6 were 20 sentences, pattern 7 were 103 sentences, pattern 8 was 1

sentence, pattern 9 were 2 sentences. From the results above, it can be concluded that most dominant pattern found in Barack Obama speech were pattern 7 (N1 TrV N2), and pattern 5 (N1 LV N1), however, was not used at all. In addition, using sentence pattern is very influential in the written English as it is part of grammar. Especially for English learner.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the result of the research, it can be concluded that in Barack Obama speech delivered when he visited Universitas Indonesia Jakarta, it contains 8 sentence patterns based on Norman C. Stageberg theory (*An Introductory English Grammar 4th Edition)*. Pattern 1 (*N be Aj*) 9 sentences, P2 (*N be Av*) 2 sentences, P3 (*N1 be N*) 26 sentences, P4 (*N LV Aj*) 1 sentence, P6 (*N InV*) 20 sentences, P7 (*N1 TrV N2*) 103 sentences, P8 (*N TrV N2 N3*) 1 sentence, P9 (*N1 TrV N2 N2*) 1 sentence. It can be concluded that from 9 nine sentence patterns researcher was found 8 sentence patterns. And pattern 7 was most dominant and pattern 5 was not found at all. The researcher concluded that sentence pattern based on Norman C. Stageberg theory was the easiest, simple, and practical theory. Due to there was a clear and regular part if we specify a sentence. Related to the research, the researcher suggests several suggestions about this research that can be seen as follows: For the linguistics teachers to go deeper into explaining the parts of the pattern, because there were some things confusing when researching. For future researchers, hope to learn more about this subject like syntax especially sentence pattern because this lesson can help you in writing.

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