ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis jenis kalimat dan makna kalimat dalam pidato Presiden Prabowo Subianto pada Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi (KTT) G20. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif dengan menganalisis 30 data kalimat dari transkrip pidato. Analisis sintaksis menggunakan teori O'Grady (1996) menunjukkan bahwa kalimat tunggal (*simple sentence*) mendominasi sebanyak 23 data (73,33%), diikuti oleh kalimat majemuk setara (*compound sentence*) sebanyak 6 data (20%), kalimat majemuk campuran (*compound-complex sentence*) 1 data (6,67%), dan tidak terdapat kalimat kompleks (*complex sentence*). Analisis semantik berdasarkan teori Leech (1981) mengungkapkan makna konseptual paling dominan dengan 7 data (23,33%), diikuti makna afektif 6 data (20%), konotatif 6 data (20%), tematik 4 data (13,33%), reflektif 3 data (10%), kolokatif 2 data (6,67%), dan sosial 2 data (6,67%). Dominasi kalimat tunggal menandakan strategi komunikasi yang ringkas dan langsung, sementara variasi makna menunjukkan kombinasi penyampaian fakta, emosi, simbol, dan konteks yang efektif dalam membangun persuasi. Perpaduan analisis sintaksis dan semantik ini menjadikan pidato efektif dalam menyampaikan isu lingkungan, energi terbarukan, dan kerja sama global kepada audiens internasional.

Kata kunci: jenis kalimat, makna kalimat, sintaksis, semantik, pidato

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the types of sentences and their meanings in President Prabowo Subianto's speech at the G20 Summit. Employing a qualitative descriptive method, the research analyzes 30 sentence data from the speech transcript. The syntactic analysis, guided by O'Grady's theory (1996), reveals that simple sentences dominate with 23 data (73.33%), followed by compound sentences with 6 data (20%), compound-complex sentences with 1 data (6,67%), and no complex sentences found. Semantic analysis, based on Leech's theory (1981), shows that conceptual meaning is most prevalent with 7 data (23.33%), followed by affective meaning with 6 data (20%), connotative meaning with 6 data (20%), thematic meaning with 4 data (13.33%), reflective with 3 data (10%) collocative with 2 data (6.67%), and social meaning with 2 data (6.67%). The dominance of simple sentences indicates a concise and straightforward communication strategy, while the variety of meanings reflects an effective combination of factual, emotional, symbolic, and contextual elements in building persuasion. This integration of syntactic and semantic analysis demonstrates the speech's effectiveness in conveying issues of environment, renewable energy, and global cooperation to an international audience.

***Keywords**: sentence types, sentence meaning, syntax, semantics, speech*