

Research Article

# Semantic and Syntactic Analysis of the 2024 Presidential Debate: A Case Study of Van Dijk's Approach

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## ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the semantics and syntax of Teun A. van Dijk's model in the third presidential debate of the 2024 presidential candidates. This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach. The data in this study are oral discourses in the 2024 presidential debate uploaded by the Indonesian General Elections Commission (KPU RI) YouTube channel with the theme of security, defense, globalization, international relations, geopolitics, and foreign policy. The data source in this study was obtained from the KPU RI YouTube channel with the title "Third Debate of Presidential Candidates for the 2024 Election" which was held on January 7, 2024. The data collection techniques used were documentation techniques, listening techniques, and note-taking techniques. Based on the results of the study, it was found that syntactic elements were more dominant than semantic ones. The most prominent syntactic element was the use of active sentences used by the presidential candidates to build a firm and convincing self-image to the public. Meanwhile, semantic elements were found through background, details, intentions, presuppositions, and nominalizations that shape local meanings in the discourse. It can be concluded that the presidential debate is not just a forum for a contest of ideas, but also a space for the struggle for meaning through structured linguistic strategies. These findings demonstrate how political language is constructed to influence public opinion and shape perceptions of power in a democratic space. Thus, Van Dijk's approach reveals the relationship between language and power in the context of modern political debate.

**Keywords:** Semantic Analysis; Syntax; Presidential Debate; Van Dijk; Political Discourse

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Critical Discourse Analysis (AWK) can be used as a tool to understand language in terms of its use (Budiarsih & Asropah, 2024:7). Critical discourse analysis has been able to become an established field in the realm of social sciences (Ardhianti, 2024). According to Fitriana (in Widodo & Muhamad, 2024), critical discourse analysis examines dominance and inequality in society as well as the role of language in shaping social and cultural discourse, including changes in the modern era. Goziyah (Listiyapinto & Mulyana, 2024:12) states that critical discourse analysis is an approach that studies the social context in discourse that is described through social power. Sakka et al. (2023) also believes that critical discourse analysis is a methodology in the realm of critical paradigms which functions to see that a media cannot be said to be a neutral and free channel. (Eriyanto 2012) argues that one model of critical discourse analysis is Teun A. van Dijk's critical discourse analysis model. Teun A. van Dijk is a well-known figure in discourse studies, especially from a critical paradigm perspective. Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis is an approach that focuses on three dimensions of analysis: text, social cognition, and interrelated social context (Ratnaningsih, 2019:22). In addition, a similar point is also put forward by (Mita et al., 2024:24) who argue that van Dijk's critical discourse analysis model is divided into three dimensions: text, social cognition, and social context. According to Eriyanto (Muffidah et al., 2021:35), text is a dimension that analyzes how strategies in discourse are used to provide a picture of a person or a particular event. According to Yasa (2021), text is all forms of language, be it printed words, expressions and communication, music, speech, sound effects, images, or images. The text consists of three levels, namely macrostructure (thematic), superstructure (schematic), and microstructure (syntactic, rhetorical, semantic, and stylistic) with the aim of explaining how the text is structured and produces meaning (Ningsih & Yustisia, 2024:405). Discourse analysis using the Teun A. van Dijk model aims for readers to implicitly and explicitly understand the intent/information to be conveyed through discourse, both orally and in writing (Nur et al., 2023).

(Chaer 2020) explains that semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning contained in language. In line with this, (Aska et al., 2022) stated that semantic studies can be defined as studies that discuss the meaning of a text. (Sari & Hudiyono, 2023) also argues that semantics is the science of language that examines the meaning of linguistic units, both

lexical and grammatical. Chaer (Haryati & Hamdani, 2024:134) argues that semantics in the context of discourse analysis refers to specific aspects of events that are not limited to the importance of the structure of a discourse. In line with this, Widiatmika (2015) stated that semantics is the science that discusses meaning. Novita & Hudiyono (2023) also holds the same opinion, namely that semantic analysis in a critical discourse analysis of Van Dijk can be interpreted as local meaning. Eriyanto (in Wahyudi et al., 2022) stated that semantics is the meaning that is intended to be highlighted in a news text whose analysis consists of Background, Detail, Intent, presupposition, normalization. According to Ratnaningsih (2019:25), semantic analysis consists of five parts: background, details, intent, presuppositions, and nominalization. First, the background is a component that underlies the author's writing, such as the background explained by journalists in their opinions can determine which direction the public will be taken. According to (Jufanny & Girsang, 2020), the background can be used as a tool to investigate what is actually intended to be presented. In addition, the background can be used as a justification for an idea contained in the text. The background of a text is a useful element because it can reveal the purpose that the speaker wants to convey. Prihartono & Suharyo (2022) argues that presuppositions can be interpreted as statements used to support the meaning of a text. Wahyudi et al., (2021) argues that the setting in the realm of semantic analysis according to van Dijk's model is a discourse element used to justify ideas in a discourse. Second, details are components that are controlled by the speaker, meaning that the discourse produced will be exaggerated if it is to his advantage. Details are usually characterized by long and complete textual exposition, which is a deliberate emphasis of discourse to create a certain image in the audience's view. According to Jamaludin (2022), Detail is the author's strategy in expressing his attitude in an Implicit way. Third, the element of intent is an element that is almost the same as the element of detail, which can be called direct intent and indirect intent, meaning that favorable information will be explained clearly and unfavorable information will appear to be obscured. Fourth, presupposition is a discourse element used to support another fact that occurs as a result of a previous statement. Presuppositions are presented as statements that are accurate enough, so their existence does not need to be questioned. Fifth, nominalization is the process of changing a verb into a noun. Usually, the process of change is done by adding *pe-an*. In this context, the discourse maker can remove the subject in a sentence by using nominalization, such as the word "*timbang*" which is changed to "*consideration*".

Next, the second element is syntax. Syntactic analysis is a form of analysis related to the arrangement and structure of a speaker's sentences (Novita & Hudiyono, 2023). Pakpahan et al. (2024) also argues that syntax is a branch of linguistics that studies the order, structure, and relationships between linguistic units such as words, phrases, clauses, and sentences in the process of forming meaning. According to Winingsih et al. (2022), the syntactic element is one of the elements that can help a text to manipulate a situation by emphasizing a thematic order in the formation of a sentence. Eriyanto (2012:242) argues that syntactic analysis in van Dijk discourse analysis is divided into three parts. First, sentence form, which is related to the principles of causality and logical thinking, such as in active sentences, a person will be placed as a subject, and in passive sentences they will be positioned as an object. In critical discourse analysis, sentence form focuses on active sentences and passive sentences, where the analysis will highlight the more dominant active or passive sentence. Second, coherence, which means a reality or idea that is structured in such a way as to serve as a link between sentences in a discourse. In addition, coherence can also be interpreted as a relationship or interweaving between words or sentences in a text. Two sentences with different meanings can be connected so that they appear more coherent. According to (Rachman, 2023), coherence is a connection or interconnection that occurs between words, propositions, and sentences. Third, pronouns, which are tools used by journalists to engineer language, so that a person can appear in the discourse. Pronouns can also be interpreted as an element used to manipulate a language by creating an imaginative community.

Van Dijk's discourse analysis provides readers with an overview of the true meaning of discourse conveyed to the public, both in person and through social media. One widely used social media platform is YouTube. YouTube is an application or social media page that can be used for various types of videos, one of which is the presidential debate. The presidential debate is a debate event held before the general election with the aim of conveying the vision and mission of each candidate (Kurniawati et al., 2022:116). The same thing was also conveyed by Paramudhita et al. (2020) that the presidential debate is a debate event that aims to win in the form of winning the hearts of the Indonesian people. Researchers are interested in raising this research title because the 2024 Indonesian presidential debate was held five times, with three rounds of presidential debates and two rounds of vice-presidential debates. Of the three rounds of presidential debates, the second round, held on January 7, 2024, at Istora Senayan, Jakarta, was the most heated and considered a crucial moment in influencing public opinion. This is supported by the numerous media outlets that reported on it. Furthermore, this debate also gave rise to many oral discourses that were not in accordance with the context. Furthermore, this research is able to explain how discourse and its structure influence listeners' views on the credibility and capabilities of each candidate, uncover sensitive issues, and is able to analyze the structure of discourse.

Besides that, Presidential debates are a political forum that not only serves as a space for conveying visions and missions, but also as an arena for image formation and a battle for meaning through language. The second round of the 2024 presidential debate, broadcast live by the Indonesian General Elections Commission (KPU RI) on YouTube and watched by millions of viewers, reflected the high level of public attention to political narratives in an open democratic space (KPU RI, 2024). The debate featured numerous out-of-context statements and manipulative linguistic strategies, both structurally

and semantically. This underscores the importance of critically examining how candidates construct language to exert ideological influence. However, studies of presidential debates in Indonesia are generally limited to rhetorical analysis or message content, without specifically examining the semantic and syntactic aspects of discourse using Teun A. van Dijk's model, particularly in the 2024 presidential debate. Within the Indonesian Language Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Malikussaleh University, no research has been found that examines the presidential debate from this perspective. This indicates a relevant research gap that needs to be filled. Based on this background, the research problem lies in how semantic and syntactic strategies are used by presidential candidates in the 2024 presidential debate to shape their meaning and self-image. Thus, the purpose of this study is to analyze the semantic and syntactic structures in the 2024 presidential debate discourse using the Van Dijk model approach, in order to uncover the relationship between language and power in contemporary Indonesian political discourse. Based on the explanation above, the title of this research is "Semantic and Syntactic Analysis of the 2024 Presidential Debate (van Dijk's Approach).

Research on critical discourse analysis has been studied by several previous researchers. First, research on critical discourse analysis using the van Dijk model was conducted by (Wahyudi et al., 2022) with the research title "Critical Discourse Analysis of the Teun A. van Dijk Model on KIM Poems Entitled Damam Akiak Sung by Nedi Gampo". Based on the research results, the text structure in the KIM poem sung by Nedi Gampo entitled "Damam Akiak" concluded that: (1) the macro structure is related to the main themes raised in Nedi Gampo's KIM poems, (2) the superstructure is related to the introduction, content, and conclusion in the poem from the entire segment, (3) the micro structure includes semantic, syntactic, stylistic and rhetorical elements, (4) social cognition which explains that Nedi Gampo in presenting KIM performances tries to maintain and present performances that are interesting and acceptable to all groups, and (5) The social context functions to support the clarity of meaning regarding the material discussed. Second, research conducted by (Prमितasari & Khofifah, 2022) with the research title "Critical Discourse Analysis of Teun A. van Dijk's Approach to the News "PMK Threatens, Ridwan Kamil Asks Local Governments to Be Aware of Livestock Ahead of Eid al-Adha". The results of the research, namely the researcher found the results of a three-dimensional analysis of discourse analysis according to van Dijk, namely macrostructure, superstructure and microstructure. The characteristics of discourse analysis found in the news text, namely action, context, history, power and ideology.

Third, the research on critical discourse analysis of van Dijk's model has been studied by (Nur et al., 2023) with the research title "Critical Discourse Analysis of van Dijk's Model in the Mata Najwa Program Entitled "Conditional Justice for All Indonesian People". Based on the research results from the 7 segments of the program, 380 data were found. The critical discourse of van Dijk's model is divided into 3, including; (1) macro structure found as many as 7 data, (3) superstructure found as many as 21 data, and (2) micro structure which is divided into 4 parts, namely (a) semantics found as many as 61 data, (b) syntax found as many as 137 data, (c) stylistics found as many as 27 data, and (d) rhetoric found as many as 24 data.

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

The type of this research is qualitative research. Sugiono (in Khairunnisa & Ginting, 2024) argues that a qualitative approach is a type of approach that aims to gain a deep understanding of a phenomenon. According to Khairunnisa & Ginting, (2024), Qualitative research methods are methods based on post-positivism or enterprising dilsafate. Penelitian kualitatif mampu memberikan pemahaman yang mendalam mengenai objek yang dianalisis (Noho et al., 2024). According to Wekke & Ismail Suardi (2019:93) qualitative research is an approach to research that tends to use analysis and is descriptive in nature. According to Hartinah & Kindi (in (Nurul Yaqin et al., 2024), that qualitative descriptive research can be interpreted as a type of research that contains illustrative facts and is not in the form of numbers. Sudaryono (in Muffidah et al., 2021) argues that descriptive analysis aims to describe a situation, or a phenomenon as it is. In addition, Creswell (in Ardiansyah et al., 2023:3) also argues that qualitative research is an approach that has the aim of understanding and also explaining in depth about social phenomena that can be achieved through experience, interpretation of context, and the perspective of individuals who participate in the phenomenon. The data consists of all speeches in the second round of the presidential debate held by the General Elections Commission of the Republic of Indonesia (KPU RI) and broadcast on the official YouTube channel with the title "Third Debate of Presidential Candidates for the 2024 Election." This debate took place on January 7, 2024, at Istora Senayan, Jakarta. The data were selected using total sampling, as the entire debate content was analyzed in its entirety from the beginning to the end of the session. The research location was digital (online), namely on the official YouTube channel of the KPU RI. In this study, the researcher used three data collection techniques: documentation techniques by downloading videos of the second round of the presidential debate using savefrom, listening techniques, and note-taking techniques. The data analysis techniques in this study are divided into three components: data reduction, data display, and data verification, guided by the theory of Miles and Huberman (in Wekke & Ismail Suardi, 2019: 93).

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on research results from the 2024 presidential debate, researchers found 1116 pieces of data, focusing on the semantics and syntax of Teun A. van Dijk's model. In the third presidential debate, researchers found that the most data were in syntax 1003 pieces and the least data were in semantics 113 pieces.

#### 3.1 Semantics

The semantic data found in the research includes background, details, intent, presuppositions, and nominalizations. This data will be explained as follows.

##### 3.1.1 Background

The background found in the 2024 presidential debate was only one, which was found at minutes 0:10:20-0:10:29, namely as follows.

*Ya, tentunya kita semua berharap bahwa gagasan yang dimunculkan dalam debat calon presiden malam hari ini menjadi pondasi dan solusi untuk membangun negeri.*

(SeL1)

The data contains an introduction to the objectives and expectations that the debate hopes to achieve. This section can serve to provide the entire audience with an understanding of the debate's purpose.

##### 3.1.2 Detail

Twenty pieces of detailed data were found. The first piece of data was found at 0:33:12–0:33:20, which will be explained below.

*Terkait dengan politik luar negeri kita, politik luar negeri kita adalah alat untuk negosiasi terhadap dunia luar....*

(SeD1)

The sentence above refers to the statement of presidential candidate Ganjar Pranowo, explaining more specifically about his views or attitude towards Indonesian foreign policy.

Next, the SeD2 data found in minutes 0:37:29-0:37:35 is as follows.

*Kami insyaallah akan mengembalikan posisi Indonesia menjadi pelaku utama di dalam konstelasi global....*

(SeD2)

This section is detailed because it provides a clear explanation by Anies regarding Indonesia's desired position in the global constellation, as well as specifying the desired active role.

SeD3 data is contained in minutes 0:38:38-0:38:42, namely as follows.

*Presiden menjadi panglima diplomasi Indonesia bukan hanya hadir dalam forum-forum....*

(SeD3)

The data illustrates how Anies explained in detail that a President as the highest leader must play a direct role as a commander of Indonesian diplomacy who is not only present at forums, but also participates in eliminating colonialism.

The SeD4 data contained in minutes 0:43:34-0:43:40 is as follows.

*Sejak awal kita merdeka adalah bebas aktif....*

(SeD4)

The data is included in the detailed category because Prabowo explained his opinion that since the beginning of independence, Indonesia has upheld the principles of free, active and non-aligned, namely not siding with any bloc in the international arena.

The SeD5 data contained in minutes 0:59:21-0:59:30 is as follows.

*Kita mesti menguatkan BSSN dan kita penting untuk membuat security system yang baik....*

(SeD5)

The data refers to Anies' statement explaining how to deal with cybersecurity challenges.

The SeD6 data contained in minutes 1:05:46-1:05:53 is as follows.

*Selatan-selatan kita punya potensi yang hebat, kita punya sumber daya alam yang sangat bagus....*

(SeD6)

The data above shows Ganjar in detail conveying the opinion that the southern region of Indonesia has great potential thanks to its abundant natural resources and can be utilized to become a natural resource-based power, one example of

which is battery technology.

SeD7 data is found in minutes 1:12:12-1:12:17, namely as follows.

*Kita mesti mengambil inisiatif karena peran peran sampai tingkat lokal itu ada....*

(SeD7)

This data is included in the detailed category because this discourse contains an explanation of what needs to be done and the reasons why it is done, as well as who needs to be involved in the ideas or concepts conveyed.

The SeD8 data contained in minutes 1:16:04-1:16:15 is as follows.

*Pengalaman kami 10 tahun di DPR dan 10 tahun di gubernur cukuplah sudah untuk membuat analisis kondisi sosiologis yang ada....*

(SeD8)

The data shows Ganjar's narrative, which provides a detailed explanation of his experiences, from the years to the locations where he served. Furthermore, Ganjar explained that his experience was sufficient and worthy of analysis.

SeD9 data is found in minutes 1:29:11-1:29:17, namely as follows.

*Hutang-hutang itu memang bisa mematikan, maka hati-hati kalau mau hutang....*

(SeD9)

The above data is considered detailed because Ganjar clearly explains the risks of debt in this discourse, followed by a warning to those seeking to borrow. In this discourse, the warning is actually directed at infrastructure projects, which often fail because the debt taken on for the project is not used optimally.

SeD10 data was found in minutes 1:31:58-1:32:05 which will be explained as follows.

*Jadi kalau bilang ideal 30 persen dasarnya apa yang di bawah kita itu Arab Saudi, Rusia....*

(SeD10)

The data contains a detailed explanation of Prabowo's questioning of the ideal 30% figure mentioned by Anies. Furthermore, Prabowo clarified that 30% cannot be considered ideal because there are resource-rich countries below Indonesia, which in this context suggests that Indonesia could achieve more.

SeD11 data was found in minutes 1:34:20-1:34:30 which will be explained as follows.

*....kita evaluasi perjalanan selama ini bagaimana di laut china selatan tidak pernah selesai sudah dengan TOC....*

(SeD11)

The data above is classified as detailed because Ganjar in this discourse provides explanations and concrete steps that can be taken, starting with conducting an evaluation of the journey that has been implemented, especially those related to the South China Sea problem which until now has not reached its final point, even though efforts to resolve it have been carried out for more than 20 years.

SeD12 data was found in minutes 1:35:30-1:35:38, namely as follows.

*Patroli bisa kita perkuat juga di wilayah laut Cina Selatan, maka kita butuh tengker-tengker terapung....*

(SeD12)

The data falls into the detailed category because Ganjar, in this discourse, explains the efforts to strengthen the South China Sea region, as well as an explanation of what needs to be prepared for this idea.

The SeD13 data contained in minutes 1:44:20-1:44:27 is as follows.

*Kalau dikatakan negara yang harus berperan, kuncinya adalah bahwa kita ini harus punya dana yang cukup....*

(SeD13)

The above data falls into the detailed category because, in this discourse, Prabowo outlines the importance of the state's role, which in this context refers to financial readiness in facing various global challenges. Furthermore, Prabowo explained the key to achieving this goal, namely, sufficient funding.

The SeD14 data contained in minutes 2:01:36-2:01:40 will be explained as follows.

*....tidak melibatkan korporasi korporasi yang punya masalah dengan korupsi.*

(SeD14)

The data above is classified as detailed because in this discourse, Anies provides an explanation regarding how to manage funds without involving people who have problems with corruption.

The SeD15 data contained in minutes 2:04:58-2:05:05 is as follows.

*Jangan karena ambisi pribadi kita menyesatkan rakyat kita, menghasut rakyat kita....*

(SeD15)

The above data falls into the detailed category because, in this discourse, Prabowo explains the importance of maintaining national security by not involving personal matters, such as personal interests. Furthermore, Prabowo also explains that personal matters should not harm our people.

SeD16 data contained in minutes 2:05:41-2:05:47 is as follows.

*...memang menjadi presiden, panglima tertinggi harus memiliki standar etika yang amat tinggi....*

(SeD16)

The data above, Anies' statement, provides an explanation of the high ethical standards required. According to Anies, the president should be the first person to possess them. This is because the president is the commander-in-chief who must make decisions that undoubtedly have a significant impact on the nation.

SeD17 data contained in minutes 2:24:47-2:24:52 is as follows.

*Di era Pak SBY, kenaikan gaji terjadi 9 kali, selama era ini hanya benahi gaji 3 kali....*

(SeD17)

This data provides an overview of the differences between SBY's and Jokowi's leadership. In the interview, Anies also mentioned the number of disagreements between the two.

The SeD18 data contained in minutes 2:47:16-2:47:25 will be explained as follows.

*Saya bertekad manakala saya menerima mandat dari rakyat untuk tetap menjalankan politik bebas aktif....*

(SeD18)

The data above illustrates Prabowo's statement about his readiness to lead. Furthermore, Prabowo also explained his readiness to continue the foreign policy he has been pursuing thus far.

The SeD19 data contained in minutes 2:51:13-2:51:30 is as follows.

*Sebagai presiden republik Indonesia, maka prioritas pertama dan terutama dalam memastikan rasa aman....*

(SeD19)

The above data falls into the detailed category because Anies clearly outlines the President's role as supreme leader in this discourse. Furthermore, Anies also outlined priorities, such as ensuring the safety of every citizen, especially soldiers and their families.

The SeD20 data contained in minutes 2:51:44-2:51:00 is as follows.

*Ketika kita berbicara tentang menjaga keamanan, maka kita juga berbicara tentang bagaimana pelibatan kita di dalam kancah internasional....*

(SeD20)

The data above is classified as detailed because Anies in this discourse explains about maintaining security which has a close relationship in the international arena, especially regarding the President's role in international relations.

### 3.1.3 Intent

The intent found in this study amounted to 25 data. In discourse, intent consists of direct and indirect intent. Direct intent is an explanation that if the discourse delivered can benefit the speaker, it will be conveyed directly without anything being covered up, while indirect intent is a discourse expression that if it is not beneficial to the speaker, it will be conveyed indirectly or seems covered up. The SeM1 data contained in minutes 0:39:46-0:39:50 are as follows.

*Pencurian ikan, pencurian pasir itu menandakan bahwa kita kebobolan....*

(SeM1)

In the discourse, Anies directly criticized Prabowo's leadership, which he considered weak in overseeing national security. This was questioned and criticized because the funds used were quite substantial, around 700 trillion rupiah, yet the embezzlement still occurred. Anies's presentation certainly gave a positive impression of his position as a presidential candidate with extensive knowledge.

The SeM2 data contained in minutes 0:40:16-0:40:30 is as follows.

*Di saat tentara kita lebih dari separuh tidak memiliki rumah dinas, sementara menteri-nya punya menurut Pak Jokowi punya lebih dari 340 hektar tanah di republik ini....*

(SeM2)

Anies directly highlighted the significant differences between soldiers and their leaders. He deeply regretted that soldiers, who secure the country, receive so little attention, in contrast to his ministers, who own approximately 340,000 hectares of

land. This direct explanation could benefit Anies as a presidential candidate with a deep understanding of the country's problems.

The SeM3 data contained in minutes 0:56:29-0:56:32 is as follows.

*Ini adalah salah satu ancaman non tradisional yang makin hari makin nyata dirasakan di Indonesia.*

(SeM3)

Anies directly and clearly explained his arguments regarding the increasingly real threat of hacking. Therefore, he believes it's crucial to build more robust cyber defenses to prevent further hacking. This statement undoubtedly strengthens Anies' position as a presidential candidate full of ideas and concepts.

The Miac4 data contained in minutes 0:58:07-0:58:13 is as follows.

*....yang nyata tentang masalah ai cyber, teknologi tinggi dan sebagainya adalah sumber daya manusianya.*

(SeM4)

Prabowo directly expressed his opinion on Anies's views, which he considered too theoretical. Prabowo emphasized that the key to addressing cyber issues is human resource development, as without reliable human resources, technological infrastructure will not function smoothly. This statement could help rebuild Prabowo's image as a leader who also understands how to address cyber issues.

The SeM5 data contained in minutes 1:00:53-1:01:02 is as follows.

*....Justru di situ letak masalahnya, jadi ketika anggaran yang begitu besar dialokasikan justru bukan untuk mempertahankan....*

(SeM5)

Anies directly and clearly criticized Prabowo's leadership over the past five years, which has consumed vast sums of money but has so far failed to defend the country. Anies' statement further strengthened his position as a potential leader with a thorough understanding of national security issues.

The Miac6 data contained in minutes 1:07:27-1:07:30 is as follows.

*....presiden menjadi panglima diplomasi, bukan sekadar hadir di forum-forum menjadi salah satu penonton....*

(SeM6)

Anies directly expressed his opinion on the president's role in attending official forums. According to Anies, the president should be a diplomatic commander, not merely a spectator during meetings but also a leader who champions agendas that will further Indonesia's progress. Anies' statement further solidified his position as a presidential candidate who understands how to advance Indonesia.

The SeM7 data contained in minutes 1:12:32-1:12:34 is as follows.

*Pemimpin tertinggi harus berani mengambil keputusan itu....*

(SeM7)

In this discourse, Ganjar directly highlighted the Indonesian leadership's concerns regarding protracted cases due to the lack of decisiveness of the supreme leader in making firm decisions. This statement certainly suggests that Ganjar, as a presidential candidate, clearly understands how to make decisions.

The SeM8 data, contained in minutes 1:14:52-1:14:54, is as follows.

*Saya juga harus mengatakan kita harus apresiasi prestasi TNI....*

(SeM8)

Prabowo directly stated that the hard work of Indonesian soldiers should be appreciated, as they have fought tirelessly to secure Indonesia. This statement certainly gives the impression that Prabowo is a prospective leader who cares about the hard work of his people.

The SeM9 data from 1:26:41 to 1:26:50 is as follows.

*Mengenai hutang luar negeri, ternyata ke Indonesia sekarang hutang luar negeri kita sebagai rasio perbandingan....*

(SeM9)

Prabowo directly stated that Indonesia's foreign debt is still relatively low, indicating that Indonesia remains at a safe level. This statement certainly gives Prabowo an advantage as a presidential candidate who understands Indonesia's foreign debt.

The SeM10 data from 1:28:24 to 1:28:28 is as follows.

*....manusia yang lemah akan selalu ditindak, itu kita lihat saja apa yang terjadi di Gaza....*

(SeM10)

Prabowo directly stated that Indonesia must have national strength to ensure that the events in Gaza are not felt by the Indonesian people. This statement further strengthens Prabowo's image as a forward-thinking presidential candidate.

The SeM11 data from minutes 1:37:48-1:37:50 is as follows.

*....pertahanan harus kita bangun dan tadi ya sekali lagi Pak Anies ngomong-ngomong barang bekas karena Pak Anies rupanya tidak mengerti masalah pertahanan.*

(SeM11)

Prabowo directly emphasized that in defense matters, everything, including defense equipment, must be purchased. This was made directly to rebut Anies Baswedan's criticism that purchasing defense equipment was inappropriate. Prabowo's statement certainly helps restore his image as a prospective leader who understands defense issues.

The SeM12 data from 1:39:04 to 1:39:10 is as follows.

*Saya tidak memberikan catatan ASEAN, saya tahu persis pengambilan keputusan di ASEAN itu rumitnya minta ampun....*

(SeM12)

Ganjar directly stated that he never directly assessed ASEAN issues because he understood that decision-making in ASEAN was extremely complex. This statement suggests that Ganjar is a leader who understands the issues within ASEAN.

The SeM13 data, contained between 1:41:52 and 1:42:00, is as follows.

*Negara harus mengalokasikan sumber daya yang cukup di bidang kebudayaan bukan dipandang sebagai biaya, tapi di pandang sebagai investasi....*

(SeM13)

Anies directly argued that resource allocation is essential, not viewing it as a cost, but as an investment. This demonstrates that Anies is a potential leader capable of making optimal use of resources.

The SeM14 data, from 1:42:30 to 1:42:41, is as follows.

*....kita ingin membangun rumah kebudayaan Indonesia di tiap tiap regent di seluruh dunia....*

(SeM14)

Anies directly expressed his desire to build an Indonesian cultural house that could be used to promote Indonesian culture internationally. This statement supports Anies' position as a leader who understands the country's needs.

The SeM15 data from 2:06:01 to 2:06:15 is as follows.

*....ketika Bapak memimpin di kementerian pertahanan, banyak orang dalam dalam pengadaan alutsista....*

(SeM15)

Anies directly criticized Prabowo's leadership, which he claimed was rife with injustices, including the presence of insiders. Furthermore, Prabowo continued his presidential candidacy, despite being paired with a vice-presidential candidate who violated ethics. This statement gave the impression that Anies was a leader with extensive knowledge of matters beyond the reach of the general public.

The SeM16 data, found between 2:06:55 and 2:07:10, is as follows.

*Semua data yang saudara ungkapkan itu keliru semua, jadi saya bersedia kita duduk, kita buka-bukaan....*

(SeM16)

Although he stated his readiness to disclose the data in his statement, Prabowo's apparent reluctance to provide a public explanation suggests an indirect intention, as the facts might reinforce and justify Anies' criticism and damage Prabowo's image as a good candidate for leadership.

The SeM17 data, contained between 2:11:24 and 2:12:00, is as follows.

*....bukan soal bekas dan tidak bekas, tapi usia pakai ya kemudian jadi pesawat, umpamanya pesawat Miras 2005 yang ada di Qatar yang rencananya kita ingin akuisisi itu usia pakainya masih 15 tahun....*

(SeM17)

Prabowo directly emphasized that purchasing used defense equipment was not wrong, considering its relatively young lifespan. Furthermore, he argued that purchasing new defense equipment would be ineffective, as it would only be usable for a few years. This statement could restore Prabowo's image as a leader who makes sound decisions regarding national security.

The SeM18 data, contained between 2:12:32 and 2:13:00, is as follows.

*Ya awalnya, saya percaya sekali bahwa Bapak akan memahami ini, tapi hari ini saya menjadi meragukan....*

(SeM18)

Ganjar directly expressed his doubts about Prabowo's defense planning for securing Indonesia. According to him, the problem isn't just about whether the defense equipment is used or new, but rather the lack of thorough defense planning. This statement further strengthens Ganjar's position that he understands what needs to be done.

The SeM19 data from 2:28:07 to 2:28:20 is as follows.

....bukan memutuskan untuk belanja alutsista berdasarkan selera dan berdasarkan preferensi masa lalu, tapi justru harus mencerminkan kebutuhan masa depan.

(SeM19)

Anies directly criticized Prabowo's defense system, which lacked defense equipment spending to meet the threat. This statement further strengthened Anies' position as a leader capable of calculating needs.

The SeM20 data from 2:30:32 to 2:31:00 is as follows.

....saya ingatkan Bapak cinta atau tidak dengan negara ini? masa kita mau buka semua kekurangan....

(SeM20)

This discourse demonstrates that Prabowo's statement is considered indirect, as he implicitly refuses to disclose data and disguises the discussion with the excuse of patriotism. This statement could disguise Anies' accusations regarding the purchase of defense equipment.

The SeM21 data, contained between 2:31:44 and 2:32:00, is as follows.

Tidak ada yang perlu dirahasiakan, Bapak presiden menyampaikan Bapak punya lahan lebih dari 340000 hektar...

(SeM21)

Anies directly denied Prabowo's statement, which claimed that what he had said could damage the country's image. Furthermore, Anies directly stated the figure for Prabowo's land holdings. This statement further confirms the accuracy of the data Anies disclosed.

The SeM22 data, contained between 2:33:36 and 2:33:50, is as follows.

Global peace index kita, menurut sumber institut for economic and peace kita turun Pak....

(SeM22)

Ganjar directly and clearly cited Global Peace Index data and other indices that show a decline in Indonesia's military strength, and emphasized the importance of data-driven discussions, not mere rebuttals.

The SeM23 data from 2:34:45 to 2:35:00 is as follows.

....kita diganggu oleh covid 2 tahun di mana terjadi refocusing, jadi banyak yang kita ajukan tidak disetujui oleh menteri keuangan....

(SeM23)

In this discourse, Prabowo directly refuted Ganjar's criticism, arguing that the decline was not entirely his fault. According to Prabowo, the decline was due to the numerous proposals rejected by the Minister of Finance during the COVID-19 pandemic. This statement could restore his image against accusations from other presidential candidates.

The SeM24 data from minutes 2:36:54-2:37:05 is as follows.

Bapak tidak mampu membantah dan Bapak menjelaskan pesawat bekas....

(SeM24)

Ganjar directly expressed his opinion on Prabowo's inability to answer relevant questions and instead brought up topics that shouldn't have been discussed, such as used aircraft. This statement further bolstered Ganjar's positive image as a presidential candidate capable of understanding the situation.

The SeM25 data from 2:38:07 to 2:38:30 is as follows.

Anda minta saya kasih penjelasan yang begitu rumit, tapi waktu saya terbatas....

(SeM25)

Prabowo's statement is classified as indirect because Prabowo was unable to answer the criticism firmly and instead disguised it due to time constraints.

### 3.1.4 Presumptions

The presumptions found amounted to 37 data. The SeP1 data contained in minutes 0:33:24-0:33:32 are as follows.

Kepentingan nasional harus nomor satu! kenapa itu menjadi penting? karena kita mesti betul-betul bisa melakukan redefinisi terhadap politik luar negeri....

(SeP1)

The sentence above is considered a presumption because Ganjar makes a statement that supports his opinion by illustrating that national interests must be prioritized.

The SeP2 data from 0:34:47 to 0:35:00 is as follows.

Kepentingan UMKM yang mesti kita bawa ke dunia internasional, seperti praktik yang pernah kami lakukan di Jawa Tengah dan itu membikin ras masyarakat akan merasakan politik luar negeri jauh lebih baik.

(SeP2)

The sentence above is considered a presumption because Ganjar's statement implies the need to prioritize MSMEs in foreign policy. This statement assumes that MSME participation in the international community can also benefit the public from foreign policy.

The SeP3 data, found between 0:35:13 and 0:35:20, is as follows.

*Kita perlu melakukan penataan gelar pasukan karena IKN menjadi pusat gravitasi baru dan ini bagian dari antisipasi....*

(SeP3)

The sentence above is considered a presumption because it assumes that the reorganization of troop deployments will be a proactive measure in addressing geopolitical dynamics.

The SeP4 data from 0:39:14 to 0:39:19 is as follows.

*Lebih dari 160000 orang meninggal bukan karena serangan militer, tapi karena serangan virus.*

(SeP4)

The above sentence is considered a presumption because it assumes that the deaths of approximately 160,000 people were caused by a virus, not a military attack.

The SeP5 data from 0:56:38 to 0:56:45 is as follows.

*....computer menghadapi tantangan hacking karena itulah menurut kami perlu sekali kita membangun satu struktur pertahanan cyber yang serius.*

(SeP5)

The sentence above falls under the assumption that the increasingly prevalent digital threats in personal life require a wise and professional response.

The SeP6 data, contained in minutes 1:04:27-1:04:44, is as follows.

*Begitu banyak negara di Afrika sekarang melihat ke kita, datang ke kita, minta belajar dari kita karena kita dianggap negara selatan yang cukup berhasil.*

(SeP6)

The sentence above is considered a presumption because it assumes that Indonesia's current success has become a model for other countries, such as Africa.

The SeP7 data from minutes 1:05:09-1:05:20 is as follows.

*Keberhasilan kita mengelola kekayaan kita, menghilangkan kemiskinan di negara kita....*

(SeP7)

The sentence above is considered a presumption because it assumes that Indonesia's success in managing its wealth can eradicate poverty.

The SeP8 data, found between 1:06:18 and 1:06:24, is as follows.

*Kalau kemudian ini kita konsentrasikan penuh betapa kekuatan ekonomi akan besar.*

(SeP8)

The sentence above is considered a presumption because Ganjar's statement in the discourse implies that if Indonesia had more focused and focused attention, it would certainly strengthen the country's economy.

The SeP9 data, found between 1:13:17 and 1:13:30, is as follows.

*Menurut hat kami harus dirumuskan apa tantangan dan ancaman keamanan Indonesia di tahun-tahun ke depan, dengan itu dirumuskan, maka kita tahu apa ancamannya.*

(SeP9)

The sentence above is considered a presupposition because it assumes that by formulating the threats and challenges we face, we can determine the threats we will face in the future.

The SeP10 data from minutes 1:14:06-1:14:15 is as follows.

*Penataan organisasi badan badan ini bukan semata-mata karena selera pemimpin, tapi karena merespons atas ancaman itu.*

(SeP10)

The sentence above is considered a presumption because it assumes that organizational change should be based on existing threats, not the leader's personal preferences.

The SeP11 data, found between 1:15:58 and 1:16:03, is as follows.

*Konflik antar kelembagaan itu bukan tiba-tiba turun dari langit karena kami sudah baca datanya.*

(SeP11)

The sentence above is considered a presumption because it assumes that the conflict is based on accurate data, not just an unfounded statement.

The SeP12 data, found between 1:16:24 and 1:16:30, is as follows.

*Maka kalau lah kemudian seluruh data itu sudah ada di kepala kita, sudah tertuliskan dengan baik, maka yang diambil adalah keputusan....*

(SeP12)

The sentence above is considered a presumption because it assumes that a decision can only be made after clear information has been gathered.

The SeP13 data, contained between 1:27:30 and 1:27:38, is as follows.

*Saya kok tidak terlalu khawatir negara lain mau intervensi kita soal hutang, kita sangat sangat dihormati.*

(SeP13)

The above statement is considered a presumption because it assumes that Indonesia's position is strong enough to prevent interference from other countries, given that Indonesia is a respected nation.

The SeP14 data, contained in minutes 1:28:34-1:28:36, is as follows.

*Yang lemah akan selalu ditindas, kita lihat saja apa yang terjadi di Gaza.*

(SeP14)

The sentence above is considered a presumption because it assumes that those in power will inevitably oppress those in power, as was the case in Gaza.

The SeP15 data, found between 1:31:14 and 1:31:20, is as follows.

*Hutang dipakai untuk membeli alutsista bekas oleh kementerian pertahanan itu bukan sesuatu yang tepat.*

(SeP15)

The sentence above is considered a presumption because it assumes that using funds from debt to purchase used defense equipment is ineffective, considering that debt would be better used for more urgent matters.

The SeP16 data, contained in minutes 1:32:24-1:32:26, is as follows.

*Yang penting hutang itu produktif itu saya setuju.*

(SeP16)

This statement constitutes a presumption because it assumes Prabowo agrees with using the debt for profitable purposes.

The SeP17 data, contained in minutes 1:34:51-1:34:53, is as follows.

*Kita inisiatif agar kita bisa mencegah sesuatu yang tidak kita inginkan.*

(SeP17)

The sentence above is considered a presumption because it assumes that proactive measures can prevent future risks and threats.

The SeP18 data from minutes 1:39:07-1:39:10 is as follows.

*Saya tahu persis pengambilan keputusan di asean itu rumitnya minta ampun.*

(SeP18)

The above statement is considered a presumption because Ganjar, in his discourse, implies that the decision-making process in ASEAN is not easy.

The SeP19 data, contained in minutes 1:41:52-1:42:59, is as follows.

*Negara harus mengalokasikan sumber daya yang cukup di bidang kebudayaan bukan dipandang sebagai biaya, tapi di pandang sebagai investasi.*

(SeP19)

The above statement is considered a presumption because it assumes that Indonesian culture holds strategic value and that allocating funds is not wasteful, but rather a form of long-term investment for national development.

The SeP20 data, contained between 1:44:08 and 11:44:10, is as follows.

*Saya kira yang disampaikan Pak Anies masuk akal ya.*

(SeP20)

The sentence above is considered a presumption, implying that Anies's ideas are highly relevant and have a strong basis.

The SeP21 data, found between 1:44:29 and 1:4:30, is as follows.

*Kita ini harus punya dana yang cukup.*

(SeP21)

The sentence above is considered a presumption because it assumes that sufficient funding can effectively support various programs or policies.

The SeP22 data from minutes 1:44:43 to 1:44:45 is as follows.

*Kita harus punya neraca perdagangan yang positif.*

(SeP22)

The sentence above is considered a presumption because it assumes that a favorable trade balance will improve the country's economic stability and positively impact long-term development.

The SeP23 data from minutes 2:00:55-2:00:59 is as follows.

*Pemanfaatan atau sumber daya lokal itu penting.*

(Miad23)

The sentence above is considered a presumption because it assumes that local resources possess significant potential and should be utilized effectively to support the economy and sustainable development.

The SeP24 data from minutes 2:01:37-2:01:47 is as follows.

*Kita berbicara tentang memastikan bahwa belanja alutsista itu bersih, tidak melibatkan korporasi korporasi yang punya masalah dengan korupsi.*

(SeP24)

The sentence above is considered a presumption because it assumes that a transparent system in defense equipment purchasing will prevent corruption and ensure that funds are used for positive purposes.

The SeP25 data from 2:05:41 to 2:05:44 is as follows.

*Ketika dikatakan bahwa standar etika yang dipegang adalah tinggi.*

(SeP25)

The sentence above is considered a presumption because in this discourse, Anies believes that a president must possess high ethical standards that serve as the basis for every decision he makes.

The SeP26 data, contained between 2:06:56 and 2:07:00, is as follows.

*Semua data yang saudara ungkapkan itu keliru semua.*

(SeP26)

The sentence above is considered a presumption because it assumes that Prabowo's data is more accurate than that presented by Anies, which in the discourse contains Prabowo's disagreement with Anies.

The SeP27 data, contained between 2:13:06 and 2:13:10, is as follows.

*Saya kira perencanaannya terlalu gegabah.*

(SeP27)

The sentence above is considered a presumption because it suggests that Prabowo's planning was too hasty and therefore suboptimal, necessitating deeper consideration of all decisions.

The SeP28 data, contained between 2:27:20 and 2:27:23, is as follows.

*Bapak mengatakan Bapak setuju dengan kenaikan anggaran satu sampai 2 persen....*

(SeP28)

The above sentence is considered a presumption because, according to Prabowo, there is a difference in the opinions expressed by Anies and Muhaimin. Initially, Muhaimin, Anies' running mate, disagreed with the 2 percent budget increase, but then Anies, Muhaimin's running mate, agreed. Prabowo considers Anies and Muhaimin's opinions to be diametrically opposed.

The SeP29 data, found between 2:28:07 and 2:28:15, is as follows.

*Jadi, kita butuh pertahanan yang sesuai dengan ancaman nyata yang ada di depan kita.*

(SeP29)

The sentence above is considered a presupposition because it assumes that forming a defense must be based on what is currently happening, meaning it must be in accordance with the actual conditions.

The Miad30 data from minutes 2:29:42-2:29:44 is as follows.

*Bapak tidak menunjukkan berarti memang faktanya benar.*

(SeP30)

The sentence above is considered a presumption because it assumes that Prabowo's inability to refute with accurate evidence indicates that the accusations or information conveyed by Anies are factual.

The SeP31 data, contained between 2:30:28 and 2:30:31, is as follows.

*Saya tidak bicara tertutup, saya bicara di Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat.*

(SeP31)

The above sentence is considered a presumption because it assumes that Prabowo's statement regarding the data requested by Anies Baswedan has been disclosed directly to the House of Representatives (DPR), which carries greater credibility and legitimacy than public disclosure, as in the debate. According to Prabowo, this action demonstrates that his discussions were not clandestine, as Anies has alleged.

The SeP32 data, contained between 2:32:09 and 2:32:14, is as follows.

*Pak, Bapak ini sudah menhan selama lima empat tahun hampir lima tahun bukan calon menhan.*

(SeP32)

This sentence is considered presumptive because it assumes that serving as Minister of Defense for five years is not a short time, so Prabowo should demonstrate his achievements instead of speaking as if he were a potential leader.

The SeP33 data, found between 2:32:21 and 2:32:25, is as follows.

*Saya menyampaikan bila saya ditugasi maka kenaikan gaji dilakukan tiap tahun.*

(SeP33)

This sentence is a presumptive statement. It's assumed that if Anies is elected president, a salary increase would be a reasonable consideration.

The SeP34 data, found between 2:32:39 and 2:32:43, is as follows.

*Kita tidak memberikan tempat tinggal bagi mereka berdinastu itu tidak benar itu harus dikoreksi.*

(SeP34)

The above sentence is considered a presumption because it assumes that providing housing to TNI soldiers is an obligation for a leader, considering their extensive service in defending the nation.

The SeP35 data, found between 2:36:54 and 2:36:58, is as follows.

*Bapak tidak mampu membantah dan Bapak menjelaskan pesawat bekas.*

(SeP35)

The sentence above is considered a presumption because it assumes that Prabowo should have delivered a statement refuting Ganjar's accusations, thus strengthening his position, rather than diverting the discussion by explaining the Bekah plane issue, which wasn't even included in Anies' question.

The SeP36 data, found at 2:38:12-2:38:17, is as follows.

*Anda minta saya kasih penjelasan yang begitu rumit.*

(SeP36)

The sentence above is considered a presumption because Prabowo believes the requested explanation is inconsistent with the time allotted for the debate. It's believed that the limited time is ineffective with such a complex explanation.

The SeP37 data, found between 2:49:38 and 2:49:46, is as follows.

*Kami tidak bisa mendapatkan data dari kemenhan secara terbuka, maka minimum essential force kita memang kemungkinan akan berat untuk bisa terpenuhi.*

(SeP37)

The sentence above is classified as a presumption because in the discourse, Ganjar assumes that the lack of access from the Ministry of Defense could result in the failure of the Minimum Essential Force (MEF) planning.

### 3.1.5 Nominalization

This study found 30 nominalization data. The nominalization data will be explained as follows.

*....untuk menjadi bahan pertimbangan....*

(SeN1)

The sentence in the SeN1 data found at minutes 0:23:09-0:23:12 is classified as nominalization because the data is formed from the verb "timbang".

*....para panelis yang telah membantu KPU untuk menyusun pertanyaan.*

(SeN2)

The sentence in the SeN2 data found at minutes 0:23:30-0:23:34 is classified as nominalization because it is formed from an "tanya" verb..

*Semoga kita senantiasa diberikan kesehatan diberikan kekuatan diberikan kesabaran dalam menyelenggarakan pemilu.*

(SeN3)

The sentence in the SeN3 data found at minutes 0:24:03-0:24:13 is classified as nominalization because it is formed from

the adjectives “sehat”, “kuat”, and “sabar”.

....*keyakinan kita masing-masing.*

(SeN4)

The sentence in the SeN4 data found at minutes 0:24:23-0:24:24 is classified as nominalization because it is formed from an adjective “yakin”.

*Sekiranya ada kekurangan KPU....*

(SeN5)

The sentence in the SeN5 data found at minutes 0:24:42-0:24:45 is classified as nominalization because it is formed from an adjective “kurang”.

....*penyerahan secara simbolis....*

(SeN6)

The sentence in the SeN6 data found at minutes 0:27:49-0:28:02 is classified as nominalization because it is formed from the verb “serah”.

....*petugas yang dapat menjaga ketertiban....*

(SeN7)

The sentence in the SeN7 data found at minutes 0:30:29-0:30:35 is classified as nominalization because it is formed from the adjective “tertib”.

*Kita perlu untuk memilih, memilah, dan memprioritaskan yang menjadi kekuatan.*

(SeN8)

The sentence in the SeN8 data found at minutes 0:33:41-0:33:42 is classified as nominalization because it is formed from an adjective “kuat”.

*Keinginan dari bangsa....*

(SeN9)

The sentence in the SeN9 data found at minutes 0:33:48-0:33:49 is classified as nominalization because it is formed from an adjective “ingin”.

....*setia pada kesepakatan....*

(SeN10)

The sentence in the SeN10 data found at minutes 0:34:16-0:34:17 is classified as nominalization because it is formed from an adjective “sepakat”.

....*komitmen kita pada kemerdekaan....*

(SeN11)

The sentence in the SeN11 data found at minutes 0:34:32-0:34:33 is classified as nominalization because it is formed from an adjective “merdeka”.

....*kita lapiasi dengan pertahanan....*

(SeN12)

The sentence in the SeN12 data found at minutes 0:35:08-0:35:10 is classified as nominalization because it is formed from a verb “tahan”.

....*kepercayaan dari Ibu dan Bapak....*

(SeN13)

The sentence in the SeN13 data found at minutes 0:37:27-0:37:28 is classified as nominalization because it is formed from an adjective “percaya”.

....*menghapuskan penjajahan....*

(SeN14)

The sentence in the SeN14 data found at minutes 0:38:53-0:38:54 is classified as nominalization because it is formed from a verb “jajah”.

*Kecepatan internetnya....*

(SeN15)

The sentence in the SeN15 data found at minutes 0:59:34-0:59:35 is classified as nominalization because it is formed from an adjective “cepat”.

....*pembenahan yang tumpang-tindih....*

(SeN16)

The sentence in the SeN16 data found at minutes 1:11:58-1:12:00 is classified as nominalization because it is formed from a verb “benah”.

*....menjadi perdebatan....*

(SeN17)

The sentence in the SeN17 data found at minutes 1:12:38 1:12:40 is classified as nominalization because it is formed from a verb “debat”.

*....pengelolaan yang baik....*

(SeN18)

The sentence in the SeN18 data found at minutes 1:27:12-1:27:13 is classified as nominalization because it is formed from a verb “kelola”.

*Saya tahu persis pengambilan keputusan di asean itu rumitnya. Minta ampun.*

(SeN19)

The sentence in the SeN19 data found at minutes 1:39:07-1:39:12 is classified as nominalization because it is formed from a verb “ambil” dan “putus”.

*....kemudahan di dalam permodalan....*

(SeN20)

The sentence in the SeN20 data found at minutes 1:43:35-1:43:37 is classified as nominalization because it is formed from an adjective “mudah”.

*....memberikan penjelasan dari....*

(SeN21)

The sentence in the SeN21 data found at minutes 1:55:55-1:55:57 is classified as nominalization because it is formed from an adjective “jelas”.

*Karena itulah pertumbuhan ekonomi menjadi penting.*

(SeN22)

The sentence in the SeN22 data found at minutes 1:57:52-1:57:54 is classified as nominalization because it is formed from a verb “tumbuh”.

*....meningkatkan kesejahteraan, menumbuhkan perekonomian.*

(SeN23)

The sentence in the SeN23 data found at minutes 1:58:10-1:58:13 is classified as nominalization because it is formed from an adjective “sejahtera”.

*Bila kita melakukan pembelanjaan....*

(SeN24)

The sentence in the SeN24 data found at minutes 1:58:52-1:58:55 is classified as nominalization because it is formed from the verb “belanja”.

*Pembahasan mengenai investasi....*

(SeN25)

The sentence in the SeN25 data found at minutes 2:01:10-2:01:12 is classified as nominalization because it is formed from the verb “bahasa”.

*Kebersihan jiwa, kejujuran, kesetiaan kepada rakyat....*

(SeN26)

The sentence in the SeN26 data found at 2:04:48-2:05:00 minutes is classified as nominalization because it is formed from an adjective “bersih”, “jujur”, dan “setia”.

*Pelatihan lagi Pak....*

(SeN27)

The sentence in the SeN27 data found at minutes 2:10:21-2:10:23 is classified as nominalization because it is formed from a verb “latih”.

*Kami mohon ketenangan Anda....*

(SeN28)

The sentence in the SeN28 data found at minutes 2:20:38-2:20:40 is classified as nominalization because it is formed from an adjective “tenang”.

*....memberikan penilaian atas kinerja penegakan....*

(SeN29)

The sentence in the SeN29 data found at minutes 2:21:53-2:21:55 is classified as nominalization because it is formed from an adjective “tegak”.

...merespons perubahan perubahan global....

(SeN30)

The sentence in the SeN30 data found at minutes 2:50:06-2:50:08 is classified as nominalization because it is formed from a verb “ubah”.

## 3.2 Sintax

The syntactic elements found in this study include sentences, coherence, and pronouns. The data will be explained as follows.

### 3.2.1 Sentences

The sentence forms found are dominated by active sentences with a total of 109 sentences. The sentences found in the Miba1 data are active sentences. An active sentence is a sentence in which the subject performs an action on an object. The form of an active sentence, namely its basic structure consists of a subject, predicate, and object. Active sentences usually have the prefixes me- and ber-. In the debate, the dominant use of active sentences was because the moderator and the presidential candidates wanted to convey messages firmly and clearly. In addition, it was to demonstrate the readiness and decisiveness of the presidential candidates in taking action. The following is a recapitulation.

**Table 1.** Prefix Me- dan Ber- Recapitulation

No	Prefix	Description	Amount
1	Me-	Mengucapkan, menghadirkan, menentukan, membangun, menyaksikan, mengundang, menempati, melanjutkan, memanjatkan, memimpin, memoderasi, mendudukkan, menyelenggarakan, menjaga, mendengarkan, menggunakan, membaca, mencatat, menyampaikan, memperkuat, mendorong, meyakinkan, membawa, mendapatkan, menceritakan, mengembalikan, menginginkan, menghapuskan, menghadapi, menyerbu, menderita, menandakan, mengembalikan, menguntungkan, mengandalkan, menjaga, rmengamankan, menjalankan, mengajarkan, melihat mengklarifikasi, membangun, melibatkan, membentuk, menyiapkan, memberangkatkan, menginspirasi, menyusun, memperkuat, menuntaskan, menggambarkan, menjangkau, membiarkan, membereskan, membicarakan, memikirkan, mengatakan, memutuskan, menghindari, mencapai, mencegah, menyesatkan, mempromosikan mengalokasikan, menawarkan, memungkinkan, memperbesar, meningkatkan, menggunakan, membayangkan, mengawal, mengirimkan, memastikan, mengolok-olok, menolak, mengerjakan, mengusahakan, mengusung, membutuhkan, mengalami, mendapatkan, menggerakkan, mempertahankan, memberikan, memasuki, memantik, menghadapi, membantah, meragukan, menyetujui, menerima, mengajak, memperbaiki, pembajakan, memperjuangkan, menginginkan, menjunjung, merampungkan, mengingatkan.	97
2	Ber-	Berperan, berharap, beretorika, bertanya, bermunajat, berkenan, berhadapan, bertekad, berkeyakinan, berbicara, beralih, bersyukur.	12

### 3.2.2 Coherence

The coherence data found in this study totaled 35 sentences. Coherence is the connection, or what is commonly called the thread, that occurs between words or sentences in a text. The following is an explanation.

*Menjadi kebanggaan bagi kami berperan serta dalam pemilu 2024 khususnya salam agenda debat antar kandidat pemimpin negeri karena esensi debat adalah menghadirkan ide....*

(SiKo1)

The sentence in the SiKo1 data found at minutes 0:09:25-0:09:55 has coherence with the word "karena" which explains that the election debate is an important event to hold because it can be a means of conveying ideas.

*...Tuhan yang maha kuasa yang senantiasa melimpahkan rahmat dan nikmat kepada kita sekalian terutama nikmat sehat walafiat, sehingga pada hari ini....*

(SiKo2)

The sentence in the SiKo2 data found at minutes 0:22:00-0:22:18 is classified as a sentence that contains coherence because it contains the word "sehingga" which connects the feeling of gratitude with the ongoing debate event.

*...yang akan berdebat adalah masing-masing calon presiden. Oleh karena itu, kita semua nanti sama-sama menyaksikan....*

(SiKo3)

The sentence in the SiKo3 data found at minutes 0:23:00-0:23:13 is classified as a sentence that contains coherence because in the sentence the word "oleh karena itu" is found which connects the participants who will debate with the reasons why the event needs to be watched.

*Terima kasih kepada para panelis yang telah membantu KPU untuk menyusun pertanyaan yang akan dijadikan bahan untuk debat....*

(SiKo4)

The sentence in the SiKo4 data found at 0:23:27-0:23:27 connects the expression of gratitude with the reason for the expression, namely the researcher's participation in formulating the questions. This coherence is marked by the word "yang."

*....terima kasih kepada televisi penyelenggaraan yang akan menyiarkan debat....*

(SiKo5)

The sentence in the SiKo5 data found at minutes 0:23:40-0:23:46 connects the expression of gratitude with the reason for the expression, namely for the participation of the television team who were willing to host the debate event. This coherence is marked by the word "yang."

*Jika pada debat kedua dimulai dari pasangan calon nomor urut 2, maka di debat ketiga kali ini kesempatan pertama akan diberikan kepada calon presiden nomor urut 3.*

(SiKo6)

The sentence in the SiKo6 data was found at 0:32:05-0:32:15. In this sentence, the coherence "so," is found, which creates a connection between the change in appearance order and the explanation of which candidate will have the opportunity to appear first.

*....kekinian ini penting karena apa? karena kita perlu untuk memilih....*

(SiKo7)

The sentence in the SiKo7 data found at minutes 0:33:40-0:33:46 contains the coherence "karena" which connects the reasons for redefining foreign policy and clarifies the urgency of choosing.

*....bukan sekadar statement dalam upacara, tapi presiden dan seluruh jajaran diplomasi bekerja keras....*

(SiKo8)

The sentence in the SiKo8 data found at minutes 0:38:54-0:38:59 connects two related sentences marked by the coherence "tapi/tetapi" which clarifies the relationship between the roles in an important forum and the people who should play a role in the forum.

*....dijaga secara serius untuk rumah tangga untuk nasional, sehingga kewibawaan kita adalah kewibawaan berdasarkan kekuatan.*

(SiKo9)

The sentence in the SiKo9 data found at minutes 0:41:00-0:41:02 clarifies the relationship between Indonesia's desire for a global role and strong national authority, marked by the word "sehingga".

*Mungkin ada yang asal bicara tanpa data, ya kan mungkin didorong oleh ambisi yang menggebu-gebu, sehingga tidak objektif.*

(SiKo10)

The sentence in the SiKo10 data found at minutes 0:44:10-0:44:15 contains the coherence "sehingga" which connects excessive ambition with lack of objectivity.

*....ada yang kedua tidak dilaksanakan, jadi selama 5 tahun ini apa yang dikerjakan....*

(SiKo11)

The sentence in the SiKo11 data found at 1:00:50-1:00:59 contains the coherence "jadi" which clarifies the relationship between the failure to implement programs that should have been completed and the amount of time that has been spent.

*....calon presiden untuk mendengarkan dengan seksama karena pertanyaan tidak akan kami ulang.*

(SiKo12)

The sentence in the SiKo12 data found at minutes 1:03:02-1:03:06 contains the coherence "karena" which connects the relationship between the importance of focus from the presidential candidate and the loss of opportunity if the presidential candidate does not focus.

*....datang ke kita minta belajar dari kita karena kita dianggap negara selatan yang cukup berhasil.*

(SiKo13)

The sentence in the SiKo13 data found at 1:04:35-1:04:44 contains the coherence "karena" which connects the request from African countries to learn from Indonesia with Indonesia's success as a successful southern country.

*....kita bicara keamanan dan dan tumpang-tindih, maka keamanan wilayahnya ada di kepolisian.*

(SiKo14)

The sentence in the SiKo14 data found at minutes 1:11:28-1:11:31 contains the coherence "jadi" which connects the problem of overlapping security with the assertion that the police are responsible for regional security.

*Pemimpin tertinggi harus berani mengambil keputusan itu sehingga tumpang-tindih....*

(SiKo15)

The sentence in the SiKo15 data found at 1:12:33-1:12:39 emphasizes that the highest leader must have the courage to make decisions to resolve overlapping authority. Coherence is established by the words "sehingga" which link the leader's actions to decisive problem resolution at the highest level.

*Dengan itu dirumuskan, maka kita tahu apa ancamannya.*

(SiKo16)

The sentence in the SiKo16 data found at minutes 1:13:28-1:13:30 contains the coherence "maka" which connects the formulation process with the benefits of the results of the formulation.

*Libatkan semua unsur yang terbiasa di dalam menyusun ancaman tantangan organisasi sehingga kemudian penataan....*

(SiKo17)

The sentence in the SiKo17 data found at minutes 1:14:06-1:14:13 connects the involvement of all elements in responding to threats with appropriate organizational arrangements, showing the relationship between process and results through the word "sehingga".

*....kelembagaan ditanyakan kepada saya, maka saya sudah pelajari....*

(SiKo18)

The sentence in the SiKo18 data found at minutes 1:15:52-1:15:54 connects the question about institutional overlap with answers based on data, conditions, and sociology, with "jadi" indicating the relationship between the question and the response.

*....instrumen pembayaran yang sah, namun ada risiko....*

(SiKo19)

The sentence in the SiKo19 data found at 1:26:23-1:26:25 states that foreign debt is legitimate as a payment instrument, but it can pose a risk of intervention in state sovereignty. Coherence is established by the word "namun" which links the debt's legitimacy to its risks.

*Kita harus punya kekuatan pertahanan yang kuat supaya tidak bisa di intervensi.*

(SiKo20)

The sentence in the SiKo20 data found at 1:27:57-1:27:59 emphasizes the importance of having a strong defense force to prevent intervention. Coherence is established by the word "supaya" which connects the need for defense with the goal of preventing intervention.

*....bisa mematikan, maka hati hati...*

(SiKo21)

The sentence in the SiKo21 data found at 1:29:14-1:29:15 warns that debt can be dangerous if not careful. Coherence is established by the word "maka," which links the potential dangers of debt with the need for caution when borrowing.

*....angka 30 persen dari gdp-nya sehingga kita aman di situ.*

(SiKo22)

The sentence in the SiKo22 data found at 1:30:37-1:30:39 states that to achieve economic security, we must reach 30 percent of GDP. Coherence is established by the word "sehingga" which links the economic target to the goal of ensuring security.

*....Pak Anies ngomong ngomong barang bekas karena Pak Anies rupanya tidak mengerti....*

(SiKo23)

The sentence in the SiKo23 data found at minutes 1:38:08-1:38:12 connects the importance of building defense with criticism of Anies, using "karena" to indicate the reason for the criticism, namely a lack of understanding of defense issues.

*Tidak pantas seorang profesor ngomong begitu ya, karena dalam pertahanan hampir 50 persen alat-alat di mana pun adalah bekas tapi usianya masih muda.*

(SiKo24)

The sentence in the SiKo24 data found at 1:38:35-1:38:45 criticizes Anies' statement by explaining that used defense equipment, despite its age, can still be used. Coherence is established by "because," which connects the explanation to the inaccuracy of the criticized statement.

*....rumitnya minta ampun karena harus dengan konsensus.*

(SiKo25)

The sentence in the SiKo25 data found at 1:39:12-1:39:15 explains that decision-making in ASEAN is highly complex because it requires consensus. Coherence is established by the word "karena" which links the complexity of decision-making with the need for consensus.

*...keputusannya tidak bulat, sehingga kalau kita berbicara...*

(SiKo26)

The sentence in the SiKo26 data found at 1:39:12-1:39:15 connects ASEAN revitalization to the goal of facilitating decision-making, particularly on the South China Sea issue. Coherence is established by the word "so that," which indicates the goal of revitalization to address the issue.

*Globalisasi membuka peluang masuknya budaya asing ke Indonesia, tetapi juga memungkinkan budaya Indonesia untuk mendunia.*

(SiKo27)

The sentence in the SiKo27 data, found at 1:41:30-1:41:35, links globalization to two impacts: the influx of foreign cultures and the opportunity for Indonesian culture to go global. Coherence is established by the word "tetapi" which indicates two sides of globalization.

*...pandang sebagai investasi. Dengan begitu, maka karya karya kita...*

(SiKo28)

The sentence in the SiKo28 data found at 1:42:12-1:42:15 emphasizes that cultural resources should be considered an investment, so that artistic and culinary works can develop and become global. Coherence is established by the word "dengan begitu," which connects the investment to the outcome.

*...kebudayaan, sehingga mereka pun menyadari...*

(SiKo29)

The sentence in the SiKo29 data found at 1:46:59-1:47:04 emphasizes the importance of the president's presence in cultural activities abroad to showcase Indonesia's rich culture. Coherence is established by "sehingga" which links the president's presence to increased awareness of Indonesian culture in other countries.

*...memperbesar APBN kita, karena itulah pertumbuhan ekonomi...*

(SiKo30)

The sentence in the SiKo30 data found at 1:57:49-1:57:52 emphasizes the importance of increasing GDP and the state budget to achieve equitable and quality economic growth. Coherence is established by the word "karena" that connects the two.

*Tanpa kita memiliki anggaran yang cukup, maka alokasi di sini menjadi berat.*

(SiKo31)

The sentence in the SiKo31 data found at 1:58:49-1:58:52 connects the budget shortfall to difficulties in allocating funds. Coherence is established by the word "maka," which indicates the consequences of insufficient funding.

*Saya sudah buat rencana, tetapi yang menentukan termasuk menteri keuangan.*

(SiKo32)

The sentence in the SiKo32 data found at 2:34:34-2:34:37 minutes connects that Prabowo has made a plan, but the ultimate decision still rests with the finance minister. Coherence is found in the word "tetapi".

*...saya meragukan itu karena data ini.*

(SiKo33)

The sentence in the SiKo33 data found at 2:37:24-2:37:25 connects doubts about defense management to existing data. Coherence is established by the word "karena" which indicates the reason for the doubts.

*...kesejahteraannya aman sehingga mereka bisa konsentrasi.*

(SiKo34)

The sentence in the SiKo34 data found at 2:51:37-2:51:39 connects efforts to ensure the welfare of the TNI and their families with the benefits of implementing it. Coherence is established by the word "sehingga" which indicates the consequences of ensuring welfare and security.

*...Indonesia menyampaikan posisinya tegas maka kita tidak akan ragu.*

(SiKo35)

The sentence in the SiKo35 data, found at 2:52:20-2:52:22, connects Indonesia's assertive position with the belief not to hesitate. Coherence is established by the word "maka" which indicates the consequences of this assertive position.

### 3.2.3 Pronouns

The pronouns found in this study amounted to 859 data with the pronoun category "Saya" as many as 199, the pronoun "Anda" as many as 21, the pronoun "Kita" as many as 442, the pronoun "Kami" as many as 170, the pronoun "Mereka" as many as 23, and the pronoun "Dia" as many as 4. The following is the recapitulation.

**Table 2.** Recapitulation of pronouns

No	Pronouns	Single	Amount	Plural	Amount
1	The first person	Saya (I am)	199	Kita, kami (We, Our)	612
2	Second person	Anda (You)	21	-	-
3	The third person	Dia (She)	4	Mereka (They)	23

This study shows that Van Dijk's microstructural dimensions (particularly semantics and syntax) are very prominent in the presidential debate discourse. This finding aligns with previous research. First, Wahyudi et al. (2022) found that microstructure (semantics and syntax) was more dominant in KIM Damam Akiak's poetry. However, the context of their research was Minangkabau oral literature, not formal political communication. The similarity between Wahyudi's research and this study lies in the similarity in examining Van Dijk's microstructure dimensions. The difference lies in the different objectives (i.e., Wahyudi analyzed poetry, while this study analyzed the presidential debate). Second, Pramitasari & Khofifah (2022) analyzed news texts related to the PMK issue and identified Van Dijk's three main dimensions: macrostructure, superstructure, microstructure, and elements of ideology, power, and history. Their research is similar to this one in that both demonstrate text as a tool of power and use van Dijk's theory to analyze it. The difference is that Pramitasari & Khofifah's (2022) study analyzed news, while this study analyzes the spoken discourse of debates. Third, Nur et al. (2023) found 380 data points from the Mata Najwa program, with the most dominant microstructures being syntax (137 data points), semantics (61 data points), and so on. The similarity lies in the dominant microstructure. The difference is that Nur et al. used more data and included talk show segments, while this study focused on a single formal debate. The strengths of this study include its use of real political discourse in both formal and contemporary contexts, making the results highly relevant to current Indonesian political communication practices. Furthermore, the analysis focuses on two micro-dimensions (semantics and syntax), providing in-depth insights into the presidential candidates' language strategies. Furthermore, the study's limitations include its coverage of only one round of debate, making the results incapable of representing the overall dynamics of the 2024 presidential debate. Furthermore, the study does not analyze the macro-dimensions of superstructure, social cognition, and social context, which are also important in Van Dijk's comprehensive model.

## 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the research and discussions conducted during the third presidential debate of 2024, focusing on semantic and syntactic analysis using Teun A. van Dijk's model, researchers found that data relating to syntactic elements was far more dominant than semantic elements. This indicates that presidential candidates tend to construct sentences using linguistic structures to build their image and strengthen their political arguments to attract public attention.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on these findings, it is recommended that research in the field of political discourse analysis continue to develop, particularly with a critical approach that examines how language is used as a tool to build influence and shape public opinion. Future researchers can refine the analysis to include dimensions of social cognition and context, to create a more comprehensive understanding of the ideology and power implicit in political debates. Furthermore, it is important to expand data sources by comparing more than one debate session or involving debates with other candidates, to obtain a more-complete and objective picture. This research can also serve as a starting point for linguistics and political communication researchers seeking to understand how language works in strategic public spaces, such as election debates.

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## AUTHOR'S CONTRIBUTIONS

The author has carried out a series of research and manuscript writing stages independently, including data collection, analysis, and preparation of the final manuscript.

## CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest in this research.

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