

A SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF THETA ROLE IN PRABOWO SUBIANTO'S PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURAL SPEECH

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Abstract

This study examines the use of Theta roles in President Prabowo Subianto's inauguration speech delivered on October 20, 2024. Employing a qualitative descriptive method, the research investigates how Theta roles function within the framework of political communication. The data were derived from the official transcript of the speech. The analysis reveals that the *Agent* and *Theme* roles are the most frequently occurring, appearing in 83% and 66.6% of the relevant structures, respectively. The predominance of these roles underscores Prabowo's rhetorical emphasis on action, leadership, and policy direction. These findings indicate that the speech serves not only as a medium for policy articulation but also as a strategic rhetorical tool aimed at building public trust and mobilizing support. This study contributes to a deeper understanding of linguistic patterns and argumentation strategies in Indonesian political discourse and offers a foundation for further exploration of Theta role application in political speech analysis.

Keywords: *argument structure; Theta role; Prabowo Subianto's Presidential Inaugural Speech*

1. Introduction

Theta role is a fundamental concept in generative grammar that examines the semantic relationships between predicates and their arguments (Katamba, 2006). As semantic codings, theta roles clarify how entities such as agents, patients, themes, and locations function within sentence structures (Keni & Adam, 2019). According to Crystal (2008), each argument in a sentence plays a specific role assigned by the predicate. This theoretical foundation traces back to Fillmore's (1968) concept of "deep semantic case," further developed by Givón, and later refined by Jackendoff through the term *thematic relation*, which evolved into the now widely accepted *theta role* (Saeed, 2005). O'Grady (1996) and Williams (1994) emphasize the interaction between theta role donors (verbs, adjectives, prepositions) and recipients (nouns or noun phrases), highlighting the necessity of semantic congruence in syntactic structures.

While the theoretical foundation of theta role is well established in linguistic studies, its application in political discourse remains underexplored. Despite the importance of political speeches in shaping public opinion and influencing democratic

processes, few studies have examined how theta roles contribute to the rhetorical and semantic structures of these speeches. This study addresses that gap by analyzing theta role distribution in the first presidential speech of Mr. Prabowo Subianto delivered on October 20, 2024.

Presidential speeches serve as crucial vehicles of political communication, defining leadership vision, articulating national goals, and mobilizing public sentiment. As Kravchenko (2007) argues, language in this context is not merely a code but a dynamic act of meaning-making grounded in cognitive and experiential dimensions. Semantic analysis, particularly through the lens of theta roles, provides a valuable tool for uncovering the communicative strategies and ideological underpinnings embedded in such discourse.

Prabowo Subianto's inaugural address—delivered before the MPR and witnessed by millions—marked his first public message as the 8th President of the Republic of Indonesia. In this speech, he emphasized constitutional duty, inclusive leadership, and unity. Notably, the speech contains a variety of transitive and intransitive verbs, making it an appropriate text for examining theta role functions. This presents an opportunity to reveal how semantic structures are used to construct persuasive political messages.

This research is the first to analyze theta roles in Prabowo Subianto's inauguration speech. The choice of this speech is justified by its richness in verb types and the absence of prior research in this area. By focusing on theta roles rather than critical discourse or ideological analysis—as done by Latupeirissa et al. (2019)—this study complements previous work by emphasizing the semantic structure and linguistic construction of meaning in political language.

Previous research on theta roles has primarily focused on literary or general linguistic contexts. For example, Muhammad (2014) examined theta roles in Hausa verb structures, while Gufron et al. (2020) analyzed the verbs *give*, *bring*, and *take* in the novel *At First Sight*. However, there remains a lack of research applying theta role analysis to Indonesian political texts.

Based on the discussion above, this study aims to explore how theta roles such as Agent, Patient, Theme, Experiencer, Benefactive, Goal, Source, and Location are distributed in a key political speech. It argues that understanding theta role distribution can reveal how meaning and persuasive intent are structurally constructed in political communication. Thus, this research contributes both to the field of linguistics and to the broader study of political discourse.

Despite the rhetorical significance of political speeches, little attention has been paid to how theta roles contribute to their semantic structure and communicative impact. Thus, this study aims to analyze the distribution and function of theta roles in Prabowo Subianto's 2024 inauguration speech in order to reveal the semantic strategies used in political communication. This research would answer how theta roles are distributed and employed to convey meaning and rhetorical intent in Prabowo Subianto's presidential inauguration speech.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Argument Structure

Argument structure is a crucial concept in linguistics and argumentation theory, bridging syntax and semantics. It describes the relationship between predicates and arguments in a sentence (Ahmed & Huseen, 2022) and plays a central role in

understanding word formation and grammatical architecture (Wood & Myler, 2019). In scientific articles, argument structure mining can reveal domain-specific patterns of argumentation, aiding in knowledge discovery and representation (Song et al., 2019). The study of argument structure extends to the analysis of counterarguments, which can be classified based on their logical relationships to the original argument (Marraud, 2019). This classification of counterarguments contributes to a broader understanding of argument structures. Across these studies, argument structure emerges as a fundamental concept for exploring the interplay between morphology, syntax, and semantics in language, as well as for analyzing the construction and refutation of arguments in various domains.

Luuk (2009), argues that the predicate/argument structure of natural language is much more complex than first-order predicate logic. He said that language has fossils and, according to (Jackendoff, 1999) language has five fossils; what he means by linguistic fossils is the structural features of language. He found that the linguistic predicate/argument structure has a universal approach in natural language syntax. He said that linguistic arguments are universally marked by determiners, possessors, and word order constraints, while linguistic predicates are universally marked by tense, mood, aspect, voice, and also word order constraints. In addition, (Verhoeven, 2014) studied the thematic prominence and animacy asymmetry that cross linguistically in four heterogeneous languages, namely Greek, German, Chinese, and Turkish. According to him and others (see. Jackendoff, 1987; Grimshaw, 1990; Dik, 1978; Lavin and Rappaport, 2005), the role of theta agents is higher than others because of the animacy effect. Towards the end, he found that the experiencer-first effect was observed in Greek and German but not in Turkish and Chinese. He concluded that the animacy effect in arguments is not universally accepted; it varies from language to language. On the other hand, (Harley, 2013) studied external (subject) arguments and the Mirror Principle. He asked two research questions: 1) what are arguments? 2) how are they suppressed? According to the Mirror Principle (Baker, 1985), morphological derivation is syntactic derivation, which means that morphology leads to syntax. He said that applied arguments come structurally between external and internal arguments.

2.2 Theta Roles

Theta role theory is a fundamental aspect of generative grammar, which concerns the relationship between the syntax and semantics of a language. The theory aims to explain how predicate arguments are assigned theta roles, or thematic roles, based on their semantic properties (Laili, Herwiana, & Wibowo, 2023).

Theta roles according to Katamba (2006), are semantic coding of the morphological and syntactic inflectional forms of a language. The marking includes agent (actor), instrumental (tool), patient (who receives treatment), benefactive (who benefits from the treatment), theme (theme) and locative (location/place). Theta roles are defined as a semantic relationship between arguments in a sentence and its predicate or verb (Keni & Adam, 2019). Theta roles are the roles played by each argument (Crystal, 2008).

Carnie in (Srinivas & Kadim, 2015) states that in lexical grammar, thematic roles such as agent, patient, benefactive, instrument, locative, and so on are always expressed through argument structures, for example 'hit' <agent, patient>, and 'see' <experiencer, experiencer>, theme>. In lexical grammar, these thematic roles have a hierarchical character. This hierarchy applies across languages, is not arbitrary, but is

determined semantically. The most active thematic role in an event is determined as the role with the highest hierarchy or prominence (Soares, 2016).

Haegeman (1994) explains that the role of the theta agent is the actor who carries out the action expressed by the predicate, while the theme is the person or object that moves as a result of the action expressed by the predicate, the patient is the person or object that is subjected to the action expressed by the predicate, and the beneficiary is the entity that benefits from the action expressed by the predicate.

The transfer of elements in a sentence produces a transformation sentence. Each type of transformation sentence consists of more specific types of transformation sentences with special rules. In government and binding theory (GBT), transformation sentences are not categorized based on these types. Linguists have explained that various rules that function to transfer elements are now united and simplified into one theory, namely: transfer alpha. Alpha is a category, for example FN, FV, and so on. The theory of transfer alpha acts as general principles in analyzing the transfer of elements in sentences that include the elements that are transferred, the purpose of the transfer, and the traces of the transfer (Prihatini & Sunaryo, 2016).

Meanwhile Haegeman (1994), divides the role of theta for arguments in sentence constructions containing intransitive, monotransitive, and ditransitive verbs as follows:

Theta Roles	Definitions
Agent/Actor	A person who starts the action expressed by the predicate/verb intentionally.
Patient	People or objects that experience actions expressed by predicates/verbs.
Theme	The person or object moved by the action expressed by the predicate/verb.
Experiencer	An entity that experiences some (psychological) state expressed by a predicate/verb.
Benefactive/Beneficiary	The entity that benefits from the action expressed by the predicate.
Goal	The entity that refers to the purpose of the activity expressed by the predicate.
Source	Entities that refer to sources or origins as a result of a transfer activity are expressed by predicates.
Location	The place where the action or state expressed by the predicate is located.

Table 1: Theta role and definition (Haegeman: 1994)

There are still many linguists who provide detailed descriptions and explanations of the Theta role. They are (Radford, 2009), (Carnie, 2007), and (Van Valin and Lapola, 1997) all of whom have discussed this type of theta role. Regarding thematic relationships, (Radford, 2009) states that it is very important to know the predicate and argument. In his opinion, the predicate is an expression that indicates an action or event, while the argument is an expression that states the participants in the relevant activity or event. Furthermore, the participants of the verb are usually the subject and its complement, which can be direct objects or direct and indirect objects. He also explains the types of theta roles that are universally considered by most linguists. These roles are:

1. Agent

Agent is an entity that investigates some performance or action expressed by a verb. It also shows thematic relationships in which arguments cause actions by consideration. Agents are participants who cause something to happen. Agents provide information about the cause of an event. For example, below:

Richard visited the Mall.

"Richard" as the subject of this sentence called agent.

2. Experiencer

Experiencer is something that experiences some psychological state expressed by the verb. For example,

John likes Milla.

"John" as the subject in the sentence, called Experiencer

3. Theme

Theme is something that experiences the effects of some action. The theme is something that directly receives the action of the verb. For example,

The butterfly flew over the lake.

"The butterfly" in the sentence is theta role of theme.

4. Goal

Goal is an entity represented by something that moves. A goal is an activity expressed by a verb, which can be animate or inanimate. For example,
Michael sent Marie a gift.

"Marie" is the theta role of goal in the previous sentence.

5. Source

Source is an entity represented by something that moves and the activity expressed by a verb. Sometimes, Source and goal are combined in a sentence. For example, "Mike ran from the station".

In the sentence above, the argument "station" is the source, and in the previous example, "Michael sent a gift to Marie". Argument of "Marie" is the source.

6. Locative

A locative is a place where something happens or where something is or takes place. For example, "George is currently sitting at Tanjung Bias".

The argument "Tanjung Bias" is the theta role of locative.

The theta role argument can also be related to the lexical approach. The lexical approach challenges the foundations of language, namely grammar (structure) and vocabulary (words). It argues that language is made up of chunks that, when put together, produce a continuous and coherent text. These chunks are of different types, and other different basic types are identified. One is the single word, while the other is multi-word items such as collocations, expressions, and so on. For example,
A flood is coming.

The boxes have been put on the table.

From these examples, "flood" has the theta role of patient, and "boxes" has the theta role of theme.

3. Research Method

The descriptive qualitative method was chosen as the most appropriate approach for analyzing the speech text of President Prabowo Subianto, as it allows for an in-depth interpretation of the meanings, structures, and linguistic nuances embedded in political discourse. This method is particularly effective for studies that aim to understand language as a social and political act, as it begins with a structured description of factual data—here, the official speech text of the 8th President of the Republic of Indonesia, Prabowo Subianto—delivered at the plenary session of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) on October 20, 2024, at the DPR/MPR RI Building in Jakarta. The speech text is publicly accessible via the official website of the Ministry of State Secretariat: <https://www.setneg.go.id>.

This particular speech was selected due to its historical and political significance as a landmark in Indonesia's democratic process. An inaugural address is not only ceremonial but also functions as a platform for communicating a newly elected leader's vision, priorities, and rhetorical positioning. Thus, it offers a fertile ground for examining theta roles (syntactic and semantic roles) within its complex sentence constructions and strategic language use. In the context of political communication, qualitative analysis enables researchers to explore meaning, rhetorical strategy, and communicative intent holistically—qualities essential to interpreting how theta roles function in formal political rhetoric.

Additionally, this method highlights the importance of human interpretation in understanding the socio-political and cultural contexts behind language use, making it suitable for addressing research questions concerning theta role functions in presidential speech. Through the descriptive qualitative approach, the researcher is able to provide a detailed account of Prabowo Subianto's language patterns, argument structures, and communicative goals, while also connecting them to relevant political dynamics. The method is ideal for capturing ambiguities and layers of meaning, which are key to in-depth studies in political linguistics.

The data collection technique employed in this study was the listening and note-taking method. The researcher read and annotated the official transcript of the speech carefully, focusing on relevant sentence structures that illustrate theta role functions. The speech text served as the primary data for analysis.

For data analysis, the study adopted the interactive model developed by Miles and Huberman (1994), which involves three interconnected steps: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing/verification. In the data reduction stage, the researcher selected and focused on segments of the speech that were relevant to theta role analysis, simplifying the data to retain only meaningful units. Data presentation was carried out through narrative explanations and structured tables designed to highlight specific theta role patterns across various sentence types. In the final stage, drawing conclusions and verification, the researchers sought to interpret and assign meaning to the data based on linguistic theories and role classification (Mukminin, Wulandari, Pratekawati, Noveintine & Sari, 2024).

To enhance the validity and reliability of the findings, the data analysis was reviewed and cross-validated by two independent linguists with expertise in syntax and semantics. Differences in interpretation were discussed collaboratively until a consensus was reached, ensuring that the role assignments were both linguistically sound and contextually accurate.

4. Discussion

4.1 Findings

From the results of roles analysis in Prabowo Subianto's presidential speech text, there are 42 sentences that are considered to have a good and correct structure. Agent/Actor is the most frequently appearing theta role in the speech text, namely (35 data/83%) followed by Theme with (28 data/66.6%), then Experiencer and Goal are both (7 data/16.7%), while patient and Benefactive/Beneficiary are only (2 data/4.8%), Source and Location are not found in the text. From the findings of the data, Agen/Actor and Theme are the most dominant. It can be concluded that the president places great emphasis on action and commitment to move Indonesia forward.

Theta Role	Amount	Percentage
Agent/Actor	35	83%
Patient	2	4,8 %
Theme	28	66,6 %
Experiencer	7	16,7 %
Benefactive/Beneficiary	2	4,8 %
Goal	7	16,7 %
Source	0	0 %
Location	0	0 %

Table 2: Percentage of Theta Roles in Prabowo Subianto's Presidential Speech

4.2 Discussion

4.2.1 Agent/Actor

Almost all of Prabowo Subianto's presidential speech texts have the role of theta Agent. From 42 sentences found, there are 35 data/83% as Agent. Look at the data (1) to (6) below.

- (1) *Kita [AGENT] memiliki luas wilayah daratan dan, lautan yang sangat besar. [THEME]*
- (2) *Kita [AGENT] harus menghadapi kenyataan [THEME] bahwa masih terlalu banyak kebocoran, penyelewengan, korupsi di negara kita.*
- (3) *Kita [AGENT] masih melihat sebagian saudara-saudara kita yang belum menikmati hasil kemerdekaan. [THEME]*
- (4) *Kita [AGENT] juga punya energi bawah tanah geothermal, energi dari air dan batu bara yang cukup banyak [THEME].*
- (5) *Kita [AGENT] juga harus mengelola air kita [THEME] dengan baik,*
- (6) *Sumpah tersebut [THEME] akan kami [AGENT] jalankan dengan sebaik-baiknya, dengan penuh rasa tanggung jawab dan dengan semua kekuatan yang ada pada jiwa dan raga kami.*

From the data above, the verbs (1) have: <Agent, Theme> (2) face: <Agent, Theme>, (3) see: <Agent, Theme>, (4) have/have: <Agent, Theme>, (5) manage: <Agent, Theme>, and (6) run/run: <Agent, Theme>. The six verbs are transitive verbs that have two arguments. Argument 1 is the agent and argument 2 is the theme. However, it is different from data (7) and (8) below. The verbs “understand” and “learn” only require 1 argument, namely <agent>.

- (7) *Kita [AGENT] mengerti bahwa karunia yang diberikan oleh yang Mahakuasa kepada kita sungguh sangat besar dan sungguh sangat beragam.*

- (8) *Saya [AGENT] sudah mempelajari bersama pakar-pakar yang membantu saya, saya yakin paling lambat empat sampai lima tahun kita akan swasembada pangan*

4.2.2 Patient

Theta role of patient is a role that is very rarely found in the text of President Prabowo Subianto's speech. From 42 sentences analyzed, only 2 data were found. In data (9) the word "hilirisasi" and (10) "saya" are the roles of theta patient, which experience the actions of the verbs "do" and "beat".

- (9) *Kita [AGENT] harus melakukan **hilirisasi** [PATIENT] kepada semua komoditas yang kita miliki [RECIPIENT].*
(10) *Presiden Joko Widodo [AGENT] mengalahkan saya [PATIENT], dalam pilpres beberapa kali.*

4.2.3 Theme

Besides agent/actor as the theta role that is often found, Theme is also a theta role that is often found. As many as 28 data or 66.6% were found in Prabowo Subianto's presidential speech text.

- (11) *Indonesia [AGENT] memilih **jalan bebas aktif, non-blok, non-aligned** [THEME].*
(12) *Indonesia [AGENT] akan menjalankan **politik luar negeri sebagai negara yang ingin menjadi tetangga yang baik** [THEME].*
(13) *Kita [AGENT] ingin menganut **filosofi kuno, "seribu kawan terlalu sedikit, satu lawan terlalu banyak."**[THEME]*
(14) *Kita [AGENT] ingin menjadi **sahabat semua negara** [THEME].*
(15) *Kita [AGENT] harus membela **rakyat-rakyat yang tertindas di dunia ini** [THEME].*
(16) *Kita [AGENT] mendukung **kemerdekaan rakyat Palestina** [THEME].*

In the data above, (11) *jalan bebas aktif, non-blok*, (12) *politik luar negeri sebagai negara yang ingin menjadi tetangga yang baik*, (13) *filosofi kuno, "seribu kawan terlalu sedikit, satu lawan terlalu banyak.*, (14) *sahabat semua negara*, (15) *rakyat-rakyat yang tertindas di dunia ini*, and (16) *kemerdekaan rakyat Palestina* are the theta theme roles of the verbs to choose, carry out, adhere to, become, defend, and support. The verbs in these are transitive verbs, which require two arguments, namely argument 1 <agent> and argument 2 <theme>.

4.2.4 Experiencer

Experiencer is a theta role that is quite often found in the data. In this study, there were 16.7% of the data obtained. In data (17) the verb *merasa*, (18) *bersyukur*, (19) *berterima kasih*, and (20) *berdoa* are intransitive verbs that only have one argument "we" which is an entity that experiences several (psychological) conditions expressed by the attached verb.

- (17) ***Kita** [EXPERIENCER] merasa bangga bahwa kita diterima di kalangan G20 dan disebut ekonomi ke-16 terbesar di dunia.*
(18) ***Kita** [EXPERIENCER] bersyukur kepada presiden dan proklamator pertama Bung Karno, yang telah memberi kepada kita ideologi negara Pancasila.*
(19) ***Kita** [EXPERIENCER] berterima kasih kepada Presiden Soeharto, Habibie, Abdurrahman Wahid, Megawati, SBY dan Jokowi yang sudah memimpin Indonesia dengan baik.*

- (20) *Kita [EXPERIENCER] juga berdoa kepada Yang Mahakuasa, agar tamu-tamu agung kita, mereka-mereka yang datang dari jauh akan kembali ke rumah mereka masing-masing dalam keadaan aman dan dalam keadaan terus bersahabat dengan kita, Saudara-saudara sekalian.*

4.2.5 Beneficiary/Beneficiary

From the analyzed data, the theta roles of Benefactive/Beneficiary and Patient are the data that are found the least. In data (21) *terhadap apa yang sekarang kita nikmati*, and (22) *semua komoditas yang kita miliki* are the theta roles of Benefactive/Beneficiary who benefit from the actions stated by the verbs “have” and “do”.

- (21) *Mereka semua dengan cara masing-masing [AGENT] memiliki sumbangsih [THEME] terhadap apa yang sekarang kita nikmati [BENEFICIARY],*
(22) *kita [AGEN] harus melakukan hilirisasi [PASIEN] kepada semua komoditas yang kita miliki [BENEFICIARY].*

4.2.6 Goal

The role of theta Goal is an entity that refers to the purpose of the activity expressed by the predicate. Goal and experiencer have the same percentage, namely 16.7%. From the data found, President Prabowo emphasized the purpose of what his leadership would do. The following data was obtained.

- (23) *Saya Prabowo Subianto dan Saudara Gibran Rakabuming Raka [AGENT] telah mengucapkan sumpah [THEME] untuk mempertahankan undang-undang dasar kita, menjalankan semua undang-undang dan peraturan yang berlaku, serta berbakti pada negara dan bangsa [GOAL].*
(24) *Semua pejabat dari semua eselon dan semua tingkatan [AGEN] harus memberi contoh [THEME] untuk menjalankan kepemimpinan pemerintahan yang sebersih-bersihnya. Mulai dengan contoh dari atas dan sesudah itu penegakan hukum yang tegas dan keras [GOAL].*
(25) *Kita [AGEN] akan punya kekuatan [THEME] untuk bisa menghilangkan kemiskinan dari bumi Indonesia [GOAL].*
(26) *Kita [AGENT] menjalankan kekuasaan [THEME] harus untuk kepentingan rakyat [GOAL].*
(27) *Kita [AGENT] siapkan semua rumah sakit tentara dan rumah sakit-rumah sakit lain [THEME] untuk membantu saudara-saudara kita yang menjadi korban perang yang tidak adil [GOAL].*
(28) *Saya [AGENT] selalu mengajak saudara-saudaraku sebangsa dan setanah air [THEME] untuk menjadi bangsa yang berani, bangsa yang tidak takut tantangan, bangsa yang tidak takut rintangan, bangsa yang tidak takut ancaman. [GOAL]*
(29) *pemimpin yang berani pemimpin yang baik, [AGENT] akan terpanggil untuk menghadapi yang tidak mungkin dan mencari jalan yang agar yang tidak mungkin kita atasi. [GOAL]*

In the data (23) *untuk mempertahankan undang-undang dasar kita, menjalankan semua undang-undang dan peraturan yang berlaku, serta berbakti pada negara dan bangsa*, (24) *untuk menjalankan kepemimpinan pemerintahan yang sebersih-bersihnya. Mulai dengan contoh dari atas dan sesudah itu penegakan hukum yang tegas dan keras*,

(25) *untuk bisa menghilangkan kemiskinan dari bumi Indonesia*, and (26) *harus untuk kepentingan rakyat*, (27) *untuk membantu saudara-saudara kita yang menjadi korban perang yang tidak adil*, (28) *untuk menjadi bangsa yang berani, bangsa yang tidak takut tantangan, bangsa yang tidak takut rintangan, bangsa yang tidak takut ancaman.*, and (29) *untuk menghadapi yang tidak mungkin dan mencari jalan yang agar yang tidak mungkin kita atasi* are entities that refer to the purpose of the activity expressed by the verbs “say”, “give”, “have”, “carry out”, “prepare”, “invite” and “be called”.

5. Conclusion

The analysis of theta roles in President Prabowo Subianto's inauguration speech on October 20, 2024, identified six types of roles: Agent, Patient, Theme, Experiencer, Benefactive/Beneficiary, and Goal, while Source and Location were notably absent. Among these, Agent and Theme emerged as the most dominant roles. The frequent use of Agent—representing an active subject performing an action—reflects the speech's strong rhetorical emphasis on leadership, agency, and decisive governance. Simultaneously, the prominence of Theme—representing entities affected by or central to the action—signals a deliberate focus on specific policy priorities and national issues that require immediate attention.

This pattern suggests that the speech was carefully crafted not merely to outline policy directions, but to project a narrative of accountability, vision, and action-oriented leadership. The dual emphasis on Agent and Theme roles supports a communicative strategy aimed at building public trust and legitimizing political authority. It highlights how syntactic-semantic choices can shape the public image of a political leader, reinforcing the performative nature of political language.

However, this study is subject to several limitations. It analyzes only a single political speech, without incorporating data from other presidential addresses or perspectives from audience reception, which may affect the comprehensiveness of the interpretation. The exclusion of intertextual or cross-speech comparisons limits the scope of generalization about Prabowo's broader rhetorical strategies or how they align with or differ from other political figures.

For future research, it is recommended to conduct comparative studies across multiple speeches by Prabowo Subianto or other Indonesian political leaders, to identify recurring theta role patterns or shifts in rhetorical emphasis over time or in different political contexts. Moreover, integrating audience reception analysis and critical discourse perspectives could offer richer insights into how theta roles contribute to the persuasive and ideological functions of political language.

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