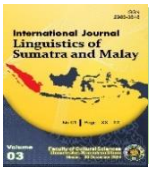
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The Analysis of Causative Construction of Indonesia Republic President in Independence Speech

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ABSTRACT

Speech is a medium for conveying formal messages through events/ceremonies. The state speech is part of the sacred event commemorating the Independence Day of the Republic of Indonesia. The state speech contains linguistic matters in it. Therefore, the author examines one form of linguistics, causative construction in the speech text. In this study, the authors limit the problem only to lexical and morphological causative constructions as a form of linguistic research. In speech texts, it was found that morphological causative constructions were dominant compared to lexical causative constructions. It is due to the morphological causative construction targeting the indirect cause, which is carried out by the subject so that the language conveyed becomes more meaningful in the speech.
Keywords: Morphological Causative, Speech, Lexical Causative Construction

1. Introduction

Speech is a strategy for efficiently using words or language, which means having the talent or proficiency to select terms that might impact communication (Silalahi, 2018). Speech can be defined as an art form. When someone gives a speech, they communicate their thoughts, information, or ideas to the broader public to persuade the audience to accept their point of view. As a result of what has been discussed so far, it is possible to conclude that giving a speech involves engaging in public speaking to communicate something in a specific setting. Therefore, there is a speaker who acts as the source of Speech when there is a speech, and there are also listeners or audience members. Some goal speech, such as this one, is delivered expecting the audience to understand the information. 1. Providing information and instruction: A speech intended to inform its audience purposefully strives to do just that: inform. 2. Able to persuade: A persuasive speech should invite and persuade the audience to take action. Speeches given during political campaigns and sermons are two examples. 3. In a contentious manner: A persuasive argument seeks to persuade its audience. 4. Characterization: You want to focus on describing a circumstance when you use descriptive Speech. 5. Leisurely pursuits: Speech intended for recreation seeks to amuse its audience. In most cases, there are when people get together. It aims to keep the audience entertained.

People who hear an excellent speech may leave with a favorable image of the speaker. A solid job path can be easier to obtain if one can give an address or talk fluently in front of an audience. It is possible to draw the

following conclusion after considering the previous points of view: the function of Speech is to educate, persuade, and captivate its audience. A 'causative' construction describes a situation in which we do not personally act but rather are the cause of that action being carried out by another individual. The causative is formed by combining a conjugated form of the verb 'to have' or 'to get' with the past participle of the main verb.

The concept of causative construction was expressed by Goddard (1998: 266), who stated that causative construction is an expression containing an event caused by someone's actions or because something happened. The concept of causation is also given by Artawa (2004, p.48), who states that almost every language has its way of forming or expressing causative constructions. In general, the causative construction describes micro events or events consisting of (1) causal events that cause an event to occur (causing event) and (2) events that occur or consequences that arise (caused) that are caused by caused action (cause) (Shibatani 1976, p.239, Comrie, 1985, p.330, and Song, 2001, p.253).

Each language has different types of causative constructions. There are languages with all three types of construction (lexical causative, morphological causative, and analytical causative) and languages with only two types of causative construction: lexical causative and analytical causative. Languages with these three types of construction are generally agglutination type languages because languages of this type have affixes that can be attached to verbs, which function to increase or decrease the valence of the verb. Meanwhile, languages that only have two types of causatives are isolated because these languages generally do not have affixes that function to increase or decrease the valence of verbs.

Goddard (1998, p. 266) explains that a causative construction is an expression that contains an event that is caused by someone's actions or because something happened. Ar-tawa (2004, p.48) also expressed the opinion regarding causatives or causative construction, which revealed that almost every language has its unique way of forming or expressing causative construction. In general, a causative construction is a construction that describes a macro-complex situation containing two micro situations or events consisting of (1) a causal event that causes an event to occur (causing event) and (2) an event that occurs. Or the consequences that arise (caused) caused by the action (causee) (Shibatani 1976, p.239, Comrie, 1985, p. 330, and Song, 2001, p. 253).

Facts show that each language has different grammatical constructions to express causative constructions. However, cross-linguistically, the equality of causative constructions can be expressed syntactically and analytically.

Artawa (1998, p. 32) states that one of the main syntactic differences between non-causative constructions and causative constructions lies in increasing the valence of the verb in the causative construction. The study of changes in verb valence caused by causativeness focuses on differences in the valence of basic non-causative verbs, which include intransitive verbs (no OL), transitive verbs (there is OL, but no OTL), and bitransitive verbs (there are Ol and OTL). The relationship between causative and non-causative constructions is explained through the hierarchy of grammatical relations subject > direct object > indirect object > oblique object. In the hierarchy of grammatical relations, it is explained that cause occupies the highest position, namely the leftmost position, which is the position of the causative argument that has not been filled (Comrie, 1985, p. 342).

Causative sentences are formed from two elements, namely causer (individual or event) and caused event (caused by causation) (Shibatani, 1976, p. 239). So (Artawa, 2004, p.48) states that almost every language has its way of forming or expressing causative constructions. According to (Goddard, 1998, p. 266), the causative construction is an expression that contains an event caused by someone's actions or because something happened. A similar thing is also explained by (Kridalaksana, 2009, p. 113) that causative is related to actions (verbs) that cause a situation or event. So, the causative construction is a construction that states 'x' causes 'y' to become 'z.'

It is also referred to as morphosyntax based on formal parameters, so causatives are divided into analytical, morphological, and lexical causatives. Based on the level of control the cause receives, (Comrie, 1989) differentiates causatives into true and permissive causatives. In both constructions, the cause component, in this case, the agent, has control over whether or not the effect component occurs. In actual causation, the cause component can cause an effect. On the other hand, permissive causation in the cause or agent component can prevent the impact from occurring. Look at the example below:

1. a) Sony broke her leg.

   b) Irham let his girl go

On the one hand, Sony, in sentence (1a), is not being able to do something to avoid the consequences caused by her leg being broken. On the other hand, in the sentence (1b), she can prevent an incident that happened to

her from the consequences caused by her girl. These two terms are accurate and permissive, which aligns with what Shibatani said.

Causative construction is a construction form always present in every typological construction language. There are at least three ways to express causativization: analytical causative, morphological causative, and lexical causative (Comrie, 1981). Analytical causative is a causative that has a separate predicate or verb to express the cause and cause.

Morphological causation occurs when the relationship between noncausative and causative predicates is marked using morphology or affixes, and lexical causation is where the relationship between the event caused. The cause has nothing to do with standard signs (morphology). Reviewed from formal parameters (Comrie, 1989), there are two types of causatives: periphrastic/analytic and morphological/lexical. In this case, the first type refers to biclausal causative constructions, while the second is monoclausal.

In other words, morphological and lexical causatives are treated syntactically in the same way in the monocausal sense. Each language has different types of causative constructions.

Some languages have all three types of construction (lexical causative, morphological causative, and analytical causative), and some languages only have two types of causative construction: lexical causative and analytical causative. Languages with these three types of construction are generally agglutination type languages because languages of this type have affixes that can be attached to verbs, which function to increase or decrease the valence of the verb. Meanwhile, languages that only have two types of causatives are isolated because these languages generally do not have affixes that function to increase or decrease the valence of verbs (Budiarta, 2015).

Linguistic components within spoken text, such as causal constructions, affect the proper discourse. These components include causative constructions. The term "causative" refers to the fact that every written story that is transmitted contains a cause and an effect. The content of the state address is something that should be studied carefully because of its connection to the overall message of the Speech. Because of this, the author investigates the lexical and morphological causal construction present in the text of the state speech that was delivered at the ceremony honoring the 78th anniversary of the Republic of Indonesia's Independence Day at the Independence Palace.

The construction of the boat as a learning tool According to what has been stated previously, a causal structure is a linguistic tool containing two events connected through a single clause(Umar, 2019a). It was noted in the first publication of the causal construction. The degree of causality can be broken down into direct and indirect forms, with immediate basis being on one end of the spectrum and indirect reason being on the other (Saragih & Mulyadi, 2022). If you use a logical structure that simultaneously states causes and effects, then the construction in question is logical (Comrie 1989, p. 168; Whaley 1997, p. 195). In Indonesian, a fundamental transitive clause must have two or more underlying arguments, at the very least. According to the number of views it contains, a predicate (which will be referred to as a verb in analysis) is classified as either monotransitive (containing only two statements) or ditransitive (including more than two arguments) (Umar, 2019b). Monotransitive predicates have only two arguments, while ditransitive predicates contain more than two arguments. The argument in a monotransitive verb is denoted by the letters A (Agent) and P (Pasien), and its structure is denoted by the letters A-Pred-P, as in the example (1) that follows. (1) Saya *memotong sayur-sayuran*(Br Sembiring & Mulyadi, 2019). A V P The word "*memotong*" means "to see the effect straight on." Within the context of Haiman's ikonicity pyramid, the term "*memotong*" refers to a "smaller" version of the "X" shape. In this example, (1) will be compared to the word "Potong" in English (Taufik El-Hakim, 2019). Getting rid of 'cut' in example (2) is accomplished by doing the following: (2) I shaved off some of the hair. A V P Both the first and second examples are examples of the transitive form of the *kalimat*. *'Saya'* and 'I' are proficient in almost every aspect of the *'memotong'* control behavior. Example 2 also illustrates the effect that is directly exerted on the object. Because of this, the causee's degree of control, such as what was demonstrated by Comrie in Whaley, can be considered proven. In other words, the cause (the reason) takes as much of a position as possible as the direct object (the subject), so the issue comes before the natural thing. In their literal senses, the words "*memotong*" and "cut" in the Indonesian and English languages, respectively, imply direct causation. It means that when using the lexical type of the causal implication "cut," the causality becomes more immediate. This topic was explained by Haiman (1983) in Whaley (1997, p. 195), which is part of the fundamental concept of typology. It helps make predictions regarding two or more causal types, and it will be used to illustrate what we mean when we say "that which causes directly."

Construction of Cause and Effect Based on Morphology According to what is said by Whaley (1997, p. 194-195), the progression from indirect to direct causation that occurs as one moves through the sequence of analytical-morphological-lexical causative construction is the degree of causation. According to Comrie (1989, p.167), a construction is considered to be morphologically causal if it uses particular morphological methods,

such as affixation. The construction of "causing" in Indonesian is analogous to the third example below (Budiarta, 2017). The fact that John broke the door illustrates morphological causal construction. It is important to note that the English verb does not have the addition of a suffix, yet the action described by the verb 'damage' has the same direct impact as the one described in the following statement in English (Hasibuan, 2019). John extinguished the lamp with the switch. Another phrase that has an immediate effect is "break off," which means "break." In addition to that, Andi struck his younger brother with a ruler, which caused the younger brother to get injured. The younger sibling is shown to be the target and direct object when the verb 'hit' is used, whereas the ruler is seen as the target of the action and formally becomes the direct object when the verb 'hit' is used. In keeping with the first illustration, "hitting" designates a causal expression that unequivocally specifies which target is the direct object in a grammatical sense. It is of the utmost importance in Indonesian because, depending on the affixation added to the verb, Indonesian verbs can have a variety of causal meanings to get back to the morphological causative construction, it is interesting to note that the Indonesian language has several examples of this construction, but the issue is that there is no clear pattern for the intransitive construction. Does it also have a direct impact on the meaning of the sentence? For instance, the mother administers the medicine to the infant. The ending *-kan* in the word 'drink' indicates a morphological causal structure. The drug is the first object in this scenario, and the child is the second object. The action of 'drinking' has an instantaneous result because it is an intransitive verb. A phrase pattern containing a verb that undergoes a morphological causal construction, such as Pak Budi made him the school's principal, is nearly identical to the example presented in the next paragraph. The action of ' making' someone feel instantly impacts their emotional state. The headmaster is the second object, and the first object is him, so let's start there. The degree of control that morphological causative verbs have is significant. In addition, according to Kridalaksana (1996, p. 63), this causative verb overlaps with the affix combination me-*kan*, which he divides into two, namely: (i) me-kan1, N-----A 'do for others (benefactive)', for example, ', The ballet performance at the Senayan Convention Hall was impressive.'; (ii) me-kan2, N-------A 'makes it so (causative)', for example, 'His behavior that was not commendable embarrassed his parents'.

2. Method

Text analysis is an in-depth data analysis that examines text in terms of its content, meaning, structure, and discourse. According to Lockyer (in Given 2008, p. 865), the intended text includes not only written narratives from newspapers, magazines, television programs, and speech scripts but also architecture, clothing models, and even domestic furniture, offices, restaurants, and public facilities. Everything that is interpretable is considered text (He, 2017). The method used in this research uses techniques mark. The scoring shows the occurrence of lingual units or specific constituents and capabilities. The role of the marker is to determine what happened and what is meant. Practice its use is very typical; no using tools as other techniques than seeing direct marker concerned. As for seeing it? It can be done syntactically. Besides corporal markers, other unrelated markers exist, precisely the demi-form form, but it covers so many lingual forms different with intent, the same pragmatic as there is a variety of sounds.

Text analysts concentrate on how texts are constructed, how meaning is generated, and the nature of that meaning. Text studies were utilized initially only in the field of communication, particularly political communication; however, it has since expanded to include sociology, geography, history, languages, art, literature, media, and even film. The terms study and text analysis generally refer to a form or model of qualitative research methods. There are numerous varieties of text studies, including (1) Content Evaluation.

In this instance, the author examines the speech text by identifying clauses that contain causals. The author then distinguishes lexical and morphological causatives to determine which is utilized more frequently in this study.

3. Result and Discussion

After the author reads the text of the president of the Republic of Indonesia's Speech at the 78th independence ceremony, the following causal constructions can be derived:

1. *Kebebasan dan demokrasi digunakan untuk ‘melampiaskan’ kedengkian dan fitnah*. The verb 'vent' shows a morphological causative construction in which the target of malice can have a direct or indirect meaning.
2. *Polusi di wilayah budaya ini, sekali lagi polusi di wilayah budaya ini sangat ‘melukai’ keluhuran budi pekerti bangsa Indonesia*. this clause the clause *'melukai'* is a morphological causative construction because it is an indirect target

3. *Cacian dan makian yang ada justru 'membangunkan' Nurani kita semua*. The Verb 'membangunkan' is morphological causative construction.
4. *Tinggal apakah kita mau 'memfokuskan' energi kita untuk bergerak maju atau justru membuang energi kita untuk hal-hal yang tidak produktif*. The clause above uses a morphological causative construction.
5. *Kita juga harus 'mengembangkan' sektor ekonomi baru yang membuka lapangan kerja sebanyak-banyaknya*. The clause above uses a morphological causative construction..
6. *Pembangunan infrastruktur dan konektivitas yang pada akhirnya 'menaikkan' daya saing kita*. The clause above uses a morphological causative construction.
7. *Pembangunan dari pinggiran dan daerah terluar yang pada akhirnya 'memeratakan' ekonomi kita*. The clause above uses a morphological causative construction.
8. *DPD sesuai dengan kewenangannya juga telah aktif 'menyerap' aspirasi masyarakat desa*. The clause above uses a lexical causative construction

a. In the sentence "President Jokowi reminded that the political atmosphere has begun to heat up," we can identify elements related to the causative construction.
Causative Construction Analysis:
Subject: President Jokowi
Causative Verbs: "remind"
This verb indicates an action that leads to a change in understanding or awareness in another person.
Objects: "that the political atmosphere has begun to heat up."
This is the content of what is reminded, a statement or fact.
Causal Structure:
Action: President Jokowi reminded
Effect: To provide awareness or attention to the audience regarding changes in the political climate.
In this context, the act of "reminding" indicates that the President was trying to make others aware of the heated political conditions so that there is a causal relationship between the warning and the change in the political atmosphere.

b. In the sentence "Various parties involved began to strategize. However, it all came back to the figure of the President, who was considered to have influenced the existing dynamics and was used as a shield, resulting in the code that referred to President Jokowi as 'Mr. Lurah," several elements can be identified in the causative construction.
Causative Construction Analysis:
Subject: "President's figure."
Causative Verbs: "assessed" and "influence."
"Assessed" indicates an assessment from another party regarding the President's character.
"Influencing" suggests that the figure impacts the existing dynamics.
Objects:
To be "assessed": "The President's personality" is the object being assessed.
To "influence": the "existing dynamics" are the objects that are influenced by the figure.
Causal Structure:
Action: The President's personality is assessed, and the dynamics are influenced.
Effect: Changes in the parties' behavior and the reference to President Jokowi as "Mr. Lurah."
In this construction, the President's figure functions as a cause that influences various parties' strategic actions, leading to the emergence of specific codes of reference. Thus, there is a clear causal relationship between the assessment of the figure and the effects caused by political dynamics.

c. In the sentence "Regarding this, President Jokowi clarified. Constitutionally, he does not have the authority to take part in the existing political dynamics," there is an element related to the causative construction. However, it is not as straightforward as in the previous sentence.
Causative Construction Analysis:
Subject: President Jokowi
Causative Verbs: "straighten out."
This verb indicates an action taken by the President to clarify or correct a possible misunderstanding.
Objects:
"this" refers to an issue or claim that needs to be cleared up.

Causal Structure:
Action: President Jokowi straightens out
Effect: Creating a clear understanding of its constitutional position.
Although no causal element directly influences the act of "straightening," the act does have implications for how others understand the President's position in the political dynamic. Thus, there is a relationship between the act of straightening and its impact on the public's understanding of the limits of the President's authority.

d. In the sentence "Social media culture has uprooted the culture of politeness and noble character which are truly the identity of the nation," we can identify elements in the causative construction.
Causative Construction Analysis:
Subject: Social media culture
Causative Verbs: "to uproot."
This action shows that social media culture causes changes or disappearances of something else.
Objects: "polite culture and noble character"
These elements are affected or changed by the act of uprooting.
Causal Structure:
Action: Social media culture is uprooting
Effect: The culture of politeness and noble character is lost or eroded.
In this context, there is a clear causal relationship between social media culture and its impact on cultural values considered national identity. The uprooting shows how one element (social media) can affect another (culture).

e. In the sentence "As a result, forms of insults, hatred, and slander emerged, including towards the President, which was then referred to as 'cultural pollution,'" elements indicate a causative construction.
Causative Construction Analysis:
Subject: "forms of insults, hatred and slander"
Causative Verbs: "appear"
This indicates that something is produced or arises due to certain conditions.
Reason:
Although not explicitly stated in this sentence, this cause is related to the previous statement about social media culture "uprooting" cultural values.
Causal Structure:
Action: Emerging (from existing social conditions)
Effect: Insults, hatred, and slander arise due to changes in social media culture.
Thus, this sentence shows a cause-effect relationship where existing conditions (the influence of social media culture) cause the emergence of harmful forms of behavior in society.

f. In the sentence "Due to the various problems that exist, President Jokowi then reminded that Indonesia has a big agenda that must be focused on together," there are elements that indicate a causative construction.
Causative Construction Analysis:
Subject: President Jokowi
Causative Verbs: "remind"
This action shows an attempt to attract attention or remind others.
Objects:
"Indonesia has a big agenda that must be focused on together."
This is information that is conveyed or reminded to other parties.
Causal Structure:
Action: President Jokowi reminded
Effect: Hopefully, this reminder will raise awareness and focus on Indonesia's big agenda.
In this context, the act of "reminding" indicates that the President is attempting to influence the thoughts and actions of others regarding the national agenda, thereby creating a cause-and-effect relationship between the act of reminding and the intended effect on the collective consciousness.

g. In the sentence "The 2045 Golden Indonesia Target needs to be truly stated through increasing national productivity," there are elements that indicate a causative construction.
Causative Construction Analysis:
Subject: Indonesia's Golden Target 2045

Causative Verbs: "stated"
This action indicates that the target must be explained or conveyed clearly.
Reason: "through increasing national productivity."
This is the way or method needed to realize or affirm the target.
Causal Structure:
Action: Indonesia's Golden Target 2045 needs to be stated
Effect: For these targets to be understood and achieved, national productivity must be increased.
In this context, the "stated" action creates a cause-and-effect relationship whereby the clear communication of targets is expected to drive increased productivity as a step towards achieving those targets.

h. In the sentence "Moreover, to achieve this, Indonesia has been equipped with several important modalities," there are elements that indicate a causative construction.
Causative Construction Analysis:
Subject: Indonesia
Causative Verbs: "provided"
This action shows that Indonesia has been given or equipped with something.
Objects: "Several important modalities"
This is something that is given to Indonesia to help achieve its goals.
Causal Structure:
Action: Indonesia has been equipped
Effect: For Indonesia to achieve these goals, necessary modalities must be met.
In this context, the act of "providing" creates a cause-and-effect relationship in which the provision of essential modalities aims to support the achievement of the targets that Indonesia wants to achieve.

i. In the sentence "The first capital is the demographic bonus. In 2030, Indonesia will experience the peak of the demographic bonus with a ratio of 68 percent of the productive age population," there are elements that indicate a causative construction.
Causative Construction Analysis:
Subject: Indonesia
Causative Verbs: "obtain"
This action shows that Indonesia will get or achieve something.
Objects: "Demographic bonus peak."
These are the results that Indonesia will achieve in 2030.
Causal Structure:
Action: Indonesia will get
Effect: By achieving the peak of the demographic bonus, Indonesia is expected to be able to utilize the ratio of 68 percent of the productive age population.
In this context, "acquiring" creates a cause-and-effect relationship where achieving the peak of the demographic bonus is expected to bring positive results for Indonesia regarding productivity and economic growth.

j. In the sentence "This is the main capital because human resources are the main key to development," there are elements that indicate causative construction.
Causative Construction Analysis:
Subject: "This" (referring to something that has been mentioned previously)
Causative Verbs: "become"
This action indicates a change in status or position.
Objects: "main capital"
This is the result of the actions described.
Reason: "Because human resources are the main key to development."
This explains why "this" is the principal capital.
Causal Structure:
Action: "This is the main capital"
Effect: This happens because human resources are the primary key to development.
In this context, a cause-and-effect relationship is evident, where recognition of the importance of human resources contributes to the status of "primary capital" they possess.

k. In the sentence "The second capital is international trust in Indonesia," elements indicate a causative construction.
Causative Construction Analysis:
Subject: "Second Capital"
Causative Verbs: "is"
This action indicates the assignment or recognition of status.
Objects: "International trust in Indonesia"
This is the result or thing that is stated as capital.
Causal Structure:
Action: "The second capital is international trust."
Effect: The existence of international trust is capital that Indonesia can utilize.
In this context, the sentence shows that international trust is an essential capital for Indonesia, although no explicit cause is expressed. The causal relationship can be interpreted in the context that such trust can affect Indonesia's position and development in the international world.

l. In the sentence "With various international successes, Indonesia can have a more respected voice and sovereignty, especially in negotiations for the interests of national development," elements indicate a causative construction.
Causative Construction Analysis:
Subject: Indonesia
Causative Verbs: "capable"
This action shows Indonesia's ability or capacity to achieve something.
Objects: "Have a more respected voice and sovereignty."
These are the results achieved by Indonesia.
Reason: "With various international football successes"
This explains why Indonesia was able to achieve these results.
Causal Structure:
Action: Indonesia can have a more respected voice and sovereignty.
Effect: This is due to success at the international level.
In this context, a causal relationship is evident, where international success contributes to increasing Indonesia's voice and sovereignty, especially in negotiations for national development.

m. In the sentence "In the steps towards Golden Indonesia 2045, President Jokowi also highlighted several national achievements," elements indicate causative construction.
Causative Construction Analysis:
Subject: President Jokowi
Causative Verbs: "highlight"
This action shows that President Jokowi is paying attention or emphasizing something.
Objects: "Several national achievements"
This is what President Jokowi is focusing on.
Causal Structure:
Action: President Jokowi highlights national achievements.
Effect: This is done to support steps towards Golden Indonesia 2045.
In this context, "highlighting" creates a cause-and-effect relationship where the emphasis on national achievements aims to strengthen the process or steps towards achieving Golden Indonesia 2045.

n. In the sentence "The stunting rate has decreased by 15.4 percent from 2021 to 2022. The Human Development Index reached 72.9 percent in 2022," there is no precise causative construction. However, we can identify several essential elements in the context of change.
Analysis:
First Statement:
Subject: Stunting figures
Verb: "has come down."
Objects: "by 15.4 percent"
Time: from 2021 to 2022
Second Statement:
Subject: Human Development Index

Verb: "touch"
Objects: "figure 72.9 percent."
Time: in 2022
Causality:
Although no explicit causal relationship is stated, we can conclude that the decline in stunting rates may have contributed to the increase in the Human Development Index. However, this relationship is not stated directly in the sentence.
If additional context connects the two statements, then the causative relationship may be more clearly seen.

o. In the sentence "While the social protection budget has reached Rp 3,212 trillion from 2015 to 2023," there is no precise causative construction. However, we can analyze the existing elements.
Analysis:
Subject: Social protection budget
Verb: "has reached."
This action indicates the achievement of a number or result.
Objects: "Rp 3,212 trillion"
Time: "since 2015 to 2023"
Causality:
This sentence states budget achievement without mentioning the cause or effect. Although budget achievement may contribute to social protection goals, this sentence does not directly explain the causal relationship.
To show a cause-and-effect relationship, there needs to be additional information that explains how or why the budget reached the stated amount.

p. In the sentence "Due to these various modalities and achievements, various foreign institutions highlight Indonesia's strengths," there are elements that indicate a causative construction.
Causative Construction Analysis:
Reason: "For the various modalities and achievements"
It explains the reason or context behind the subsequent action.
Subject: "various foreign institutions."
Causative Verbs: "highlight"
This action shows that foreign institutions are paying attention or emphasis to something.
Objects: "Indonesian strength"
This is something that foreign institutions are focusing on.
Causal Structure:
Action: Various foreign institutions highlight Indonesia's strengths.
Effect: This happens because of the modalities and achievements that have been achieved.
In this context, a cause-and-effect relationship is evident, where modalities and achievements contribute to foreign institutions' attention to Indonesia's strengths.

q. In the sentence "The International Institute for Management Development (IMD) stated that Indonesia's competitiveness in 2022 rose from ranking 44 to 34," elements indicate a causative construction.
Causative Construction Analysis:
Subject: International Institute for Management Development (IMD)
Causative Verbs: "to expose."
This action indicates that IMD is providing information or a report.
Objects: "Indonesia's competitiveness in 2022 rose from ranking 44 to 34."
This is the information presented by IMD.
Causality:
Action: IMD explains Indonesia's increasing competitiveness.
Effect: Increase in competitiveness from ranking 44 to 34.
Explanation:
Although this sentence does not explicitly state the cause of the increase in competitiveness, the presentation by IMD indicates that there are factors underlying the increase. In other words, the act of presentation by IMD creates an understanding of the results achieved by Indonesia in terms of competitiveness.
However, additional information on the factors influencing the increase would be needed to show a more apparent causal relationship.

4. Conclusion

The causative construction in the speech of the president of the Republic of Indonesia consists of two causative constructions, namely morphological causative construction and lexical causative construction. Morphological causative constructions are more dominant than lexical causative constructions. The speech text is a narrative text that is not direct to the target. In that speech, the President emphasized the various achievements and modalities that have been achieved by the Indonesian people, which serve as a basis for inspiring and motivating the public. Causative construction can be seen by explaining how these achievements contribute to the nation's progress and hope for a better future. Thus, the actions taken by the government and society are expected to encourage Indonesia's growth and development in a more positive direction.

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