AN ANALYSIS OF POST-NOUN MODIFICATION IN MARTY NATALEGAWA’S SPEECHES

A SARJANA PENDIDIKAN THESIS

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the requirements to Obtain the Sarjana Pendidikan Degree in English Language Education

By
Monica Surya Utami
Student Number: 101214185

ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE AND ARTS EDUCATION
FACULTY OF TEACHERS TRAINING AND EDUCATION
SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY
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Recommended by

Advisor

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Defended before the Board of Examiners on 12 March 2015 and Declared Acceptable

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Yogyakarta, 12 March 2015
Faculty of Teachers Training and Education
Sanata Dharma University

Dean,

Rohandi, Ph.D
There is **NO** such thing as a **free lunch**.

> “YOU DO NOT have to be great to start, but YOU **HAVE** to start to be great”.
> (Zig Zager)

I dedicate this thesis to the House of Phillipus:

- My beloved father,
- My beloved mother,
- My beloved sister,
- My beloved younger sister, and
- My marvellous life.
STATEMENT OF WORK’S ORIGINALITY

I honestly declare that this thesis, which I have written, does not contain the work or parts of the work of other people, except those cited in the quotations and the references, as a scientific paper should.

Yogyakarta, 12 March 2015

The Writer

Monica Surya Utami
101214185
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ABSTRACT

Utami, Monica Surya. (2015). An analysis of post-noun modification in Marty Natalegawa’s speeches. Yogyakarta: English Language Education Study Program, Department of Language and Arts Education, Faculty of Teachers Training and Education, Sanata Dharma University.

Post-noun modification is a modifier which comes after the noun headword. It can be functioned as the additional or specific information related to the object modified. However, it is quite challenging to embed complex phrase construction, particularly noun phrase. It happens because the noun phrase can be iterated or expanded frequently. Therefore, this study was conducted to analyze the post-noun modification occurring in the formal speech transcripts.

To confine the problem of this study, the research question was what patterns of post-noun modification occur in Indonesian Foreign Minister, Marty Natalegawa’s speeches. Through this research question, it enables the researcher to determine the way of the post-noun modification was expanded in a noun phrase construction.

To answer the research question, the researcher conducted post-noun modification analysis. The data were collected from those three speech transcripts delivered by Marty Natalegawa in the formal assembly. The data were grouped and analyzed based on the main patterns of post-noun modification described by Kolln and Funk (2012).

From the analysis, the researcher discovered 247 noun phrases with post-noun modification. The distribution of those noun phrases were classified into: (1) NP + Prepositional Phrase with 72.87%, (2) NP + Relative Clause with 12.56%, and (3) NP + Participial Phrase 14.57%. Those three main patterns were classified into some sub-patterns. Of those sub-patterns constructed, the most frequent patterns of post-noun modification occurring in the speeches of Marty Natalegawa were the modification of prepositional phrase. However, there were four sub-patterns that were undiscovered in the transcripts. In addition, the iterating of post-noun modification has limited construction to be embedded in a noun phrase.

Keywords: Marty Natalegawa, post-noun modification, X-bar theory
ABSTRAK


Modifikasi paska frasa nomina (post-noun modification) adalah kata atau frasa yang muncul setelah induk kalimat (head). Modifikasi ini dapat berfungsi sebagai tambahan informasi mengenai suatu objek yang diterangkan. Akan tetapi, hal ini terlihat sangat sukar untuk membentuk pembentukan frasa komplek, terutama pembentukan frasa nomina. Hal ini terjadi karena frasa nomina dapat dikembangkan hingga beberapa kali. Dengan demikian, studi ini disusun untuk menganalisis modifikasi paska frasa nomina yang terdapat pada transkrip resmi pidato.

Untuk membatasi masalah dalam studi ini, adapun rumusan masalah yaitu pola modifikasi paska frasa nomina apa yang terdapat pada pidato Menteri Luar Negeri Republik Indonesia, Marty Natalegawa. Melalui rumusan masalah ini, peneliti dapat mencari tahu proses modifikasi frasa nomina yang dikembangkan dalam penyusunan frasa nomina.

Untuk menjawab rumusan masalah tersebut, penulis melakukan penelitian berkaitan dengan analisis modifikasi frasa nomina. Sumber data diperoleh dari ketiga transkrip pidato yang dikemukakan oleh Marty Natalegawa pada pertemuan resmi. Selanjutnya, data dikelompokkan dan dianalisis berdasarkan pola modifikasi paska frasa nomina yang dikemukakan oleh Kolln and Funk (2012).

Melalui analisis tersebut, peneliti menemukan 247 frasa nomina dengan modifikasi paska frasa nomina. Distribusi frasa nomina dikelompokkan menjadi: (1) NP + Prepositional Phrase dengan 72.87%, (2) NP + Relative Clause dengan 12.56%, and (3) NP + Participial Phrase dengan 14.57%. Ketiga pola utama tersebut selanjutnya dikelompokkan menjadi beberapa sub-pola. Dari semua sub-pola yang terbentuk, pola modifikasi paska frasa nomina yang paling sering muncul pada pidato Marty Natalegawa adalah modifikasi frasa preposisi. Namun, ada empat sub-pola yang tidak ditemukan pada transkrip tersebut. Sebagai tambahan, kata yang dikembangkan dari proses paska modifikasi memiliki keterbatasan penyusunan dalam frasa nomina.

Kata Kunci: Marty Natalegawa, post-noun modification, X-bar theory
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Monica Surya Utami
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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher provides the background and rationale information related to the study in order to confine the problems in the research. This chapter is divided into six parts including research background, research problem, problem limitation, research objectives, research benefits, and definition of terms.

A. Research Background

English is the most common language used by many people to communicate across the countries. As one of the global languages, English is learned by most non-native speakers worldwide as an instrument of social interaction. Through learning English, people can interact with other nations in order to cultivate their business, continue their education, increase national economic and political factors, promote tourism areas, and even participate in the global development. Similarly, Crystal (2003, p.13) states the need for a global language, in this case English, is particularly appreciated by the international and business community. Therefore, English takes an important role in cultivating the communication of global development.

With this in mind, the communication of global development can be delivered into a speech. Speech is one of the effective ways to share our ideas and
opinions regarding the certain issues. Speech can also be defined as a formal address or discourse delivered to an audience. Through presenting a speech, people can be convinced by our ideas and persuaded to do something or have the same opinion as we do.

In conducting a speech, speakers need to construct many complex phrases in order to convince others and provide the detail information related to the topic. The complex phrases are employed to strengthen the ideas and statements of the object it modified. To accomplish the goal of the speech, which convinces the audiences about our ideas, noun phrases are the most common phrase used to strengthen the ideas of the sentence. Literally, noun phrase is included as one of the constituents which build a sentence. Quirk et al. describe a noun phrase as headed to extent that it has a central constituent or head, to which other elements can be optionally added (1985, p.61). However, it is quite challenging to embed complex noun phrases construction since we need to consider the rule of the complexity.

The noun phrase has a noun headword that can be modified by adding some elements such as determiners, adjectives, nouns, prepositional phrases, relative clauses, non-finite clauses, and complement. To converge this idea, Kolln & Funk also define that a noun phrase is frequently expanded with modifiers when people speak and write (2012, p.129). It follows, that, a noun phrase can be constructed by employing three component positions namely pre-noun modification, headword, and post-noun modification. Since the post-noun
modification is more complex to be constructed than pre-noun modification, the researcher emphasizes this study on the analysis of post-noun modification.

Post noun modification is a modifier which comes after the noun headword. Based on Kolln & Funk (2012, p.135), the post headword position in the noun phrase may contain modifiers of many forms, such as prepositional phrases, participial phrases, and relative clauses. Those post-modifiers are commonly functioned to give detail description of a person, a thing, or a place of certain issue. Sometimes, some complex noun phrases may affect the reader’s interpretation of the objects description which is difficult to be interpreted. The misinterpretation might happen by virtue due to lacking of the knowledge of the noun phrase’s complexity which can be merged with other phrases. Based on the researcher’s experience, having the lack knowledge of the syntactic patterns of noun phrase might cause the misinterpretation of understanding the complex noun phrases occurred in the formal text. Most of texts used as the material in English Language Education Study Program students are related to literature instead of formal text. Therefore, the researcher conducted this study in order to comprehend the syntactic process of each pattern of post-noun modification occurred in the formal text.

Based on the assumption above, syntax, a branch of linguistics, is used to study the syntactic analysis of the post-noun modification constructed in a complex noun phrase. In analyzing the patterns of each noun phrase, a tree diagram is drawn. The researcher expects that the tree diagram is a proper mean to
analyze and depict the grammar or the syntactic analysis of the patterns of post-noun modification occurred in the formal speech or text.

In order to obtain and analyze how the patterns of post-noun modification occurring in the formal speech or text, the researcher analyzed the speeches delivered by Marty Natalegawa. The researcher expects that Marty Natalegawa is the proper subject to study the patterns of post-noun modification embraced either in the formal text or speech. Besides, Marty Natalegawa can be used as proper reference for Indonesian in conducting and delivering a speech to the international audiences. Moreover, as his current existence as the 17th of Minister for Foreign Affairs of Republic Indonesia, he has been an international speaker to maintain the international relationship among nations. He is also an Indonesian envoy to share and promote the international peace and security of human rights since the alert issues of peace and human rights have been increasing among nations. Therefore, the researcher analyzed three speech transcripts delivered in the international assembly which had transcripted in the form of transcriptions. However, it will be better for recognizing the educational background of Marty Natalegawa before establishing the problem of this research.

Raden Mohammad Marty Muliana Natalegawa (known as Marty Natalegawa) is the 17th of Minister for Foreign Affairs of Republic Indonesia. He was born in Bandung on 22 March, 1963. The former Indonesia spokesman, whose hobby is playing golf, had studied abroad since he was in Junior High till his Doctoral Degree. He got his Bachelor Degree (B.Sc) from University of London in 1984. It follows, that, he proceeded with his Master of Philosophy in
Corpus Christi College, Cambridge University in 1985. After finishing his Master Degree, he began his career as civil government of Minister for Foreign Affairs of Republic Indonesia in 1986. In 1993, he got his Doctor Degree of Philosophy in Australian National University. In 2005 to 2007, he was appointed as Vice Diplomat of London and Ireland standing for Juwono Sudarsono. In 2007 to 2009, he became Vice Diplomat of United Nations standing for Rezlan Isha Jenie. Thus, his career was proceeding with the 17th of Minister for Foreign Affairs of Republic Indonesia of Second United Indonesia Cabinet led by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. He had become the Indonesia Foreign Minister since 2009 to 2014.

B. Research Problem

Based on the research background, the problem of this research is formulated as follows:

What patterns of post-noun modification occur in Indonesian Foreign Minister, Marty Natalegawa’s speeches?

C. Problem Limitation

Analyzing the structure of noun phrase is not a new study these days. It has been the object of the study since the late 1900s. Most of linguists report the result of their research in order to renew and share their thought of the linguistic comprehension. Considering that phenomenon, the researcher limits the analysis of post-noun modification by employing the theory from Kolln and Funk [2012
(1990)]. It follows, that, the researcher is interested in discovering the post-noun modification which occurs in Marty Natalegawa’s speeches. By conducting the analysis, the researcher may establish and gain the vivid description and example of the post-noun modification in the formal text.

D. Research Objective

Regarding the aforementioned problem formulated, there is an objective embodied in this research. The objective is to analyze the patterns of post-noun modification occurring in Marty Natalegawa’s speeches. The researcher compiles some examples of those three speech transcripts and figures for the way of the modification constructed in the noun phrases embraced in the speeches. By conducting this analysis, the researcher could determine the way of the noun phrase’s expansion in a sentence.

E. Research Benefits

There are three major contributions proposed for comprehending the patterns of complex noun phrase, as follows:

1. For the Development of English Education

a. English teachers and English Language Education Study Program students, who learn and teach structure. This research can be used as an academic reference to comprehend the embedding structure of noun phrase and the study of syntax. Besides, these objects of the research can be used as a proper material for introducing and analyzing the structure of either the
formal speech or text to the students. By employing the formal speech as an authentic example to students, the transcripts are beneficial to provide a vivid description on how the post-modification constructed in a complex phrase. Therefore, it can encourage students to think and produce an effective sentence accurately.

b. Students, who learn English. This research can be used as a reference to comprehend the expansion process of the patterns of post-noun modification constructed in formal speech. Through learning this expansion, it enables students to integrate some phrases into a complex phrase or even complex sentence. Moreover, the objects of this research enable students to expand their general knowledge of recent global issues and enrich their vocabulary.

2. Professional

Others who can use this study as a reference are debaters and public speakers as professional workers. Either debaters or public speakers tend to expand the phrase or sentence when they argue about certain issues. In this case, a noun phrase is the most frequent expansion found in the sentence. It happens since a noun phrase is a constituent that build a sentence. However, it seems difficult to interpret a complex noun phrase since people have different capacity to absorb the meaning of the topic discussion. Literally, verbal language is different from non verbal language, which can be read and understood by the readers at the same time. Considering this problem, the debaters and public speakers can use this
study to confine the embedding phrases in order to avoid the possible meaning or the ambiguity that might happen in a sentence of their speeches.

3. Future Researchers

This study can be used by other future researchers as academic references to conduct other further studies dealing with the specific terms of noun phrase. The future researchers may also compare the findings of this research to their future study by conducting the analysis of the post-noun modification delivered by native speakers. Meanwhile, the future researcher may proceed with analyzing the critical discourse analysis or the speech act on this speech in order to renew the noun phrase comprehension.

F. Definition of Terms

There are three definitions of terms that would be described in order to avoid the misinterpretation of this research. The terms are noun phrase, modifiers, and post-noun modification.

1. Noun Phrase

Jackson (1982, p.66) defines a noun phrase as a phrase which has a noun as its head. As a phrase, a noun phrase can be frequently expanded and modified by adding modifiers; not only adjectives or the basic noun modifiers instead other elements, such as other nouns or noun phrase, prepositional phrase, verb phrase, and clauses (Kolln & Funk, 2012, p.129). To provide the vivid view of noun
phrase, the example of it is [The tall GIRL in the corner who has a blue sweater] is my sister.

2. **Modifiers**

Based on Baker (1989, p.233), modifier is a word or a construction that tells more about the thing modified. Jackson (1990, p.125) defines a modifier as the class of items which realize meanings associated with the classification and description of participants. According to sample sentence described in the first term, [The tall GIRL in the corner who has a blue sweater] is my sister, the noun headword GIRL is followed by some modifiers. Those elements are regarded as post-noun modifiers since it comes after the noun headword. In addition, modifier is used to provide the additional information of the noun headword.

3. **Post Noun Modification (known as post-noun modifier)**

Kolln (1990, p.125) defines post-noun modification as a modifier occurs after the noun headword. It describes that there are three elements of post-noun modification. They are prepositional phrases, participial phrases, and relative clauses. Sometimes, the post-noun modification can function as the complement and adjunct. The complement is the post-noun modification which provides the necessary information. Meanwhile, the adjunct is the post-noun modification which provides the additional information related to the object it modified.
4. Speech

Based on Oxford Dictionary, speech is a formal address or discourse delivered to an audience. It uses to share an ideas or opinions related to the certain issues.
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED TO LITERATURE

In this section, the researcher presents the library studies underlining the study matter. There are three main parts included in this section. The first part deals with the review of previous studies which have the same analyses on the post-noun modification. The second part deals with the review of related theories used to analyze the problem of this study. Meanwhile, the third part deals with the contribution of each theory for analyzing the data and answering the problem of the study.

A. Review of Related Studies

Since the late of 1900s, the linguists have been conducting various studies on the analysis of noun phrases. The structure of noun phrases or its patterns are indeed interesting to be analyzed. It is due to fact that it can be expanded frequently to specify the headword. However, the length of the headword should be considered. Sometimes, its expansion poses the difficulties in organizing the complex phrases for some non-native speakers. Therefore, the researcher conducts this research in order to establish and analyze the pattern of post-noun modification occurring in the speech. However, within the period of conducting this research, the researcher discovers two previous studies that were dealt with
the analysis on the post-noun modification occurred in the novels. Those analyses were conducted by English Letter of Sanata Dharma University students.

The first study was conducted by Siegfrieda Alberti Shinta Mursita Putri (2007). In her study, *Prepositional Phrases and Relative Clauses as Noun Post-modifiers in Doyle’s Silver Blaze and The Adventure of the Sussex Vampire: Their Patterns and Effects*, she discovered there are 505 noun phrases with post-noun modification. The modifications are categorized into two main types of post-noun modification, which are prepositional phrase and relative clause. She found that the prepositional phrase as post-modifiers took 68.91% of the findings. Then, the relative clause as post-modifiers took 31.09% of the findings. Based on her findings, she concluded that the modification of prepositional phrase and the finite relative clause are the dominant patterns occurring in those Doyle’s works.

The other study was conducted by Brahma Putra Pratama (2012). In his study, *An Analysis of Noun Phrases with Prepositional Phrases and Relative Clauses as Noun Post-Modifiers in Poe’s The Purloined Letter*, he established (1) the patterns of post-noun modification employed in the Poe’s work “The Purloined Letter”; and (2) the significant occurrence of the functions of the prepositional phrases and relative clauses in the pattern of action since the novel dealt with the detective stories. Based on his analysis, he found that there are 325 noun phrases with post-noun modification. The distributions of the modifications are classified into three types, namely prepositional phrase, relative clause, and both the embedding of prepositional phrase and relative clause. Of those noun phrases found, there are 210 noun phrases post-modified by prepositional phrase,
94 noun phrases post-modified by relative clause, and 21 noun phrases post-modified by both prepositional phrase and relative clause. Those three patterns are categorized based on the syntactically function. Here, he obtained that the noun phrase post-modified by prepositional phrase functioning as adjuncts was the most frequent patterns occurring in Poe’s work. In addition, he concluded that the prepositional phrase and relative clause as post-modifiers help the author fulfill the rules in writing the short detective stories which must avoid the overwriting.

This research is also conducted in order to establish the patterns of post-noun modification. However, it has different object analysis from those two previous studies. When those two previous studies used classic novels, this research employs a formal speech as the object of the study. Through these researches, the readers might compare the noun phrase modification used either in the verbal or non-verbal terms. By conducting this research, there are three main patterns of post-noun modification classified. They are prepositional phrases (PP), participial phrases (Part.P), and relative clauses (RC). The detail explanations of those theories are to be presented in the review of related theories.

B. Review of Related Theories

In this part, the researcher is going to discuss some theories underlining the terms of this study. It starts from the basic to the specific ones. First, the researcher defines the definition of noun and noun phrase based on the relevant theories. Second, it proceeds with presenting the types of post-noun modification
and the explicitness of post-noun modification to identify the modification of each noun phrase.

1. Noun

A noun is one of the most important constituents that build a sentence. It is commonly used to denote people, animals, things or places (Kolln & Funk, 2012, p.17). It is further followed that a noun is a word that can be the only or main word or even occupies the headword position in a noun phrase ([Greenbaum & Nelson 2002, p.88]; [Kolln & Funk, 2012, p.19]). From those definitions, it is obvious that noun can be classified into two different classes, namely common and proper nouns.

Proper nouns refer to the names of specific people, places, or occasions, and they always begin with a capital letter, for instance Chicago, January, Thompson, etc. Those forms do not occur in the plural form. It also cannot be preceded by numerals and quantifiers such as many, few, several, much and little, nor by the definite and indefinite articles (Aarts & Aarts, 1982, p.27). However, there is an exception when proper nouns are sometimes converted into common nouns such in the phrase The Thompsons I know. As aforementioned there is no plural form of proper noun, but the common noun Thompsons here described ‘the people in the family with the name Thompsons’ (Greenbaum & Nelson, 2002, p.88).

Through that sample, common nouns can be referred to the other kind of nouns which do not usually begin with capital letters (Veit, 1986, p.23). It is
supported by Greenbaum & Nelson who stated that there are two ways used to sub
classify the common nouns (2002, p. 89). Those are type of referent and
grammatical form. In the type of referent, a noun is further classified to concrete
and abstract. Similar to the definition of proper noun, concrete nouns also refer to
people, places, or things such as girl, car, kitchen, etc. Meanwhile, abstract nouns
refer to qualities, states, or actions such as humor, belief, honesty, etc. Meanwhile,
in the grammatical form, it is further classified into count or non-count. Count
nouns refer to entities that are viewed as countable. It enables the noun to have
both a singular or plural form and they can be accompanied by determiners to
distinctions in number. By contrast, non-count nouns refer to entities that are
viewed as an indivisible mass that could not be counted. They are treated as a
singular and can be accompanied by determiners which do not refer to distinctions
in number such as much information, your furniture, that software, etc. In
addition, a noun is a word that can be made both in singular or plural form based
on the other constituents constructed in a sentence. It is also in line with Kolln &
Funk that a noun is a word that can be made plural or possessive which occupies
the headword position in the noun phrase which usually signaled by a determiner

2. Noun Phrase

Noun phrase (NP) is a phrase which can act as a subject, object, or
complement of a clause, or as prepositional complement (Leech & Svartvik, 1975,
p.251). Meanwhile, Quirk, Randolph, Greenbaum, Leech & Svartvik define a
noun phrase as a headed to the extent that it has a central constituent or head, to which other elements can be optionally added (1985, p.61). It is further followed that a noun phrase is frequently expanded and modified by adding modifiers. The modifiers used are not only adjectives or the basic noun modifiers instead other elements such as other nouns or noun phrase, prepositional phrase, verb phrase, and clauses.

Regarding the various possibilities to construct a noun phrase, there are four potential constituents of a noun phrase which presented schematically as follows (Greenbaum & Nelson [2002]; Kolln & Funk [2012]; Jackson [1982]; and Quirk et al. [1985]):

```
NP : (Det) (Pre-mod) (H) (Post-mod)
```

(Quirk et al., 1985, p.1238)

Note:

- **Det**: Determinative
- **H**: Noun Headword
- **Pre-mod**: Pre-noun modification
- **Post-mod**: Post-noun modification

Through this systematic nature of modification, it is obvious that the head is the most potential components of a noun phrase. It may consist of a noun, pronoun, adjective, participle, numeral, genitive, and quantifier (Aarts and Aarts, 1982, p.104). Besides, the head is surrounded by other constituents. It also dictates concord with other parts of the sentence, for example:

1. [The tall *girl* standing in the corner] is my sister.
2. [The tall *girls* standing in the corner] are my sister.
According to those sentences above, it is obvious that sentence (1), (3), and (4) have girl as the head. In contrast, sentence (2) has girls as the head. Even though they have different head in the end, they share the same noun headword, GIRL. Besides, they are followed by modifiers. In sentence (1) and (2), the heads are followed by non-finite clause, standing in the corner. Meanwhile, in sentence (3) and (4), the head are followed by prepositional phrases and finite relative clauses. In the other words, a noun phrase comprises a head and other elements, such as:

a. Determinative

The determinative (known as determiner) is one of the word classes that signals nouns (Kolln & Funk, 2012, p.130). It can be classified into three types of determinative, namely pre-determiners, central determiners, and post-determiners (Greenbaum & Nelson [2002]; Kolln & Funk [2012]; Jackson [1982]; and Quirk et al. [1985]). Pre-determiners are all items which can be precede any central determiner, e.g. all, both, double, half. Central determiners are items such as the articles (a/an and the), this, those, some. Meanwhile, post-determiners are items which follow central determiners but precede pre-modifiers, e.g. numerals, many, few, several, other.

Quirk et al. also describe partitives as the part of post-determiners which may be grouped as quality partition, quantity partition, and measure partitive
nouns (1985, p.249). Quality partition is expressed by a partitive count noun such as *kind, sort, or type* which followed by an *of*-phrase, e.g. *a kind of computer, a sort of bread, and a type of research*. Quantity partition is achieved by means of certain general partitive nouns, particularly in *piece, bit, item* which followed by an *of*-phrase, e.g. *a piece of cake, some bits of chalk, and an item of news*. Measure partitive nouns are related to precise quantities which denote length, area, volume, and weight as follows (Quirk *et al.*, 1985, p.251):

a. Length : a foot of copper wire, a mile of cable.

b. Area : an area hectare of land.

c. Volume : a litre (BrE)/a liter (AmE) of wine.

d. Weight : an ounce of tobacco, a pound of butter.

b. Pre-noun modification

Pre-noun modification comprises all the items placed before the head other than determinatives, notably adjectives (or adjective phrases) and nouns as described in the following illustration:

(5) Some furniture

(6) Some *expensive* furniture

(7) Some *very expensive* furniture

(8) Some *very expensive office* furniture

(9) Some *very very expensive office* furniture

(Quirk *et al.*, 1985, p.1239)
It seems that pre-noun modification also followed by some ordering which depending on the semantic category of the adjective. There are eight (8) principles followed which are 1. epithet *(charming)*, 2. size *(small)*, 3. shape *(round)*, 4. age *(old)*, 5. color *(brown)*, 6. origin *(French)*, 7. substance *(oaken)*, and 8. present participle *(writing)*.

c. Post-noun modification

Jackson (1982, p.69) describes that post-noun modification is commonly filled not by specific word classes or subclasses, but by phrases or clauses. They are used to modify the head in a noun group functions to narrow down the meaning of constituents from all kinds of constituents to a subset of constituents (Lock, 1996, p.53). It is not surprising that post-noun modifiers should often be combined or comprised all items notably:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prepositional phrases</th>
<th>: the car <em>outside the station</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-finite clauses</td>
<td>: the car <em>standing outside the station</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative clauses</td>
<td>: the car <em>that stood outside the station</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complementation</td>
<td>: a bigger car <em>than that</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Quirk et al., 1985, p.1239)

Greenbaum & Quirk (1997), further, define that post-noun modification can be also followed by minor type elements. They are adverb phrases, post posed adjectives, and post posed ‘mode’ qualifiers (1997, p.379), as indicated to three sample sentences below:

(10) *The road back* was dense with traffic.
(11) *Something* strange happened last night.

(12) *Lobster Newburg* is difficult to prepare.

(Greenbaum & Quirk, 1997, p.379)

A post-modification can be classified into restrictive or non-restrictive. When the head can be viewed as a member of a class which is linguistically identified only through the modification is called restrictive. Whereas, when the head can be viewed as a member of a class that has been independently identified is called non-restrictive. It provides additional information and not essential for any modification which modifies the noun (Greenbaum & Quirk, 1997, p.364).

The following examples distinguish the function of post-modification in a noun phrase structure.

(13) The *woman* who is standing in the corner is Michelle Obama.

(14) *Mr. Lee*, whom I met yesterday, needs to meet you now.

From the examples above, it can be analyzed that sentence (13) is restrictive. It is indicated that the relative clause functioned as an identification of the noun headword. It helps the speakers in specifying the topic. As obvious from sentence (14) which is non-restrictive, the commas are used to provide additional information and not necessary to identify the noun it modifies. When the relative clause is omitted from the sentence (14), it may not change the meaning of the sentence.

In conclusion, noun phrase comprises a head and elements which modify the head. The elements may be adjectives, complement, determiners, nouns, non-finite clauses, prepositional phrases, and relative clauses. Those elements may be
classified into three potential parts which are determinative, pre-noun modification, and post-noun modification. Since post-noun modification is often combined or comprised all items mentioned above, it may function to identify a specific subset.

3. Types of Post-noun Modification and its pattern

Similar to Quirk et al. (1985), Kolln & Funk (1990) state that the post head word position in the noun phrase may contain modifiers of many forms which appear in the following order:

Based on the figure 2.1, it can be interpreted that the noun headword is firstly post-modified by the post-noun modifier, prepositional phrase. It is further iterated by participial phrase and relative clause. The detail explanation of these structures will be described as presented as follows:
a. Prepositional Phrase

Unlike other phrases, a prepositional phrase does not have a head and a minimal form of word. Jackson delineates that a prepositional phrase is composed of a preposition and a noun phrase (1989, p.80), as illustrated in the following example:

(15) A nice young WOMAN *in jeans* was watching me.

(Leech & Svartvik, 1994, p.345)

It shows that the prepositional phrase of sentence (15) contains of a preposition *in* and a noun phrase *jeans*.

Literally, a prepositional phrase can be classified into simple and complex preposition ([Quirk et al., 1972, pp.300-301]; [Leech & Svartvik, 1994, pp.352-353]; and [Yule, 2004, p.154]). Simple preposition is a preposition which consists of one word only, for instance *at, in, and for*. Quirk *et al.* (1972) describe the list of simple preposition as follows:

“aboard, about, above, across, after, against, along, alongside, amid (F) (or amidst (F)), among (or amongst rare), apropos (of), around, as, at, atop (AmE, F), before, behind, below, beneath, beside, besides, between, beyond, but, by, despite, down, during, for, from, in, inside, minus, notwithstanding, of, off, on (or upon (F)), opposite, out (AmE), outside, outwith (Scots = except), over, past, per, plus, re (F), round, since, than, through, throughout, to, toward (AmE), towards (BrE), under, underneath, until (or till), up, via, with, within, without” (Quirk *et al.*, 1972, p.301).
From those lists, there are some simple prepositions that carry more specific conceptual meaning such as *among, before, below, beside, toward(s)*. Those contribute directly to the meaning of the phrase in which they occur and are treated as having a lexical function (Yule, 2004, p.158).

Meanwhile, complex preposition is a preposition which consists of more than one word, for instance *in accordance with, on account of, for the sake, and in spite of*. According to their forms, the complex preposition may be classified into one of three categories (Quirk et al., 1972, pp.301-302), as follows:

[A] ADVERB + PREP: e.g., along, with, apart from (BrE), aside from (AmE), as for, as to, away from, into, off of (AmE), on to (or onto), out of, together with, up, to, etc.

[B] VERB / ADJECTIVE / CONJUNCTION/ other elements + PREP : e.g., except for, owing to, due to, but for, because of, etc.

[C] PREP₁ + NOUN + PREP₂ : e.g., by means of, in comparison with, instead of, etc.

In [C], it is subdivided according to which prepositions functions as Prep₁ and Prep₂:

1) **IN + NOUN + OF**
   e.g., in case of, in charge of, in view of, in need of, in spite of, in front of, in lieu of, in favor of, in place of, in face of, in aid of, in quest of, in respect of, in search of, etc.

2) **IN + NOUN + WITH**
   e.g., in contact with, in common with, in line with, in accordance with, etc.
3) **BY + NOUN + OF**

   e.g., by means of, by way of, by virtue of, by dint of, etc.

4) **ON + NOUN + OF**

   e.g., on account of, on behalf of, on top of, on pain of, on strength of, etc.

5) **OTHER TYPES**

   e.g., at variance with, in exchange for, in return for, in addition to, in relation to, with respect to, at the hands of, etc.

As one of post-noun modifications, a prepositional phrase helps to identify a noun or pronoun and demonstrate the recursiveness of the language. It means the embedding of one structure in another of the same kind: a clause within a clause, a noun phrase within a noun phrase, a verb phrase within a verb phrase (Kolln & Funk, 2012, p.136). To gain clear information of the embedding of noun phrase, Kolln & Funk (2012) provided the illustration with the pattern Det + Noun + PP, as follows (Kolln & Funk, 2012, p.136):

```
NP                     NP
  Det                 Det
     N               N
       PP             PP
          NP          NP
             PREP       PREP
                the   the
                   shop  building
                      in       near
                         the   the
                            park
```
As described in that phrase structure, the noun headword is followed by prepositional phrase which it is also expanded.

Dwijatmoko in *English Syntax* states that a prepositional phrase in a noun phrase structure can be functioned as a complement and an adjunct (2002, pp.10-15). When a noun takes a PP as its complement, the preposition which heads the PP is fixed. It is indicated to the sample sentences below.

(16) their *demand* on good governance
(17) his *knowledge* of English grammar

In sentence (16), the noun headword, *demand*, is followed by fixed preposition *on*. Meanwhile, in sentence (17), the noun headword, *knowledge*, is followed by fixed preposition *of*. For both fixed preposition *on* in the sentence (16) and *of* in the sentence (17) cannot be replaced with other prepositions due to there are some prepositions which follow particular nouns as objects or complements (Jackson, 1982, p.81). It is indicated that the relationship between a head with its complement is close. In addition, a complement is needed by a head because it shows the semantic object of the corresponding verb of the head (Dwijatmoko, 2002, p.12).

Furthermore, Dwijatmoko emphasizes that an adjunct is used to give the characteristic of a noun head, and occurs after the head (2002, p.15), as indicated to sample sentences below (Quirk et al., 1972, p.1274).

(18) a *man* from the electricity company
It is clear that the preposition phrase of sentence (18), *from the electricity company*, provides the characteristic of the noun headword, *man*. Thus, it becomes distinctive who the man is talking about.

Leech & Svartvik in *A Communicative Grammar of English* also emphasize that prepositional phrase are by far the common type of post-noun modifier in English (1994, p.345). It is in accordance with Quirk *et al.* that prepositional phrase is three or four times more frequent than either finite or non-finite clausal post-modification (1972, p.883). It can often be expanded to relative clauses, as indicated to the following examples (Leech & Svartvik, 1994, p.345):

(19) Is this the ROAD to Paris? (*Is this the road that leads to Paris?*)

(20) These economic ACTIONS far beyond the normal citizen’s control.

(‘…actions which are far beyond…’)

In addition, Aarts & Aarts state that a noun phrase may contain two or more prepositional phrase (1982, p.114), as described below:

(21) the book on archaeology by Professor Smith

(22) the house at the corner of the street

Generally, there is no difference between those sentences. Either the noun phrase of sentence (21) or (22) are followed by two prepositional phrases. However, according to the syntactic structure, they are different. In sentence (21), it can be interpreted that the second prepositional phrase modifies either the noun headword or the first prepositional phrase. To gain clear information about this, the diagram of the syntactic structure is provided as follows:
Through the diagram, it is obvious that the second prepositional phrase, *by Professor Smith*, used to modify noun phrase, *the book on archaeology*. Unlike in sentence (21), the second prepositional phrase in sentence (22) only modifies the NP of the first prepositional phrase. Thus, the diagram would be presented that the second prepositional phrase, *of the street*, modifies only the NP of first prepositional, *the corner*, as follows:

b. **Relative Clause**

As similar to prepositional phrase functioned as post-noun modifiers; a relative clause is a finite dependent clause which functioned to identify the noun or pronoun it modifies (Kolln & Funk, 2012, p.138). It typically appears immediately after a noun or pronoun and provides some information about the person or thing indicated by that noun phrase. A relative clause is often called an adjective phrase because like many adjectives, it often describes and helps to identify the person or thing being talked about (Yule, 2004, p.240). It is further
illustrated the difference function between adjectives and relative clauses as shown in the following examples.

(23)  a. For the grammar class, we need a new book.

       b. I am talking about a book that does not make me fall asleep.

As being illustrated in sentence (23a), adjectives typically come before the noun and the information provided is in a single clause. By contrast, relative clauses always come after a noun as indicated to sentence (23b) and the information is presented in two clauses. Those clauses are a main clause (I am talking about a book) and a relative clause (that does not make me fall asleep). As obvious from sentence (23b) that there is always a close connection between the noun phrase in a main clause, known as the antecedent, and the relative pronoun (who, whose, whom, which, or that) in the relative clause ([Kolln & Funk, 2012, p.138];[ Yule, 2004, p.240]).

Since a relative clause comprised a sentence pattern, complete with a subject or a predicate which introduced by a relative pronoun, each relative pronoun has different grammatical roles and position within the relative clause. Besides, the relative clause can be followed by a relative adverbs also (where, when, and why). The choice of relative pronoun depends on whether the clause is restrictive or non-restrictive, personal or non-personal and the roles of the pronoun in a relative clause: used as a subject, object after-preposition and possessive relatives ([Leech & Svartvik, 1994, p. 368-369]; [Yule, 2004, p.241]). The examples of each choice of relative pronoun would be described in the following examples.
(24) There is always a place for people who can speak foreign language as well. (restrictive relative clause)

(25) The younger people, who have lost all faith and convictions, are now parents. (non-restrictive clause)

(26) This is the message we want to communicate to the men and women who will soon be going to help the hunger-stricken areas. (personal relative pronoun)

(27) We need to find a house which is big enough for our family. (non-personal relative pronoun)

(28) Did you see the man who was here? (relative pronoun as subject)

(29) Have you met the man whom Diana is going to marry? (relative pronoun as object)

(30) Where is the person to whom you talked? (relative pronoun as object after-preposition)

(31) Did you talk to the girl whose bag was stolen? (relative pronoun as possessive relative)


As noted in the examples above, relative clauses can be classified into restrictive and non-restrictive clause. Yule in Explaining English Grammar delineates restrictive as a defining relative clause because it defines or restricts the reference of the antecedent noun (2004, p.248). It is used to identify or classify the person or thing being talked about as seen in sentence (24). Meanwhile, non-restrictive is a non-defining relative clause that gives additional or extra
information about an antecedent (Yule, 2004, p.248). It is worth noting that a non-restrictive is usually marked by commas, dashes, and parentheses in writing as shown in (25). These commas, dashes, and parentheses are usually called as separation markers. In speaking, a non-restrictive would be marked by pauses and a change in intonation. The different of these two types of relative pronoun, in general, may be summarized in the table 2.1.

Table 2.1. Summarization of Restrictive and Non-restrictive Relative Clause (Yule, 2004, p.249)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Restrictive</th>
<th>Non-restrictive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Defining</td>
<td>non-defining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>necessary information</td>
<td>extra information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no separation markers</td>
<td>separation markers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not usually after proper nouns</td>
<td>after proper noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not as additional comments</td>
<td>provide additional comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not with quantity expressions</td>
<td>with quantity expressions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>initial that and zero relative</td>
<td>not with that or zero relative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with general antecedents</td>
<td>not with general antecedents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shorter and more common</td>
<td>longer and less common</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, Kolln & Funk in *Understanding English Grammar* states that there are three features of relative pronoun that help to recognize the relative clause (2012, p.138), they are:

1) The relative pronoun renames the headword of the noun phrase in which it appears; for instance *arrow in the arrow that has left the bow never returns* is the antecedent of *that*.

2) The relative pronoun fills a sentence slot in its own clause; for instance *that is* in the subject slot as seen in the point 1 example.
3) The relative pronoun introduces the clause, no matter what slot it fills. It can be used as a subject, object after-preposition and possessive relatives.

c. Participial Phrase

In the introductory of types of post-noun modification above, the formula describing a noun phrase has been described by Kolln & Funk (2012) as seen in figure 2.1. From that figure, it is indicated that the headword will be also followed by participial phrases. A participial phrase is commonly called as a non-finite clause. Quirk et al. define a non-finite clause as a clause that its verb is non-finite (1985, p.1263). In contrast, Kolln & Funk state a participial phrase is essentially a reduced relative clause (2012, p.144), as shown in the following examples.

(32) a. the man who is living across the street.

b. the man living across the street.

As obvious from sentence (32a) that the sentence is a noun phrase followed by finite relative clause. Meanwhile, in sentence (32b), there is a reduced relative clause which omitted the relative pronoun, who. Then, it becomes a non-finite clause. It further indicated that a non-finite clause does not use a relative pronoun as in finite relative clause. There are three types of non-finite clause: (i) –ing participle clauses, (ii) –ed participle clauses, (iii) to-infinitive clauses (Aarts & Aarts [1982], Kolln & Funk [2012], Quirk et al. [1985], Leech & Svartvik [1994]).
i. –ing participle clauses

Leech & Svartvik delineate that a participle clause does not have tense, so the –ing participle clause can be interpreted according to context as past or present (1994, p.346). However, it does not mean that the -ing participle need to carry the meaning of the progressive aspect rather it has no relation with the meaning of the progressive aspect. In the following sentences, it is further shown the use of –ing participle clause in modifying a noun headword.

(33) The PEOPLE working in the advertising business are often young. (who are working in the advertising business).

(34) A good-looking MAN wearing a grey suit sat opposite me. (who was wearing a grey suit).

In the noun phrase (33), the –ing participle can be interpreted as who are working in the advertising business. A present progressive tense is used due to the present tense used in a sentence. Whereas, in the noun phrase (34), the –ing participle can be interpreted as who was wearing a grey suit. Since sentence (34) has a past meaning, a past progressive tense is used in the relative clause.

ii. –ed participle clauses

Leech & Svartvik also define the –ed participle clause corresponds in meaning to a passive relative clause and contains none of the distinctions that can be made by tense and aspect (1994, p.346). It is further followed that the –ed participle clause can be interpreted according to context as equivalent to one of
the former (Greenbaum & Quirk, 1997, p.373), as shown in the following examples.

(35)  a. The only CAR (being) repaired by that mechanic is mine.

From the sentence (35a), the –ed participle can further be interpreted according to context as described in (35b).

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{will be repaired} & \quad \text{by that mechanic is} \\
\text{is (being) repaired} & \quad \text{mine.} \\
\text{was (being) repaired} & \\
\end{align*}
\]

Greenbaum & Quirk also define that the antecedent head is identical with implicit subject of the –ed post-modifying clause as it is with the –ing construction. However, the –ed participle concerned is as linked with the passive voice as that in the –ing construction is linked with the active voice (1997, p.373), as indicated to the following sample sentences.

(36)  a. The train which has arrived at platform one is from New York. (the headword is followed by relative clause, and the verb is intransitive verb)

b. *The train arrived at platform one is from New York. (the intransitive verb cannot be reduced to –ed construction)

Thus, there is no –ed post-noun modifiers corresponding exactly to a relative clause with intransitive verbs.
iii. *to*-infinitive clauses

Unlike –*ing* and –*ed* constructions, *to*-infinitive clauses have precisely the same meaning as the relative clauses. It allows correspondences with relative clauses where the relative pronoun can be not only as a subject, but also as an object or adverbial and, to a limited extent, complement (Quirk et al. 1985, p.1265), as described as follows:

(37) The man for John to consult is Wilson. (who you should consult)

(38) The man to consult is Wilson. (who should you consult)

In many infinitive clauses, the subject of an infinitive clause need not be the antecedent, it may be separately introduced by the for-device as shown in (37) (Greenbaum & Quirk, 1997, p.373). It is line with Leech & Svartvik that the head of the noun phrase is the implied object or prepositional object of the infinitive verb (1994, p.346). The latter non-finite clauses could be understood according to its context. In sentence (37), the *to*-infinitive clause can be interpreted as ‘(The man) that you/John should consult’. It is similar to sentence (38) which can be interpreted as ‘(The man) that everyone should consult’.

4. The Explicitness of Post-noun Modification

In general, the explicitness in post-noun modification is greater in the finite relative clause than in the non-finite –*ing* clause, from which the explicit tense (*is/was*) is absent, though this in turn is more explicit than the prepositional phrase, from which the verb indicating a specific posture is absent. It can be described in the following sentence as follows:
(39) the **taxi** which is waiting outside

(19a) the **taxi** waiting outside

(19b) the **taxi** outside

(Greenbaum, 1989, p.366)

In the sentence (19), it is obvious that the noun phrase is followed by finite clause which is indicated in the explicit tense, *is*. When the explicit tense is reduced, the noun phrase is no longer followed by finite clause. It becomes non-finite –*ing* clause as indicated to sentence (10a). It seems that the reduction could be less explicit in post-noun modification as indicated to sentence (10b) which the verb and the tense are absent. It is further added that the reduction in explicitness in the noun phrase is related to linguistic and situational context, which typically, a progression from ‘more explicit’ to ‘less explicit’ in a discourse (Quirk *et al.*, 1985, p.1243).

5. **X-bar Theory**

Dwijatmoko delineates X-bar theory as the theory for the formation of phrases which has a universal value that applies to all types of phrases (2002, p.5). In this formation, the letter X can stand for the notion N (Noun), V (Verb), A (Adjective), P (Preposition), or any category depending on the iterating construction. Poole states that the notice of the X’ level enables the repetition or iteration of the notion as many times as necessary (2002, p.40). The process of this repetition is called as the maximal projections.
Radford argues that the maximal projections can function as non head terms in a rule which maximally generalized by formulating the phrases uniquely in terms of category variables and level variables (1988, p.279). Through those terms, the internal of constituent structure of phrases can be expanded into an X-bar by the addition of a set of Complements, by the preceding attribute and following adjuncts, and a specifier phrase. The relationship of those elements can be depicted into the following phrase structure.

As noted in that phrase structure, there are four elements of a phrase to be formulated based on the rules of the phrase formation (Dwijatmoko, 2002, p.8). The phrase rule formations are:

a. \( X'' \rightarrow YP X' \) (Specification Rule)

b. \( X' \rightarrow YP X' \) (Attributed Rule)

c. \( X' \rightarrow X' YP \) (Adjunction Rule)

d. \( X' \rightarrow X YP \) (Complementation Rule)
C. Theoretical Framework

In completion of this chapter, the contribution of each theory is described. Through the theories described, the readers who are interested in the same field study might know the basic knowledge of this analysis. Basically, this study aims to answer the problem of the study related to the patterns of post-noun modification employed in Marty Natalegawa’s speeches. In order to answer the problem of this study, the researcher employed several theories described by some experts including Aarts & Aarts (1982), Qurik et al. ([1985], 1972), Leech & Svartvik (1994), Greenbaum & Quirk (1997), Yule (2004), Kolln & Funk ([2012] 2010). The theories employed are related to the basic definition of noun and noun phrase, types of post-noun modification, and the explicitness of using post-noun modification in a noun phrase. The types of post-noun modification are described in order to classify the patterns of noun phrases with post-noun modification. In analyzing the problem, the researcher is going to classify the noun phrases based on its categories.

Through those categories, the syntactic structure of the noun phrases is analyzed based on the theories described by Dwijatmoko (2002) and Radford (1988). From the syntactic structure of each noun phrase pattern, the way of each type of post-noun modification would be determined. This explanation is worth to define the most frequent types of post-noun modifiers position which is close to the headword. Moreover, the explicitness theory is also presented in this study in order to provide the detail information on the reduction of noun headword followed by relative clause to prepositional phrase. In addition, the researcher
provides the phrase structure of each pattern construction in order to provide the vivid comprehension related to the syntactic analysis; and depicts the way of each pattern of post-noun modification has similar construction to one another.
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher presents the rationale of information on how this study can be conducted. There are some methodologies which are discussed in order to collect and digest the information related to the problem of the study and gain the answer of the questions mentioned in the introduction. Those methodologies composed in subtitles, namely research method, research setting, research subjects, instruments and data gathering technique, data analysis techniques, and research procedure.

A. Research Method

This study was conducted based on qualitative research approach. Gall, Gall, & Borg (2007, p.31) stated that qualitative research is a research which presents facts that focuses on the study cases rather than of populations and samples in a narration with words. In line with that theory, Ary, Jacobs, Sorensen, & Razavieh (2010, p.29) delineated a holistic picture and depth of understanding of a phenomenon rather than a numeric data analysis as the goal of qualitative approach. In other words, words and pictures rather than numbers are used to convey what the researcher has learned about a phenomenon (Merriam et al., 2002, p.5). The result of data analysis would be explained and interpreted by the researcher. In digesting a phenomenon, the data might be collected through
interviews, observations, or documents review which analyzed to identify the pattern of the data (Ary et al., 2010, p.29).

The researcher used discourse analysis. Based on Brown & Yule (1983, p.1), discourse analysis is the analysis of the language in use which concentrates on the determining of formal properties of the language. Furthermore, Burman & Parker (1993) defined that discourse analysis is a methodology for analyzing social phenomena that is qualitative, interpretive, and constructionist (as cited in Hardy, Harley, & Phillips, 2004, p.19). It does not only embody a set of techniques for conducting structured, qualitative investigations of texts, but also a set of assumptions concerning the constructive effects of language. However, discourse analysis can be interpreted as the “probabilistic of content analysis model” which is more or less likely to be said as the conceptual elements are that generate and constrain these possibilities (Lowe’s definition as cited in Herrera & Braumoeller, 2004, p.15).

As noted in the definitions above, the units of discourse that are coded may be words, phrases, sentences, themes, or units specific to the type of material that is analyzed, such as newspaper, headlines or column inches (Wood & Kroger, 2000, p.32). In line with the description, the researcher analyzed the post-noun modification in Marty Natalegawa’s speech transcripts. Through those transcripts, the researcher enabled to fulfill the data analysis accurately and digest the topic discussion without being afraid of having misunderstanding on the minimum requirements appeared in the speeches.
B. Research Setting

This research was conducted in Yogyakarta through the library study. The researcher started to collect the data in the period of September 2014. Regarding digesting the patterns of post-noun modification, the data were grouped and analyzed during the period of October 2014 to November 2014.

C. Research Subjects

In conducting this research, the researcher analyzed three speech transcripts of Marty Natalegawa. The transcripts were taken from the official website of Ministry of Foreign Affairs Republic of Indonesia. Of those transcripts, the researcher only collected the noun phrases with post-noun modification. Literally, those transcripts had similar topics discussing the sustainable development of promoting global democracy country and economic stability of 2015. That topic was chosen as the consideration of the new joint program of ASEAN namely ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) which officially announces and begins in December 2015. Therefore, in order to digest the topic of those three transcripts, the summary of each transcript was described below.

The first transcript was delivered at the general debate of the 66th session of the United Nations general assembly on 26 September, 2011 in New York. In his speech, Marty Natalegawa discussed the transforming challenges into opportunities. Literally, each country had similar global challenges in solving the political and military tensions and conflicts, financial and economic crisis, intolerance and discrimination, and environmental threats and natural disasters of
energy and food security. Through this speech, there were two basic points highlighted. The first point was all countries need to strengthen multilateralism to address global challenges. The multilateralism opened the opportunities to promote a new kind of international relations and contribute in promoting solutions. That system led the decision-making processes more effective, efficient, transparent, and inclusive. Then, the second point was cooperation and partnership between the United Nations and regional organizations which is the key in addressing today’s global challenges. Those conditions enabled countries in region to pursue the development path uninterrupted by wars and conflicts. Indonesia has described this condition as a dynamic equilibrium. A dynamic equilibrium is an international relations in which emphasizes on common security, prosperity, and stability.

The second transcript was delivered at the general debate of the 68th session of the United Nations general assembly on 27 September, 2013 in New York. The theme topic was “Post-2015 development agenda: setting the stage”. He emphasized one of the final push toward the fulfillment of 2015 Millennium Development Goals that was regarding political and diplomatic solutions. The global development agenda was held to end extreme poverty and ensure sustainable growth with equity in which must be anchored by a new global partnership. This situation indicated that Indonesia, comported with its partners in ASEAN, was steadily developing a regional architecture conducive for the peaceful promotion of human rights and democracy as it called the ASEAN Political-Security Community which achieves by 2015. Beyond Southeast Asia,
Indonesia was pursuing the same positive and constructive approach through Bali Democracy Forum. In this case, Indonesia was recognized as the special responsibility as host of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations Global Forum in 2014 aimed to promote “unity in diversity”.

The third transcript was delivered at an Indonesia perspective on the Indo-Pacific at the conference of Indonesia on 16 May, 2013 in Washington DC. In this speech, he emphasized on the “peace-dividend” of Indo-Pacific. In this regard, there are three challenges highlighted. The first challenge was related to “trust-deficit”. It built mutual trust and confidence among Indo-Pacific country; and to substitute the vicious cycle of tensions with a virtuous cycle trust and confidence-building. The second challenge was regarding unresolved territorial claims. Each Indo-Pacific country must require a commitment from parties to a territorial dispute to respect certain code of behavior or conduct in the affected area. Meanwhile, the last challenge was related to managing the impact of change. In his point of view, he believed that “a pacific” Indo-Pacific region requires a new paradigm that lead to a fresh perspective in which promotes a “dynamic equilibrium”. A dynamic equilibrium was thus marked by an absence of preponderant power which is not through the rigidity, rivalry, and common tensions of the pursuit of a balance of power model.

D. Instruments and Data Gathering Techniques

In order to obtain the accurate data analysis on this research, the researcher employed two instruments. Those instruments were a human instrument and a
document instrument (discourse). A human instrument is the primary instrument for gathering and analyzing the data in qualitative research (Ary et al., 2010, p.424). It started from determining the focus of the research, choosing the data sources, collecting the data, assessing the quality of the data, analyzing the data, interpreting the data, and drawing conclusions on the findings. Therefore, as the human instrument, the researcher took an important role in analyzing the patterns of noun phrases with post-noun modifiers.

Besides, a document instrument (discourse) also took a part in qualitative research typically in discourse analysis. The documents (discourses) were taken from three speech transcripts delivered by the 17th Indonesian Foreign Minister, Marty Natalegawa. At that time, he spoke as an Indonesia envoy in the United Nations General Assembly in New York; and at the conference on Indonesia in Washington DC. According to those three transcripts, the noun phrases were classified based on the relevant theories presented in the review of related literature. It followed, that, the researcher contributed two observation forms as shown in the following table -- table 3.1 and table 3.2. These tables were depicted to collect and digest those each pattern of post-noun modification.

In table 3.1, the table was depicted to classify the patterns of post-noun modification employed in the transcripts. To ease the analysis, the classifications of the data were grouped based on each transcript as presented as follows:
Table 3.1a. The Identification of the patterns of noun phrase with post-noun modification occur in the first speech transcript of Marty Natalegawa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Noun Phrase</th>
<th>Code Number</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><strong>OPPORTUNITIES</strong> for nations to forge mutually beneficial partnership, anchored on the <strong>PRINCIPLES</strong> of the United Nations Charter.</td>
<td>MN1/NP/26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.1b. The Identification of the patterns of noun phrase with post-noun modification occur in the second speech transcript of Marty Natalegawa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Noun Phrase</th>
<th>Code Number</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>The historic <strong>injustice</strong> that the Palestinian people have suffered for so long must be ended.</td>
<td>MN2/NP/40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.1c. The Identification of the patterns of noun phrase with post-noun modification occur in the third speech transcript of Marty Natalegawa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Noun Phrase</th>
<th>Code Number</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Not least, the term Indo-Pacific brings into focus the <strong>REALITY</strong> of the interconnection between the futures of the Indian and the Pacific Oceans.</td>
<td>MN3/NP/25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since the data were classified into three tables based on each transcript, the researcher employed code number in order to ease and denote the noun phrases’ position occurred in the transcripts. The code number enabled the readers to establish the noun phrase in the transcripts. One example of the existing code number is MN1/NP/2. In that code number, MN denoted the speech transcripts delivered by Marty Natalegawa. It followed, that, the number 1 to 3 which occurs next to MN referred to the sequence series of the transcripts. NP symbolized the
term of noun phrases with post-noun modification. Meanwhile, the last number indicates the exact line of the noun phrases position occurring in each transcript.

In classifying each pattern of the post-noun modification, the researcher conducted the classification based on the references of the previous studies. However, there are some patterns which are dissimilar to those studies. In this research, the patterns of each noun phrase were classified into three main patterns of post-noun modification which are *Prepositional Phrases (PP)*, *Participial Phrases (Part.P)*, and *Relative Clauses (RC)*. The patterns in which are analyzed were depicted in table 3.2.

**Table 3.2 Establishing the Patterns of Post-noun Modification**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Patterns</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>NP + Prepositional Phrase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. NP + Prepositional Phrase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. (NP + Prepositional Phrase) modified by relative clause</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. (NP + Prepositional Phrase) modified by relative clause with (NP + Prepositional Phrase) in it</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. NP + Prepositional Phrase (more than one)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E. (NP + Prepositional Phrase) modified by Participial Phrase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>NP + Relative Clause</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. NP + Relative Clause</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. NP + Relative Clause with NP + Prepositional Phrase in it</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. NP + Relative clause with another NP + relative clause in it</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. (NP + Relative Clause) modified by Participial Phrase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>NP + Participial Phrase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. NP + Participial Phrase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. NP + Participial Phrase with (NP + Prepositional Phrase in it)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Based on table 3.2, the patterns of each modification were established clearly. Literally, the patterns classified in table 3.2 were conducted based on the findings in table 3.1 and the relevant theories described in the review of related theories of chapter II. It followed that each noun phrase in table 3.1 were classified based on the patterns described in table 3.2. This classification was conducted in order to determine the patterns of post-noun modification for each noun phrase.

### E. Data Analysis Techniques

The researcher used discourse analysis to analyze the patterns of noun phrase with post-noun modification. In conducting the analysis, the researcher referred to some dictionaries in order to avoid the misinterpretation about the context.

It followed, that, the researcher identified the patterns of noun phrase by classifying and listing the patterns into the table provided. By conducting the table 3.1, it enabled the researcher to analyze the patterns of noun phrase in which modified based on the patterns of post-noun modification described by experts. The analysis proceeded with analyzing the syntactic structure on how the post-noun modification to be constructed and modified the headword. The result of this

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>NP + Participial Phrase + Relative Clause + Prepositional Phrase</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>(NP + Participial Phrase) modified by Relative Clause</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**

---

PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI
analysis could be represented in table 3.2. In analyzing the syntactic structure, the researcher must also consider the possibility meanings that occurred in a sentence.

F. Research Procedures

In conducting this study, the researcher employed five steps as follows:

1. Deciding the topic discussion

As every researcher does, deciding a problem or topic was necessary to conduct and confine the focus of the study. In this study, the researcher chose one topic that is the most interesting. The topic was “an analysis on the pattern of post-noun modification occurring in Marty Natalegawa’s speeches”. The researcher believed that Marty Natalegawa could be a good model since he has been becoming an Indonesia envoy for twenty-eight years. Since the focus of the data is related to structure of phrases, the researcher needed some theories from related literature: noun phrase, post-noun modification, and syntax.

2. Conducting library study

After deciding the topic, the researcher needed to determine and comprehend the theories behind the topic discussion. The theories employed were related to noun phrase structure which had described in the review of related to literature of chapter II. The theories enabled the researcher to analyze and collect the accurate data. Besides, those theories could be used as the supporting background for the finding data.
3. **Identified the patterns of noun phrase with post-noun modification**

When the theories have been determined and comprehended, it is time to identify the patterns of noun phrase with post-noun modification from three speech transcripts. The transcripts were taken from the official website of Minister of Foreign Affairs. From these existed transcriptions, the researcher was not afraid of having some misunderstanding of the minimum requirements employed in the speeches. It eased the researcher in collecting the accurate data. Thus, the data were grouped either in table 3.1 or 3.2. The tables were conducted based on the related theories summarized by the researcher.

4. **Analyzing the patterns of post-noun modification by employing Table 3.1 and Table 3.2**

In order to gain the answer of the problem, table 3.1 was conducted as a media to collect and analyze the noun phrase with post-noun modification. Through this table, the researcher enabled to identify the patterns of noun phrase which is modified by those each sub-pattern of post-noun modification. To identify the specific patterns of noun phrase with post-noun modifications, the researcher separated the analysis based on the nominal slot described by Kolln & Funk ([2012] 1990). Kolln & Funk separated the patterns of post-noun modification into three slots nominal which are prepositional phrases, participle phrases, and relative clauses (2012, p.135). The distribution of that analysis was summarized in table 3.2 where the proportion of the common post-noun modification can be indicated. The result of the finding would be described in
narration with words by analyzing the process of conducting the noun phrase with post-noun modification.

5. **Drawing conclusions of the study**

Drawing conclusions of the results is the final steps of this study. The conclusion showed the common patterns of noun phrase with post-noun modification used by Marty Natalegawa. Besides, this study may be used as a reference to conduct a complex phrase in which noun phrase is commonly included in each phrase of a sentence.
CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter covers the findings, the analysis and the discussion of the study in order to answer the problem formulated in the Chapter I. The problem formulated is regarding the patterns of noun phrase with post-noun modification occurring in Marty Natalegawa’s speeches. In presenting the findings, some examples of each pattern would be selected and presented in the discussion in order to identify the syntactic process of its construction.

After analyzing three speech transcripts delivered by Marty Natalegawa in the international assembly, the researcher discovered 247 noun phrases with post-noun modification. The distribution of those noun phrases are described in three main patterns of post–noun modification as follows: (1) NP + Prepositional Phrase, (2) NP + Relative Clause, and (3) NP + Participial Phrase. Each main pattern of post-noun modification is further specifically classified into several sub-patterns. From those sub-patterns, the noun phrases with post-noun modification are easily collected and grouped based on its patterns. Considering that classification, the detail proportion of each sub-pattern is depicted in the following table as shown in table 4.1.
Table 4.1. The Proportion of the Patterns of the Noun Phrase with Post-Noun Modification.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Patterns</th>
<th>Number of Occurrence</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>NP + Prepositional Phrase</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>72.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>NP + Prepositional Phrase</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>41.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>(NP + Prepositional Phrase) modified by relative clause</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>(NP + Prepositional Phrase) modified by relative clause with (NP + Prepositional Phrase) in it</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>NP + Prepositional Phrase (more than one)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>24.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.</td>
<td>(NP + Prepositional Phrase) modified by Participial Phrase</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>NP + Relative Clause</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>12.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>NP + Relative Clause</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>7.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>NP + Relative Clause with NP + Prepositional Phrase in it</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>NP + Relative clause with another NP + relative clause in it</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>(NP + Relative Clause) modified by Participial Phrase</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>NP + Participial Phrase</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>14.57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>NP + Participial Phrase</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>9.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>NP + Participial Phrase with (NP + Prepositional Phrase in it)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>NP + Participial Phrase + Relative Clause + Prepositional Phrase</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>(NP + Participial Phrase) modified by Relative Clause</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>247</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of those three main patterns of post-noun modification shown in table 4.1, the most frequent pattern to occur in three speech transcripts delivered by Marty
Natalegawa is the pattern of noun phrase post-modified by prepositional phrase. From the findings, the researcher could find 180 noun phrases which have this pattern. Through this large proportion, the pattern of this noun phrase can be interpreted as the most common patterns occurring in the transcripts instead of those two post-noun modifications. Similarly, Leech & Svartvik delineate prepositional phrase as the common type of post-modifier in English (1994, p.345).

Besides, participial phrase is the second frequent pattern to occur as post-modifier in the transcripts. It has 36 noun phrases which have this pattern. Based on Kolln & Funk, the syntactic structures of participial phrase is usually after the prepositional phrase (2012, p.143). It can come after the noun phrase which post-modified by prepositional phrase; or typically come after the headword. Literally, as a post-modifier, the participial phrase is known as a reduced relative clause since it has similar form to relative clause. Moreover, either participial phrase or relative clause also share to function as phrase marker in which provides the additional information about the headword modified.

Furthermore, relative clause is the less common pattern to occur in the transcripts. According to the findings, there are 31 noun phrases which have this pattern. As noted in chapter II, relative clause has a close embryo form as well as a sentence with a subject and a predicate. The disparity between those two is the use of relative pronoun. The relative pronoun (which, whose, that) is a marker of relative clause in which is functioned to mark the headword of the noun phrase in which it modified.
Those explanations are the introductory of the discussion. It explains the
general proportion of those three main patterns of post-noun modification as
depicted in table 4.1. In order to digest the way of the post-noun modification
constructed, the researcher discussed and analyzed the post-noun modification
found in the speech transcripts of Marty Natalegawa. The discussion is conducted
based on Kolln & Funk categories of the elements of post-noun modification. In
addition, the researcher also presents the phrase structure of some sample
sentences by employing a tree diagram to depict the vivid modification.

A. Noun Phrase Post-modified by Prepositional Phrase

As aforementioned in the general discussion, the prepositional phrase is
the most frequent major pattern of post-noun modification occurring in the speech
transcripts of Marty Natalegawa. It takes 72.87% of the findings. Based on its
percentage, it can be interpreted that the prepositional phrase is the most dominant
pattern. There are 180 noun phrase which post-modified by prepositional phrase.
However, those noun phrases are not post-modified by a prepositional phrase, it
also iterates into a complex ones. Thus, to ease the analysis, those noun phrases
were classified into five sub-patterns.

a. Noun Phrase + prepositional phrase

As presented in table 4.1, this sub-pattern can be interpreted as the most-frequent sub-patterns occurring in the transcripts. There are 103 noun phrases
which have this sub-pattern. Based on its findings, it takes 41.30% of the findings.
It indicates the prepositional phrase, as a post-modifier, has a close position to the headword. Kolln & Funk also define that prepositional phrase is the most common post-noun modifier and the closest to the noun headword (2012, p.135). As a post-modifier, a prepositional phrase helps to identify a noun or pronoun and demonstrates the recursiveness of the language. It enables the embedding of one structure in another of the same kind (Kolln and Funk, 2012, p.136). Thus, the general phrase structure of this sub-pattern can be presented as follows:

(1)

![Tree diagram of (1)](image)

The tree diagram of (1) indicates that the prepositional phrase functions syntactically as the complement of the noun phrase. As the complement, it functions to provide the necessary information or specific explanation related to the headword. To comprehend the modification of this sub-pattern, the following examples are presented below.

(2) That is why we believe that political development, democratization, should constitute a priority ITEM on our agenda. (Appendix 1, no.24, code number: MN1/NP/61)

(3) For example, to work for an early CONCLUSION of the Doha Development Agenda, and a new climate change REGIME by 2015. (Appendix 2, no.23, code number: MN2/NP/54)
(4) The Indo-Pacific must continue to be a **net CONTRIBUTOR to international peace and security.** *(Appendix 3, no.58, code number: MN3/NP/ 160)*

From those sentences, each sentence has a noun phrase post-modified by a prepositional phrase. In (2), the noun phrase is a **priority ITEM on our agenda.** This noun phrase has “a” as the determiner, “item” as the headword, “priority” as a pre-modifier, and *on our agenda* as a post-noun modification. For the first step, the headword “item” is pre-modified by a noun “priority”. Then, noun phrase “a priority item” merges with the prepositional phrase “on our agenda”. The merger happens in order to provide the necessary information related to the noun phrase. It explains item that should be considered at the global agenda. In this case, the preposition *on* in *on our agenda* cannot be replaced by other prepositions. If the preposition changed, it would change the meaning of the noun phrase. In other words, the preposition of this noun phrase is already fixed. Moreover, as a determiner, “a” specifies the noun phrase priority ITEM on our agenda. Therefore, the phrase structure of (2) is presented as follows:

(5)
It follows, that, this phrase structure has a similar phrase structure to (4). The noun phrase of (4) is a net CONTRIBUTOR to international peace and security. From that noun phrase, it is indicated that to international peace and security is the post-noun which modified the noun phrase net CONTRIBUTOR. Then, the determiner, “a” is used to specify the noun phrase post-modified by prepositional phrase. However, it seems that there are several prepositional phrases which are syntactically functioned to adjuncts as illustrated in (3).

In (3), there are two noun phrases formed. The first noun phrase of this sub-pattern is an early CONCLUSION of the Doha Development Agenda. Meanwhile, the second noun phrase of this sub-pattern is a new climate change REGIME by 2015. Even though those two prepositional phrases have similar construction to each other, they share the dissimilar syntactic function. Based on the first prepositional phrase constructed, it functions as the complement. The prepositional phrase “of the Doha Development Agenda” provides the necessary information related to what the conclusion is talked about. In contrast, the second prepositional phrase functions syntactically as an adjunct. Therefore, the phrase structure of prepositional phrase as an adjunct is presented as follows:

\[(6)\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{NP} \\
\text{Det.} \\
\text{AP} \\
\text{N'} \\
\text{N'} \\
\text{PP} \\
\end{array}
\]
As depicted in (6), the tree diagram indicates that the noun phrase “climate change” is a pre-modifier of the noun headword “regime”. It further merges with the pre-modification of adjective phrase “new”. After preceded by those pre-modifier, the noun phrase (new climate change REGIME) merges with prepositional phrase “by 2015”. Regarding the structure of that noun phrase, the determiner is working as a specifier of the noun phrase which had been post-modified by prepositional phrase.

b. (Noun Phrase + prepositional phrase) modified by relative clause

This sub-pattern is the iterating pattern of previous sub-pattern, noun phrase post-modified by prepositional phrase. Nonetheless, it is dissimilar to sub-pattern 1a; this sub-pattern belongs to the uncommon pattern of the first main pattern of post-noun modification. Based on the findings, there are only four (4) noun phrases which have this sub-pattern. In other words, it takes 1.62% of the findings. The uncommon of this sub-pattern happens by virtue of much information which is embraced in a phrase. Literally, this complex sub-pattern may appear in the novel a lot since it is necessary for the author to provide the additional information related to certain object description.

As noted by Koll & Funk (2012), relative clause has a syntactic function as adjuncts. As an adjunct, the relative clause is merely functioned to provide additional information about the noun phrase in which modified (Radford, 1988, p.177). Therefore, the phrase structure of this sub-pattern is depicted as follows:
As depicted in the tree diagram above, the N’ bar indicates the iterating process of the phrase structure. The first construction is formed by merging the prepositional phrase and noun. In this position, prepositional phrase is the sister of the noun. It is because prepositional phrase has the same level categories as noun. This position describes the prepositional phrase as a complement which provides the necessary information of the noun phrase modified. Whereas, the second construction, the new constituent merges with the relative clause which functions syntactically as adjuncts. The following examples of this sub-pattern are presented as follows:

(8) the CORRECTION of an historic injustice which has been allowed for too long for the people of Palestine. *(Appendix 1, no.13, code number: MN1/NP/33)*

(9) the driving FORCE in promoting an Asia-Pacific wide regional architecture which is conducive for the maintenance regional peace and stability. *(Appendix 1, no.62, code number: MN1/NP/143)*

In (8), the headword “correction” is firstly post-modified by the prepositional phrase “an historic injustice”. It becomes a new constituent that
post-modified by finite relative clause “which has been allowed for too long for the people of Palestine”. As the determiner of (8), “the” specifies the noun phrase “CORRECTION of an historic injustice which has been allowed for too long for the people of Palestine”. Thus, the phrase structure of (8) can be depicted as illustrated in (10).

(10) Unlike (8) which the prepositional phrase “an historic injustice” is the complement, the prepositional phrase of (9) is syntactically functioned as an adjunct. If the prepositional phrase has syntactic functioned as well as relative clause, the phrase structure of (9) would be depicted in the following tree diagram.
As presented in the tree diagram above, it is obvious that the headword is the noun phrase “driving force”. It is firstly post-modified by prepositional phrase “in promoting an Asia-Pacific wide regional architecture”. The tree diagram shows that that prepositional phrase is syntactically functioned as an adjunct. As an adjunct, it is the sister of the N’. Notice that the N’ level dominates at least an N, the structure rule of adjunct is (Poole, 2002, p.40):

\[ N' \rightarrow N' \text{ PP} \]

It means the prepositional phrase functioned to provide additional information related to the noun phrase. Moreover, the noun phrase merges with the post-modification of finite restrictive relative clause “which is conducive for the maintenance regional peace and stability”. The relative clause of this phrase structure functions syntactically as adjunct as well as the prepositional phrase.
c. (Noun Phrase + prepositional phrase) modified by relative clause with (noun phrase + prepositional phrase) in it

This sub-pattern takes 0% of the findings. None of the noun phrases found which formed this sub-pattern. Literally, this sub-pattern denotes noun phrase post-modified by prepositional phrase. This modification further becomes a new constituent. The constituent is post-modified by relative clause that embraces another noun phrase post-modified by prepositional phrase. Regarding the complexity of this sub-pattern, it usually constructs and forms in the written text by virtue of providing the detail information related to certain topic. Since this study was concerned the speech transcripts, this sub-pattern is rarely to occured. Based on the rules of categories stated by Radford (1988, p.512), the phrase structure of this sub-pattern can be depicted below.

(12)

```
( N 
  / \  
 Det N'  
  /  
 N'  N PP Spec C C' Comp IP  
   / \   / \  
 I' I V V PP  
```
From the phrase structure above, the relative clause of this sub-pattern functioned as an adjunct in which it is similar to the sub-pattern (1b). In this sub-pattern, the maximum projections work as described in CP (Complementiser Phrase). Literally, the maximum projections are double-bar expansions of their head. Radford states when CP is a double bar projection of I, it can be interpreted that I together with its VP complement forms of an I’ (I-bar) constituent which further expanded into an I” (I-double-bar) constituent by the addition of an NP subject (1988, p.509). By employing this X-bar level, the relative clause can be expanded by embedding more than one modifier.

d. Noun Phrase post-modified by more than one prepositional phrase

This sub-pattern is the second common sub-patterns after the sub-pattern (1a). It takes 24.29% of the findings. The percentage shows there are 60 noun phrases which have this sub-pattern. Literally, this sub-pattern is the post-modifiers expansion of the pattern of noun phrase post-modified by prepositional phrase. It embraces more than one prepositional phrase in which post-modified the noun phrase with prepositional phrase. Based on the findings, the modification of this sub-pattern can be analyzed into three categories. The categories can be presented in the following discussion.

1) (Noun phrase + prepositional phrase) post-modified by prepositional phrase

Based on Dwijatmoko, a noun phrase may have more than one adjunct (2002, p.20). As the adjuncts, the prepositional phrase is used in order to provide
the characteristic of the head. To digest the way of its modification, the examples of this sub-pattern are illustrated as follows:

(13) In Indonesia, we are committed to be proactive, to be PART of the global solution to climate change. (*Appendix 1*, no.38, code number: MN1/NP/91)

(14) The recent BREAKTHROUGH on the issue of chemical weapons in *Syria* is clear EVIDENCE that diplomacy works. (*Appendix 2*, no.13, code number: MN2/NP/31)

From the sentences above, it is obvious that each noun phrase is post-modified by prepositional phrases. In (13), the noun phrase “part” is firstly post-modified by prepositional phrase “of the global solution” functioned as an adjunct. Then, the noun phrase “PART of the global solution” is post-modified by prepositional phrase “to climate change” functioned as an adjunct as well. Thus, the phrase structure of (13) can be represented below.

(15) NP
     /\               \N P
    /   \            /\           \PP
   /     \          /   \         /\           \NP
  /       \        /     \        /   \          \P
 PART of the global solution to climate change
The phrase structure of (15), both prepositional phrase “of the global solution” and “to climate change” functioned as adjuncts. They are the sisters of an N’. In this case, the headword “part” has no complement which provides the necessary information of it and a determiner functioned as a specifier. In contrast to (14), it has a determiner “the” functioned as a specifier of the noun phrase “recent BREAKTHROUGH on the issue of chemical weapons in Syria”. However, this noun phrase has a similar prepositional phrase which functioned as adjuncts.

2) (Noun phrase + prepositional phrase + preposition) post-modified by prepositional phrase with (noun phrase + prepositional phrase in it)

As noted by Poole, all phrases may iterate many times as necessary (2002, p.40). The construction of noun phrase may be constructed within the construction of prepositional phrase. In this construction, the noun phrase post-modifies the preposition. To elaborate the vivid comprehension of this phrase structure, the examples of this sub-pattern are presented as follows:

(16) A FORUM for partnership in the promotion of democracy. (Appendix 1, no.27, code number: MN1/NP/68)

(17) Not least, the term Indo-Pacific brings into focus the REALITY of the interconnection between the futures of the Indian and the Pacific Oceans. (Appendix 3, no.12, code number: MN3/NP/25)

In (16), the noun phrase has “a” as a specifier, “forum” as a head, “for partnership” and “in the promotion of democracy” as the prepositional phrases. The phrase structure of (16) can be represented in (18).
As depicted in (18), either the prepositional phrases of “for partnership” or “in the promotion of democracy” are functioned as adjuncts. Moreover, the determiner “a” is employed to specify the noun phrase “FORUM for partnership in the promotion of democracy”. According to the phrase structure of (18), it indicates that the prepositional phrase “in the promotion of democracy” provides the definite explanation towards the noun phrase “FORUM for partnership”.

On the other hand, the second prepositional of (17) embraces the noun phrase construction with coordinated of another noun phrase. In general, the noun phrase of (17) is “the REALITY of the interconnection between the futures of the Indian and the Pacific Oceans”. In that construction, there are two prepositional phrases merged. The first preposition is “of the interconnection”. Furthermore, the
other preposition phrase is “between the futures of the Indian and the Pacific Oceans” which merged with the noun phrase “interconnection” in the prepositional phrase “of the interconnection”.

The function of prepositional phrase of (16) is dissimilar to (17). In (16), the prepositional phrase is syntactically functioned as adjunct, whereas, the prepositional phrase of (17) is syntactically functioned as the complement. Those prepositional phrases provide the necessary information of the headword “reality”. To elaborate the way of its modification, the prepositional phrases are distributed into two different phrases.

(17a) the REALITY of the interconnection
(17b) the interconnection between the futures of the Indian and the Pacific Oceans

When these two phrases are merged, the syntactic structure of it will be presented as follows:

(17c)

the REALITY of the interconnection between the futures of the Indian and the Pacific Oceans

Through this diagram, the headword “reality” is post-modifying the prepositional phrase “of the interconnection between the futures of the Indian and the Pacific Oceans”. In order to digest each lexical categories of that sample sentence, the phrase structure of (17) can be represented in (17d).
If the noun phrase may have more than one adjunct and possible to modify the prepositional phrase, it can be claimed that a noun phrase can be post-modified by coordinated prepositional phrase as well. Based on the findings, some examples of this pattern are:

(19) **The PRIMACY of diplomacy and of peaceful settlement of disputes over war and conflict.** *(Appendix 2, no.36, code number: MN2/NP/95)*

(20) **a vicious CYCLE of increasing tensions, and of deepening distrusts.** *(Appendix 3, no.24, code number: MN3/NP/61)*

According to those sentences, those headwords are post-modified by coordinated prepositional phrases. The conjunction employed is “and”. As seen in (19) the headword “primacy” is post-modified by coordinated prepositional phrases “of diplomacy and of peaceful settlement of disputes over war and conflict”. Through this coordinated prepositional phrase, the preposition “of” in
"of peaceful settlement of disputes over war and conflict" has the same category and the same level as the preposition phrase "of diplomacy". Poole argues that in order for two things to be coordinated, they must be have the same syntactic category and the same level (2002, p.39). Thus, two conjoined PPs can together form a PP. The phrase structure of (19) can be represented in the following tree diagram below.

As depicted in the tree diagram of (21), the PP is the sister of the noun headword (N). This relation enables the prepositional phrases functioned as the complement. As a complement, a PP functioned to specify the noun headword semantically and syntactically. This construction works in (20). The noun phrase of (20) has a noun phrase "a vicious CYCLE", and coordinated prepositional phrase "of increasing tensions, and of deepening distrusts". Both prepositional
phrases have the same category and the same level to each prepositional phrase (PP).

e. (Noun Phrase + prepositional phrase) modified by participial phrase

In this sub-pattern, the noun phrase is firstly post-modified by prepositional phrase. Then, they are combined into a noun phrase which post-modified by participial phrase. Based on table 4.1, this sub-pattern takes 5.26% of the findings. Through this percentage, it claims there are 13 noun phrases which have this pattern. Therefore, the general phrase structure of this pattern would be formed as follows:

(22) 

As depicted in (22), the general structure of this sub-pattern has similar notion to the relative clause. It is by virtue of the existence of a participial phrase as a reduced relative clause (Kolln and Funk, 2012, p.144). Even though a
participial phrase is a reduced form of relative clause, a participial phrase has the same meaning as relative clause. It has syntactic function as adjuncts. As adjuncts, it provides the additional information or express an action performed by the headword. The example of this sub-pattern is presented as follows:

(23) A “pacific” Indo-Pacific, therefore, requires a COMMITMENT from parties to a territorial dispute to respect certain code of behavior or conduct in the affected area. (Appendix 3, no.34, code number: MN3/NP/94)

In (23), the noun phrase has a noun phrase “a COMMITMENT from parties to a territorial dispute to respect certain code of behavior or conduct in the affected area”. The noun phrase has “a” as a specifier, “commitment” as the headword, “from parties to a territorial dispute” as prepositional phrase, and “to respect certain code of behavior or conduct in the affected area” as the participial phrase. In this noun phrase, the headword “commitment” is firstly post-modified by the prepositional phrase “from parties to a territorial dispute”. This prepositional phrase is functioned as complement. As a complement, the prepositional phrase provides the information related to whom the commitment specified. From this modification, it forms a new noun phrase constituent “COMMITMENT from parties to a territorial dispute”. It follows, that the noun phrase iterates by embedding an active participial phrase as one elements of post-noun modification—typically to-infinitive construction. If all the phrases merged to be a phrase, the determiner is finally used to specify the whole noun phrase.

The syntactic structure of (23) can be represented as seen in (24).
B. Noun Phrase Post-modified by Relative Clause

As noted, that, relative clause is a type of post-noun modification which is functioned to identify the noun or pronoun it modifies (Kolln and Funk, 2012, p.138). It usually appears as a dependent clause in a sentence. Based on the table 4.1, it takes 12.56% of findings. It shows that there are 31 noun phrases which have this pattern. However, through that proportion, it can be interpreted that relative clause, as post-modifiers, has the less frequent pattern to employ in the transcripts; instead of those two main patterns of post-noun modification. In addition, those noun phrases are classified and analyzed into four sub-patterns.

a. Noun Phrase + relative clause

As depicted in table 4.1, this sub-pattern takes 7.29% of the findings. This percentage shows 18 noun phrases which have this pattern. Regarding its construction, the noun phrase of this pattern is directly post-modified by relative clause. The phrase structure of this sub-pattern is presented as follows:
Based on the phrase structure of (25), the relative clause is symbolized as a Complementizer Phrase (CP). The CP has the same function as C” (C-double-bar) in which can be expanded or iterated as many times as necessary. If the CP construction unfolds, it can be depicted in the following diagram.

From this phrase structure, a relative clause embraced C-specifier is described as an optional constituents of C-double-bar. In line with this notion,
Radford argues that specifier is the optional constituents of NP, PP, AP, and VP (1988, p.513). To digest the comprehension of this pattern’s construction, the examples are presented below.

(26) **The historic injustice that the Palestinian people have suffered for so long** must be ended. (*Appendix 2*, no.18, code number: MN2/NP/40)

(27) It is a **natural PHENOMENON** that cannot and should not be **artificially resisted**. (*Appendix 3*, no.48, code number: MN3/NP/134)

From those sentences above, the noun phrase of (27) is “a natural PHENOMENON that cannot and should not be artificially resisted”. The noun phrase “natural PHENOMENON” is post-modified by finite restrictive relative clause “that cannot and should not be artificially resisted”. It combined as a new constituent in which specified by the determiner. The tree diagram of (27) is presented as follows:

(28)

```
NP
  |
Det.  N'
   |
   N'
   |
   NP  N'
   |
   N
```

(a natural PHENOMENON
  that cannot and should not be artificially resisted)
The tree diagram above shows that the relative clause “that cannot and should not be artificially resisted” functioned as an adjunct. It is not dissimilar to prepositional phrase functioned as an adjunct. As adjuncts, the relative clause is functioned to provide the characteristic of the headword (Dwijatmoko, 2002, p.15). In addition, the relative clause of (27) specifies the headword “phenomenon” in order to make it to be more distinctive.

b. Noun Phrase + relative clause with (noun phrase + prepositional) in it

Regarding the findings described in table 4.1, this sub-pattern takes 4.05% of the findings. The percentage indicates that there are ten (10) noun phrases which have this pattern. Typically, this pattern is the iterating modification of sub-pattern 2a. In this sub-pattern, the noun phrase is post-modified by the relative clause which embodies the noun phrase post-modified by prepositional phrase. Basically, the general phrase structure of this sub-pattern is similar to the previous structure, as represented in the following notion.

(29)
From this phrase structure, the post-modifier expansion can be seen from the NP constituent. Poole states unlike NP or N, the N’ level can be repeated or iterated as many time as necessary (2002, p.40). Every N’ level can be immediately dominates at least an N’ and N. However, it cannot be repeated as N’s level. Therefore, the examples of this sub-pattern are presented as follows:

(30) **A REGION that places diplomacy at the forefront.** *(Appendix 2, no.43, code number: MN2/NP/113)*

(31) **a REGION which demonstrates a commitment to the pursuit of peaceful settlement of disputes.** *(Appendix 3, no.60, code number: MN3/NP/162)*

In (31), “a REGION” is post-modified by finite restrictive relative clause “which demonstrates a commitment to the pursuit of peaceful settlement of disputes”. This relative clause contains a noun phrase post-modified by prepositional phrase. The prepositional phrase is functioned as the complement. It is by virtue of the preposition “to” which can be replaced by other prepositions. It shows, the preposition “to” is already fixed in order to specify the meaning of the headword.

c. (Noun Phrase + relative clause) modified by another noun phrase + relative clause

In analyzing the data, the researcher is unfamiliar with this sub-pattern to occur in the speech transcripts. Basically, this sub-pattern is the post-modifier expansion of sub-pattern (2b). It denotes the N’ is expanded into N’ category in
which relative clause is to function as an adjunct. As the expansion of the previous sub-pattern, it has similar general structure as the other sub-pattern as well as depicted below.

(32)

\[
\begin{array}{c}
 NP \\
 \downarrow \\
 N' \\
 \downarrow \\
 CP \\
 \downarrow \\
 Spec. \\
 \downarrow \\
 C' \\
 \downarrow \\
 Comp. \\
 \downarrow \\
 IP \\
 \downarrow \\
 Spec. \\
 \downarrow \\
 I' \\
 \downarrow \\
 VP \\
 \downarrow \\
 V \\
 \downarrow \\
 NP \\
 \downarrow \\
 Det. \\
 \downarrow \\
 N' \\
 \downarrow \\
 Relative Clause
\end{array}
\]

\(d. \) (noun phrase + relative clause) modified by participial phrase

This sub-pattern takes 1.21% of the findings. Through that proportion, it shows there are three (3) noun phrases which have this pattern occurring in the speech transcripts of Marty Natalegawa. The example of this pattern is:

(33) an important triangular spanning two OCEANS, the Pacific and Indian Oceans, bounded by Japan in the north, Australia in the south-east and India in the south-west, notably with Indonesia at its center.

(Appendix 3, no.5, code number: MN3/NP/9)
In (33), the noun phrase “important triangular spanning two OCEANS” is post-modified by non-restrictive relative clause “the Pacific and Indian Oceans”. It together becomes a noun phrase “important triangular spanning two OCEANS, the Pacific and Indian Oceans”. This noun phrase is further post-modified by participial phrase “bounded by Japan in the north, Australia in the south-east and India in the south-west, notably with Indonesia at its center”. The participial phrase belonged to-ed participle clauses. Thus, the syntactic structure of (33) is presented in the following structure.

C. Noun Phrase Post-modified by Participial Clause

This pattern is included as the common pattern of post-noun modification occurring in the speech transcripts of Marty Natalegawa. It belongs to the second position after the modification of prepositional phrase. As presented in table 4.1, there are 36 noun phrases which have this pattern. It shows that this pattern takes 14.57% of the findings. The distribution of this pattern can be analyzed and categorized in four sub-patterns.
a. Noun Phrase + participial phrase

If it was seeing from the review of literature in chapter II, Kolln & Funk described the close position towards the headword after the prepositional phrase is the position of participial phrase. Since a participial phrase functioned as a non-finite clause, its existence as post-noun modification is frequent rather than the relative clause. This relation happens by virtue of the noun which modified by participial phrase is a subject. It enables the participle to embed a subject-verb relationship (Kolln & Funk, 2012, p.146).

Based on table 4.1, this sub-pattern takes 9.72% of findings. The percentage shows that there are 24 noun phrases which have this sub-pattern to occur in the speech transcripts of Marty Natalegawa. Some examples of this sub-pattern can be seen in the following sentences.

(34) **the untold LOSSES AND CASUALTIES suffered by innocent civilians.**  
*(Appendix 1, no.19, code number: MN1/NP/51)*

(35) **A global development AGENDA to end extreme poverty and ensure sustainable growth with equity.** *(Appendix 2, no.7, code number: MN2/NP/13)*

As illustrated in those sentences above, those noun phrases have different participles post-modified. In (34), the noun phrase is post-modified by passive participle phrase. It is obvious from the verb form of the reduced of relative clause. Basically, if the noun phrase of (34) written in the relative clause, the post-noun modification can be interpreted as follows:
(36) the untold LOSSES AND CASUALTIES that were suffered by innocent civilians.

Since the relative clause of the (34) is reduced, the complementizer of the participle (36) “that” and the auxiliary “were” should be omitted. Therefore, the phrase structure of (34) can be represented below.

(37)

Unlike (34), the noun phrase of (35) is post-modified by to infinitive participle. Even though they have different participle modified the headword, the modification is still similar to each other. The first modification of (35) happened when the headword “agenda” is pre-modified by adjective phrase “global” and noun phrase “development”. It further becomes the head “global development
AGENDA” in which post-modified by to infinitive participle “to end extreme poverty and ensure sustainable growth with equity”. If the tree diagram of (36) showed that the I (=Inflection) is the –en form, the I (=Inflection) of (35) is “to”. In this case, both –en form and to form are functioned to specify whether the noun phrase belongs to active or passive meaning.

b. Noun Phrase + participial phrase (with noun phrase + prepositional phrase) in it

Similar to other sub-patterns described previously, this sub-pattern is the expansion of post-noun modification of sub-pattern (3a). In this sub-pattern, the noun phrase is firstly post-modified by participial phrase in which contains a noun phrase post-modified by prepositional phrase. This expansion happened due to the functions of the N’ level which can be repeated as many as it needed in order to specify the expansion of the categories. Within the analysis of this study, there are 12 noun phrases which have this sub-pattern to occur in the speeches. In the other words, it takes 4.86% of the whole findings. These are the examples of this sub-pattern occurring in the speeches.

(38) STATES to share lessons learnt and experience in their unique paths towards democratization (Appendix 1, no.25, code number: MN1/NP/63)

(39) an inclusive political PROCESS reflecting the wishes of the Syrian people. (Appendix 2, no.12, code number: MN2/NP/28)

Those sentences are obvious the expansion of the sub-pattern (3a). In (38), the noun phrase has “states” as the headword and “to share lessons learnt and
experience in their unique paths towards democratization” as to infinitive participle. In short, it has no different pattern from the previous sub-pattern. However, when to infinitive participle analyzed deeply, it contains a noun phrase with prepositional phrase. It can be indicated to the noun phrase “their unique paths towards democratization”. Thus, its syntactic structure can be interpreted as follows:

(40)

In contrast, the noun phrase of (39) has the headword “process” in which firstly pre-modified by adjective phrase “inclusive political”. It further becomes the head in which post-modified by the –ing participle “reflecting the wishes of the Syrian people”. Within the –ing participle construction, there is another noun phrase post-modified by prepositional phrase. This expansion used to specify the additional information towards the headword “process”. Therefore, the syntactic structure of (39) is indicated to the following phrase structure.

(41)
c. Noun Phrase + participial phrase + relative clause + prepositional phrase

Literally, this pattern is the expansion of the N’ level of the participial phrase. However, due to its complex pattern, the researcher did not determine the noun phrases which have this sub-pattern. Since the objects of this study are dealt with three transcripts of formal speech, this sub-pattern is uncommon to use. This sub-pattern is commonly used in the written text in order to specify and provide the additional information related to the expansion of the headword.

d. (Noun Phrase + participial phrase) modified by relative clause

Regarding with the previous sub-pattern, this sub-pattern is unfamiliar to occur in the transcripts. This phenomenon happens by virtue of the complexity pattern of the construction. As noted in the previous sub-pattern, the complex phrase structure may occur in the written text instead of the verbal language. If the speakers employ complex phrase structure in delivering their ideas, it may confuse the audience to digest and elaborate the main point of the topic.
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter embraces two main parts. The first part deals with the conclusions which present the essential point of the discussion. The second part deals with the recommendations which propose to other future researchers who have the same interest in analyzing the way of the modification of the noun phrases constructed.

A. Conclusions

The research question formulated in this research is “what patterns of post-noun modification occur in Indonesian Foreign Minister, Marty Natalegawa’s speeches?” Based on the result of the analysis, there were 247 noun phrases with post-noun modification. It was distributed into three main patterns of post-noun modification described by Kolln & Funk (2012). Of those noun phrases found, 180 noun phrases belong to the first main pattern, noun phrase post-modified by prepositional phrase; 31 noun phrases belong to the second main pattern, noun phrase post-modified by relative clause; and 36 noun phrases belong to the third main pattern, noun phrase post-modified by participial phrase.

Through the data findings, it can be concluded that noun phrase with prepositional phrase was the most frequent pattern of post-noun modification occurring in the speech transcripts of Marty Natalegawa. It comported with Leech & Svartvik’s theory (1994, p.345) that prepositional phrase are by far the common
type of post-noun modifier in English. Furthermore, the modification of prepositional phrases as post-modifiers had been classified into five sub-patterns. It was dissimilar to either the modification of relative clause or participial phrase which had been classified into four sub-patterns for each. Of those five prepositional phrase sub-patterns, the common frequent pattern occurring in the transcripts was the pattern of noun phrase post-modified by prepositional phrases. There were 60 noun phrases which have this pattern. These proportions had a larger proportion of those two main patterns of post-noun modification – relative clause and participial phrase.

Through those modifications, the researcher learned that mostly the noun phrases with prepositional phrase embedded were functioned as the complement. It was distinct from the relative clause and participial phrase which mostly functioned as adjuncts. As adjuncts, the position of relative clause and participial phrase could be omitted without changing the meaning.

Moreover, the researcher interpreted a noun phrase could be embedded by the same structure or another of the same kind. It enabled the expansion of the embedding structure iterated many times as necessary to modify or specify the headword. This repetition and iteration of the modification were employed to give the detail information related to the things modified. However, there was quite distinct construction within the verbal and non-verbal language. In non-verbal language, the noun phrase could be constructed by iterating some of the main patterns of post-noun modification as mostly found in the novel. In contrast, the verbal language had limited noun phrase construction since it might be hard for
the audience to gain the meaning of the sentence. This phenomenon indicated there were four sub-patterns of post-noun modification that were undiscovered in the transcripts. In short, a complex noun phrase might pose the misinterpretation of understanding the meaning of each topic sentence. To avoid the misinterpretation in speech, confining the noun phrase construction is needed.

B. Recommendations

Since the analysis of grammar is interesting to be conducted, there are some recommendations proposed for constructing the further studies. In this research, the researcher only emphasizes on the analysis of post-noun modification occurring in the speech transcripts of Marty Natalegawa. Literally, this research can be beneficial for the practical field as well as in the academic field, typically either educational or linguistic studies.

For the educational study, the researcher expects the object of this research can be used as a proper material for ‘Structure’ and ‘Syntax’ courses in English Language Education Study Program (ELESP) of Sanata Dharma University. In ‘Structure’ course, the students are able to expand their knowledge to analyze the structure of the noun phrase modification constructed either in formal speech or text. Besides, the students enables to observe the process of the modification by noticing the existence of the X’ bar theory in ‘Syntax’ course. In addition, this research is also expected to be a consideration in designing the syllabuses employed in ‘Structure’ and ‘Syntax’ courses.
It follows, that, this analysis can be beneficial for teachers as reference to consider the syntactic process of language in the classroom. As teachers, they can adopt the subject of this research as the reference to introduce the global issues towards the students. The researcher expects that this subject can be beneficial for students to enhance their critical thinking in criticizing and solving the problems. Furthermore, the students of English Language Education Study Program (ELESP) of Sanata Dharma University can use the object of the study as the proper material to test the students’ comprehension or perception towards grammar occurring in the formal speech or text.

For the linguistic study, since this research is related to the study of English grammar, this research can be employed as a proper reference to conduct the critical discourse analysis or other pragmatics and semantics field. To converge those fields, determining the speech acts can be possible to be conducted in order to find out the function or the meaning of those complexities.
REFERENCES


APPENDICES
The Speech
Transcript of
Marty Natalegawa
1
Mr. President.

Allow me to congratulate you on your election to preside over the 66th Session of this august Assembly.

Let me also commend you predecessor, H.E. Joseph Deiss, for his leadership in guiding us over the 66th session of the General Assembly.

May I take this opportunity to congratulate Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon on his re-election as United Nations Secretary-General.

I would also like to welcome South Sudan as a member of the United Nations.

Mr. President,

Our world continues to be replete with challenges:

Of political and military tensions and conflicts – as well as the threats of nuclear weapons;

Of threats such as acts of piracy and terrorism;

Of financial and economic crisis, and worst and more fundamentally still, in many corners of the world, of abject poverty and hunger;
Of environmental threats and natural disasters, of energy and food insecurity; and
Of intolerance and discrimination, and of authoritarian regimes bent on suppressing the clamor for democracy and respect for human rights.

Mr. President,

We believe that in convening at this august and historic hall, as we do every year, we must seek more than simply to review the year past, to lament on opportunities lost and to congratulate on the gains made.

Rather, we must ensure that, moving forward as nations we stand united – United Nations – in addressing and anticipating the challenges ahead – in transforming challenges into opportunities.

Opportunities for nations to forge mutually beneficial partnership, anchored on the principles of the United Nations Charter.

Opportunities to promote a new kind of international relations; one that accentuates partnership rather than confrontation; and one which places primacy in the building of bridges, rather than the deepening of fault lines and divisions.

Of nations aggressively waging peace and development.

Mr. President,

Waging peace and development in the Middle East must first and foremost entail the correction of an historic injustice which has been allowed for too long for the people of Palestine.

Indonesia’s support for the legitimate aspirations and rights of the people of Palestine – to live in freedom, peace, justice and dignity in their own homeland – has been steadfast and will continue unabated.

Naturally, therefore, Indonesia strongly supports Palestine’s present quest for full membership in the United Nations.
Such membership is consistent with the vision of two states solution; of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Indeed, the recent heightened world-wide focus on the issue of Palestine can add must be channeled in a constructive way; towards the promotion of an inclusive partnership among nations – one that leads to the fulfillment of the historic responsibilities shouldered by our United Nations.

Mr. President,

The continued denial of the most basic rights of the Palestinian people becomes all the more glaring in the face of the welcomed democratic transformation that is underway in parts of North Africa and the Middle East.

Like many, Indonesia has been deeply concerned by the untold losses and casualties suffered by innocent civilians. This – the bloodshed and use of force – must be brought to an immediate end.

For, ultimately, political solutions must be found. This means that conditions conducive for people to shape their own future must be promoted. Thus, in Libya for example, Indonesia supports the Transitional National Council in its efforts to promote a peaceful and democratic transition.

A decade or so ago now, Indonesia too went through a tumultuous process of democratic change. Today, as the third largest democracy, Indonesia is reaping the democratic dividends of such change.

That is why we believe that political development, democratization, should constitute a priority item on our agenda.

To allow states to share lessons learnt and experience in their unique paths towards democratization.

That is why we took the initiative launching the Bali Democracy Forum – the only intergovernmental forum for sharing of experience and cooperation in political development in Asia.
A forum for partnership in the promotion of democracy.

Mr. President,

Global partnership is particularly key in addressing the challenges of development.

To achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

To prevent the recurrence of famine as we are presently witnessing in the Horn of Africa.

We must thus act in concert and in a focused and sustainable way to ensure food security for the most vulnerable. It means increased investments in the agricultural sector, of research and development, and increased production as well as productivity.

I wish to highlight one particular driver to economic growth and development. An enhanced role of women in the economy is not only right, but also smart – leading not only to increased growth but also a more balanced, sustainable and equitable growth.

Mr. President,

Achieving food security also requires that we confront the reality of climate change. The international community must find the political commitment to generate momentum for climate change.

Momentum towards a new climate regime post-2012.

The forthcoming 17th Conference of Parties in Durban and the Rio+20 Summit in Brazil next year must deliver.

Let us not wait, however.
In Indonesia, we are committed to be proactive, to be part of the global solution to climate change. Through the REDD+ programme, we are using our natural rainforests as an important part of our mitigation efforts.

Mr. President,

Our commitment to work in partnership in addressing climate change must not founder in the face of the looming and renewed threats of global financial and economic crisis.

In the face of that challenge, we must take bold measures.

Reform of international financial and economic governance must be expedited.

Enhanced coordination of national economic policies is essential. We must learn to step out of our comfort zone and address these critical needs in concert.

As the emerging economies now serve as the important engine of global economic growth, they must now have greater opportunity to contribute in promoting solutions.

Mr. President,

The challenges confronting us are persistent and formidable.

But we have the opportunity and the capacity to address them.

Most of all, to turn challenges into opportunities.

For a start, since these challenges defy national solutions, they can at the same time motivate countries to strike partnership and cooperation.

Allow me to highlight two basic points in this regard.

First, we need to strengthen multilateralism to address global challenges.

That means the central role of the United Nations.
To be able to address new and emerging challenges, and not least, to identify new opportunities, full support for, and reform of the United Nations are key.

That is the only way the United Nations can remain relevant. The only way to ensure that multilateralism will flourish.

Through reform, we must ensure that the United Nations and its decision-making processes are more effective, efficient, transparent and inclusive.

We must preserve in strengthening the General Assembly, the ECOSOC and their subsidiary organs, as well as the Human Rights Council. We must support the Peace Building Commission as it helps countries emerging from conflict.

The Security Council must better reflect the current world situation. It should become more representative, transparent and effective.

All the key issues of UN reform should be addressed as integral parts of a comprehensive package.

Second, cooperation and partnership between the United Nations and regional organizations is the key in addressing today’s global challenges.

There should be synergy between the global and regional efforts.

This is particularly true in conflict prevention and resolution; linked to the theme of this year’s UNGA session;

“The role of mediation in the settlement of disputes and peaceful resolution of conflicts.”

In Southeast Asia, as Chair of ASEAN, Indonesia has worked ceaselessly to develop the region’s capacity to prevent and manage potential conflicts, and to resolve them. Our efforts have been focused not only in the further development of ASEAN’s conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms, rather also in developing and nurturing the necessary comfort level among ASEAN member stated to resort to them.
As a result, we expect that Southeast Asia will remain as a net contributor to international peace and security; as well indeed, to economic development and prosperity.

Indeed, beyond its own sub-region, anchored by a strong ASEAN Community we are set to achieve by 2015, ASEAN continues to be the driving force in promoting an Asia-Pacific wide regional architecture which is conducive for the maintenance regional peace and stability. Precisely the kind of conditions that have enabled countries in the region to pursue a development path uninterrupted by wars and conflicts.

In the current regional setting, we in Indonesia describe this as being conditions marked by a *dynamic equilibrium*. Where preponderant power is absent not by the promotion of bloc politics and often self-fulfilling geopolitical fault lines; rather, a new kind of international relations with its emphasis on common security, common prosperity and common stability.

Later this November, a revamped East Asia Summit in Bali, Indonesia, with the first time participation by the Russian Federation and the United States, will convene as an important part of such regional architecture.

As ASEAN attains its Community and continues its central role in maintaining a stable and peaceful environment in the Asia-Pacific, it is setting for itself a new challenge and vision: to develop greater cohesion and common platform on global issues. An ASEAN that is a net contributor for the solution of many of the world’s ills and challenges.

This is in keeping with ASEAN’s theme for 2011, namely “ASEAN Community in a Global Community of Nations”.

Mr. President,

To conclude, I wish to assure that Indonesia will relentless and unceasing in promoting the ideals embodied in the Charter of the United Nations.
In *waging* peace.

168 Thank you.
Appendix 2

The Speech Transcript of Marty Natalegawa
Mr. President,

Let me begin by congratulating H.E. Ambassador John W. Ashe for the Presidency of the 68th Session of the General Assembly. May I also take this opportunity to commend, His Excellency Vuc Jeremić, for his skillful stewardship of the 67th Session. Our profound appreciation, of course, also goes to H.E. Mr. Ban Ki-Moon, for his inspirational leadership of our Organization.

Mr. President,

The theme of this Session, “Post-2015 Development Agenda: Setting the Stage”, is timely and well chosen by our Organization.

For we are now making that final push toward the fulfillment of the 2015 Millennium Development Goals. And, simultaneously, work has begun on framing the Post-2015 Global Development Agenda. A global development agenda to end extreme poverty and ensure sustainable growth with equity; one that must be anchored by a new global partnership.

A vision reflected in President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s role as one of the three Co-chairs to the High-level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda.
A recognition that the success of the forthcoming intergovernmental process requires a capacity to forge a global consensus; to identify and build on common interests.

**Mr. President,**

Indonesia has an enduring belief in the efficacy and effectiveness of diplomacy. In maintaining peace and security. In advancing social progress and economic prosperity. And in promoting democracy, human rights and tolerance.

**Mr. President,**

The conflict in Syria has long demanded such political and diplomatic solution. For amidst the undoubted complexity of the situation – three key points remain compelling: halt the violence; facilitate humanitarian relief; and begin an inclusive political process reflecting the wishes of the Syrian people.

The recent breakthrough on the issue of chemical weapons in Syria is clear evidence that diplomacy works.

Further diplomatic momentum must be built – the Security Council must be one in forcefully making the case for peaceful settlement. To get the parties to the negotiating table. The Geneva II Conference must be convened at the earliest opportunity.

On the issue of Palestine, the full weight of diplomatic pressure must similarly be brought to bear. Resolutions of our General Assembly and the Security Council implemented. The historic injustice that the Palestinian people have suffered for so long must be ended.
We are encouraged by, and welcome, therefore, the resumption of the direct negotiations between Palestine and Israel – a result, no less, of a painstaking and relentless diplomatic efforts.

Revival of the long stalled nuclear disarmament agenda is also key. In particular, as Co-Presidents of Article 14 Conference on CTBT, we call for the early entry into force of the Treaty.

Mr. President,

The same relentless diplomatic pursuit must be applied on what is manifestly in the common interest of all: the eradication of poverty, the promotion of sustainable development and inclusive finance, as well as overcoming the challenge of climate change.

For we have in ourselves the wherewithal to address the development challenges of our time. For example, to work for an early conclusion of the Doha Development Agenda, and a new climate change regime by 2015.

Key to this, however, must be a strong commitment to the spirit of partnership and an unshakeable belief in the power of multilateralism.

Cooperation and collaboration; rather than discord and division.

The development agenda must work for all countries – large or small, developed or developing,

Each of us must share responsibility. The developed countries must take the lead. The developing countries must do more.

Mr. President,
The pursuit of a diplomatic path becomes fraught with challenges in a complex and fast changing world where the issues of governance, human rights violations, extremism and intolerance within countries can quickly obtain inter-state dimensions.

To ensure that the institutions of our United Nations are readied to address such contemporary challenges.

Thus, as countries embark on a process of democratization as well as promotion and protection of human rights; as they draw a line against intolerance and extremism - the international community, the United Nations, must contribute to conducive atmosphere for their peaceful transformation. One which reflects the wishes of the peoples concerned.

Together with its partners in ASEAN, Indonesia is steadily developing a regional architecture conducive for the peaceful promotion of human rights and democracy – we call it the ASEAN Political-Security Community. And together with the Economic Community and Socio-Cultural Community pillars – it makes up the ASEAN Community we are to achieve by 2015.

Through a process of sharing lessons learnt derived from our respective successes and setbacks, we provide mutual encouragement and support in our promotion of the principles of democracy, the rule of law and good governance, respect for and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms as inscribed in the ASEAN Charter.

Beyond Southeast Asia – Indonesia is pursuing the same positive and constructive approach through what is called the Bali Democracy Forum. A platform for countries in the wider region to share one another’s experiences.
At all levels: national, regional and global - we remain steadfast in promoting tolerance and religious freedom. Pushing back against prejudice and intolerance.

Building partnerships, harmony and mutual respect.

Indonesia recognizes, therefore, the special responsibility upon it as host of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations Global Forum in 2014. One which aims to promote “unity in diversity”.

Mr. President,

The primacy of diplomacy and of peaceful settlement of disputes over war and conflict is none more evident than in the quiet and yet fundamental transformations that have been taken place in our region, Southeast Asia.

Notwithstanding continuing challenges – Indonesia believes that the dividends of peace and stability are self-evident: economic and social progress.

The continued stability and security of the region is therefore key to secure our prosperity. Peace and development are indivisible.

With other ASEAN nations, Indonesia has worked constantly to develop the region's capacity to manage and overcome any potential for conflict.

To ensure that Southeast Asia remains a net contributor to international peace and security.

Indeed, to extend the “arc of stability” beyond Southeast Asia to the Asia-Pacific at large.

Promoting common security, common prosperity and common stability for all in the region.
A commitment to the peaceful settlement of disputes, and renunciation of the use of, and threat of use of force.

A region that places diplomacy at the forefront.

Mr. President,

Indonesia will be unrelenting and untiring in ensuring the primacy of diplomacy.

In its conviction in the noble goals of the United Nations.

Thank you.
Appendix 3

The Speech
Transcript of
Marty Natalegawa

3
Distinguished Participants,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Let me begin by expressing my sincere appreciation to the CSIS for organizing this Conference and for the kind invitation extended to me to speak before such distinguished panel of experts on Asia-Pacific Affairs.

The topic of today’s discussion is indeed timely and relevant.

The term “Indo-Pacific” has become increasingly common in the lexicon of geopolitics.

In terms of geography, it refers to an important triangular spanning two oceans, the Pacific and Indian Oceans, bounded by Japan in the north, Australia in the south-east and India in the south-west, notably with Indonesia at its center. Thus as a result, in this largest archipelagic state in the world, amidst its archipelagic waters, are found some of the most strategic sea lanes in the world: connecting the Indian and Pacific Oceans. Serving as highways for the movement of global trade, as well as of people and the associated ideas and cultural expressions they bring forth.
In the political economic domain, it refers to an area encompassing some of the most dynamic economies in the world, with rising role not only in the evolving global economic architecture, but also in the political arena as well.

Today, the Indo-Pacific region is an economic power in its own right. It serves as the engine for global economic growth.

The region has an aggregate population of some three billion. It is home to the world’s largest democracies. Five of its 30 countries are among the 20 largest economies of the world. These account for about two-thirds of global trade.

Not least, the term Indo-Pacific brings into focus the reality of the interconnection between the futures of the Indian and the Pacific Oceans.

Whereas in the past one may identify distinct and separate regional cooperative architecture for the Indian and the Pacific Oceans, the future may probably see emphasis on architectures that connect these two areas: Indo-Pacific frameworks.

As a matter of fact, some of the forums are already reflecting such connectivity. The twenty seven countries of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), for example. And more significantly, perhaps, the East Asia Summit (EAS) which despite the nomenclature, at Indonesia’s initiative, includes India, Australia and New Zealand as original members.

Distinguished Participants,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

For Indonesia, given its geography, the future course of the Indo-Pacific region is in our profound interest.

And today, I wish to highlight one particular and specific challenge: how do we maintain the “pacific” in the Indo-Pacific? In other words, how may countries in the region work in common to maintain the peace and stability that have served them well?
A key objective, indeed, given that the many decades of peace and stability in the area have been instrumental in making possible the pursuit of economic development, progress and prosperity by the countries of the region. A “peace-dividend”.

Yet, multi-faceted challenges await.

Let me highlight three; and offer some thoughts in response.

First and foremost, challenges stemming from “trust-deficit”.

On the Korean Peninsula, for example, while the Indo-Pacific region has long “factor-in” the challenges there-in, recent developments may suggest a significant leap in the nature of the threat; the sharpening of distrust and its attendant cycle of tensions. And the stakes are getting ever higher. A nuclear-capable DPRK, for example, may alter the security equation in the region – proliferation pressures not unlike in the Indian subcontinent may ensue. Absent some kind of renewed efforts to promote dialogue and security – to promote trust and confidence – countries in the region may feel compelled to pursue guarantees of its own security at the expense of the other and, indeed, ultimately, to itself.

Not wishing to oversimplify, I believe that at the heart of the various complex and interrelated challenges on the Korean Peninsula, like many a potential conflict-situation, lie the issue of “trust-deficit”. Worst-case assumptions of the other’s intention feeding action-reaction, a vicious cycle of increasing tensions, and of deepening distrusts. A situation where the perceived advantage of pre-emptive action lead a hitherto minor incident to escalate to a major crisis, and even, open conflict.

Essentially, I believe that means must be brought to disrupt the often apparently relentless rush towards conflict – to end the sense of inevitability of conflict. Trust and confidence must be built and nurtured. The exercise of restraint must be rewarded; reciprocated. Mutual restraint. Hence communications need be established: formal and informal; governmental and non-governmental. The
establishment of lines of communications, especially in times of crisis, are not signs of weakness or acquiescence; rather they are means to decipher and convey intent, without prejudicing or sacrificing principled position.

A “pacific” Indo-Pacific requires, therefore, modalities to build mutual trust and confidence. To substitute an all too often vicious cycle of tensions with a virtuous cycle trust and confidence-building.

Second, unresolved territorial claims.

Ours is a region not exempt from these. Maritime: from the East China Sea to the South China Sea. Land borders: affecting major countries of the Indo-Pacific region sharing long common land boundaries. By their nature, they often defy prompt resolution. Decades-long and painstaking negotiations are not uncommon. Further burdening already complex legal and technical issues are past history. Often case not contributing to conditions conducive for the peaceful and negotiated resolution of unresolved territorial claims.

I believe that unresolved territorial claims, disputes even, do not have to equate conflict.

In this connection, where the realities of territorial disputes are evident, this must be acknowledged by the parties concerned. Without, however, prejudicing or compromising the principled position of each of the parties. In this manner, the claimant parties of away with the constant testing and prodding of the other’s resolve and intentions; of dangerous and destabilizing “show the flag” measures that may invite response from the other side – escalating minor incidents to full blown crisis; and risking miscalculation of intent.

A “pacific” Indo-Pacific, therefore, requires a commitment from parties to a territorial dispute to respect certain code of behavior or conduct in the affected area. In the South China Sea context, this has meant the drawing up of a regional code of conduct between ASEAN and China. Elsewhere it may
involve less formal arrangements or understandings. However, the essence remains: avoid miscalculations or unintended crisis.

Ultimately, however, where a territorial dispute is prevalent, a “pacific” Indo-Pacific must commit to peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with the principles of international law and the Charter of the United Nations.

Third, managing the impact of change.

Change permeates the Indo-Pacific region.

Change and transformation within countries: political and economic – have ramifications far beyond their borders. As a matter of fact, the Indo-Pacific has been witnessed to some of the most fundamental process of change in recent decades. Reform and democratic change have been on the march – for example from the Republic of Korea, the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia and, today, in Myanmar. Further, Southeast Asia collectively, through ASEAN Political Security Community, has made democracy and reform key aspects of community building.

Equally impactful has been the economic transformation of the Indo-Pacific region, turning the economies of the region into drivers of the global economic growth.

As change occur, a new type of challenge has arisen. Essentially, whether the region will witness relationship among countries marked by competition or partnership. The region certainly has its fair share of important “bilateral” with potentially profound implications to the region’s peace and stability. In addition to the most commonly cited, for example China-US and US-Russia ties, others are equally significant. To cited a few: China-Japan, China-India, Japan-Republic of Korea, Japan-Russia, and Russia-China. What’s more, these relationships, competitive or otherwise, do not take place in a vacuum. They are inter-linked and affect one another.
In my view, a “pacific” Indo-Pacific region requires a new paradigm in the region’s inter-state relations. One not unlike that which has evolved in Southeast Asia through ASEAN. Thanks to the latter, the Southeast Asia region has put behind it a region that was once marked by inter-state rivalry; a region torn apart by the East-West divide. Instead, we are seeing a region engaged in the process of community-building, including in the political and security domain.

I believe that a fresh perspective for the Indo-Pacific region entails one, which promotes a “dynamic equilibrium”.

The word “dynamic” suggests recognition that change is inherent and a constant in the region. It is a natural phenomenon that cannot and should not be artificially resisted. At the same time, “equilibrium” reminds that this state of constant change does not imply an anarchical state of affairs: either due to the unchecked preponderance of a single state, or due to the disorder or uncertainty associated by a multipolar region. Instead, peace and stability in the region ought to be brought about through the promotion of common security, prosperity, and stability. A recognition that security can only be enjoyed sustainably by states if it is viewed as a common good and not one that is obtained at the expense of the other. A dynamic equilibrium thus is marked by an absence of preponderant power not through the rigidity, rivalry and tensions common to the pursuit of a balance of power model. Instead, through the promotion of a sense of common responsibility in the endeavor to maintain the region’s peace and stability.

To reflect such an approach, I am of the view that we should be ready to work towards an Indo-Pacific wide treaty of friendship and cooperation. A commitment by states in the region to build confidence, to solve disputes by peaceful means and to promotes a concept of security that is all encompassing; underscoring that security is a common good.

A treaty, not unlike the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, which has been such an instrumental part in that region’s evolution from one marked by conflict to one which is on the eve of a community. A treaty which
provides flesh and strengthen the commitment already expressed by the East Asia Summit participating countries through the so-called “Bali Principles” on the Principles for Mutually Beneficial Relations agreed at the East Asia Summit in 2011.

Distinguished Participants,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Indo-Pacific must continue to be a net contributor to international peace and security. This requires that an Indo-Pacific region that is marked by mutual trust and confidence: a region which demonstrates a commitment to the pursuit of peaceful settlement of disputes: and a region which embraces change as a force for common good.

If the countries of the region accomplish these three goals, I am sure that the Indo-Pacific region, which enfolds both the United States and Indonesia, will rise above all the challenges it is confronting today.

And the world will be so much the better for it.

I thank you.
Appendix 4

List of Noun Phrases taken from the Speech Transcript of Marty Natalegawa
In this part, the patterns of noun phrase with post-noun modification will be classified and grouped based on three main patterns of post-noun modification as aforementioned in review of literature. There are some codes used to classify and describe the patterns of noun phrase with post-noun modification. Those codes will be revealed as follows:

1. **NP + Prepositional Phrase**
   A. NP + Prepositional Phrase
   B. (NP + Prepositional Phrase) modified by relative clause
   C. (NP + Prepositional Phrase) modified by relative clause with (NP + Prepositional Phrase) in it
   D. NP + Prepositional Phrase (more than one)
   E. (NP + Prepositional Phrase) modified by Participial Phrase

2. **NP + Relative Clause**
   A. NP + Relative Clause
   B. NP + Relative Clause with NP + Prepositional Phrase in it
   C. NP + Relative clause with another NP + relative clause in it
   D. (NP + Relative Clause) modified by Participial Phrase

3. **NP + Participial Phrase**
   A. NP + Participial Phrase
   B. NP + Participial Phrase with (NP + Prepositional Phrase in it)
   C. NP + Participial Phrase + Relative Clause + Prepositional Phrase
   D. (NP + Participial Phrase) modified by Relative Clause

The code number enables the readers to establish the noun phrase in the transcripts. One example of the existing code number is MN1/NP/2. In that code number, MN denotes the speech transcripts delivered by Marty Natalegawa. It followed, that, the number 1 to 3 which occurs next to MN refers to the sequence series of the transcripts. NP symbolizes the term of noun phrases with post-noun modification. Meanwhile, the last number indicates the exact line of the noun phrases position occurring in each transcript.
Appendix 4 Noun Phrases which modified by Post-Noun Modifications in Marty Natalegawa’s Speech delivered at the General Debate of the 66th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Noun Phrase</th>
<th>Code Number</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><em>STATEMENT</em> By H. E. Dr. R. M. Marty Natalegawa Minister for Foreign Affairs Republic of Indonesia at the General Debate of the 66th Session of the United Nations General Assembly</td>
<td>MN1/NP/000</td>
<td>ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Allow me to congratulate you on your <em>ELECTION</em> to preside over the 66th Session of this august Assembly.</td>
<td>MN1/NP/2</td>
<td>3A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Let me also commend you <em>PREDECESSOR</em>, H.E. Joseph Deiss, for his leadership in guiding us over the 66th session of the General Assembly.</td>
<td>MN1/NP/4</td>
<td>2A, ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>May I take this <em>OPPORTUNITY</em> to congratulate Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon on his re-election as United Nations Secretary-General.</td>
<td>MN1/NP/6</td>
<td>3B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>I would also like to welcome <em>SOUTH SUDAN</em> as a member of the United Nations.</td>
<td>MN1/NP/8</td>
<td>1D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Of political and <em>MILITARY TENSIONS AND CONFLICTS</em> – as well as the threats of nuclear weapons;</td>
<td>MN1/NP/11</td>
<td>1D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td><em>THREATS</em> such as acts of piracy and terrorism</td>
<td>MN1/NP/13</td>
<td>1D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>environmental threats and <em>natural DISASTERS, of energy and food insecurity</em></td>
<td>MN1/NP/16</td>
<td>1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Of intolerance and discrimination, and of authoritarian regimes bent on suppressing the <em>CLAMOR for democracy</em> and <em>RESPECT for human rights</em>.</td>
<td>MN1/NP/17</td>
<td>1A, 1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Rather, we must ensure that, moving forward as</td>
<td>MN1/NP/23</td>
<td>1A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
nations we stand united – United Nations – in addressing and anticipating the challenges ahead – in transforming challenges into opportunities.

11. **OPPORTUNITIES** for nations to forge mutually beneficial partnership, anchored on the **PRINCIPLES** of the United Nations Charter.

12. **OPPORTUNITIES** to promote a new kind of international relations; **ONE** that accentuates partnership rather than confrontation; and **ONE** which places primacy in the building of bridges, rather than the deepening of fault lines and divisions.

13. **WAGING PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT** in the Middle East must first and foremost entail the **CORRECTION** of an historic **injustice** which has been allowed for too long for the people of Palestine.

14. Indonesia’s **SUPPORT** for the legitimate aspirations and rights of the people of Palestine – to live in freedom, peace, justice and dignity in their own homeland – has been steadfast and will continue unabated.

15. Naturally, therefore, Indonesia strongly supports Palestine’s present **QUEST** for full membership in the United Nations.

16. Such membership is consistent with the **VISION** of two states **solution**: of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.
17. Indeed, the recent heightened world-wide focus on the issue of Palestine can add must be channeled in a constructive way; towards the promotion of an inclusive partnership among nations – one that leads to the fulfillment of the historic responsibilities shouldered by our United Nations.

18. The continued denial of the most basic rights of the Palestinian people becomes all the more glaring in the face of the welcomed democratic transformation that is underway in parts of North Africa and the Middle East.

19. Like many, Indonesia has been deeply concerned by the untold losses and casualties suffered by innocent civilians.

20. This means that conditions conducive for people to shape their own future must be promoted.

21. Thus, in Libya for example, Indonesia supports the transitional national council in its efforts to promote a peaceful and democratic transition.

22. A decade or so ago now, Indonesia too went through a tumultuous process of democratic change.

23. Today, as the third largest democracy, Indonesia is reaping the democratic dividends of such change.

24. That is why we believe that political development, democratization, should constitute a
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Item on our agenda.</th>
<th>To allow <em>STATES</em> to share lessons learnt and experience in their unique paths towards democratization.</th>
<th>MN1/NP/63</th>
<th>3B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>That is why we took the <em>INITIATIVE</em> launching the Bali Democracy Forum – the only intergovernmental <em>FORUM</em> for sharing of experience and cooperation in political development in Asia.</td>
<td>MN1/NP/65</td>
<td>3A 1D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>A <em>FORUM</em> for partnership in the promotion of democracy.</td>
<td>MN1/NP/68</td>
<td>1D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Global partnership is particularly key in addressing the <em>CHALLENGES</em> of development.</td>
<td>MN1/NP/70</td>
<td>1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>To prevent the <em>RECURRENT</em> e of famine as we are presently witnessing in the Horn of Africa.</td>
<td>MN1/NP/73</td>
<td>1D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>We must thus act in concert and in a focused and sustainable <em>WAY</em> to ensure food <em>security</em> for the most vulnerable.</td>
<td>MN1/NP/75</td>
<td>3B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>It means increased <em>INVESTMENTS</em> in the agricultural sector, of research and development, and increased <em>PRODUCTION</em> as well as productivity.</td>
<td>MN1/NP/76</td>
<td>1D 1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>I wish to highlight one particular <em>DRIVER</em> to economic growth and development.</td>
<td>MN1/NP/78</td>
<td>1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>An enhanced <em>ROLE</em> of women in the economy is not only right, but also smart – leading not only to increased growth but also a more balanced, sustainable and equitable growth.</td>
<td>MN1/NP/78</td>
<td>1D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Achieving food security also requires that we confront the <em>REALITY</em> of climate change.</td>
<td>MN1/NP/84</td>
<td>1A</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>The international community must find the political COMMITMENT to generate momentum for climate change.</td>
<td>MN1/NP/85</td>
<td>3B</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>MOMENTUM</em> towards a new climate regime post-2012.</td>
<td>MN1/NP/87</td>
<td>1A</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The <em>FORTHCOMING</em> 17th Conference of Parties in Durban and the Rio+20 Summit in Brazil next year must deliver.</td>
<td>MN1/NP/88</td>
<td>1D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In Indonesia, we are committed to be proactive, to be <em>PART</em> of the global solution to climate change.</td>
<td>MN1/NP/91</td>
<td>1D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Through the REDD+ programme, we are using our natural <em>RAINFORESTS</em> as an important part of our mitigation efforts.</td>
<td>MN1/NP/92</td>
<td>1D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Our COMMITMENT to work in partnership in addressing climate change must not founder in the FACE of the looming and renewed <em>THREATS</em> of global financial and economic crisis.</td>
<td>MN1/NP/95</td>
<td>3A 1A 1A</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>REFORM</em> of international financial and economic governance must be expedited.</td>
<td>MN1/NP/99</td>
<td>1A</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Enhanced <em>COORDINATION</em> of national economic policies is essential.</td>
<td>MN1/NP/100</td>
<td>1A</td>
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<td></td>
<td>We must learn to step out of our comfort zone and address these critical <em>NEEDS</em> in concert.</td>
<td>MN1/NP/100</td>
<td>1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>As the emerging economies now serve as the important <em>ENGINE</em> of global economic growth, they must now have greater <em>OPPORTUNITY</em> to contribute in promoting solutions.</td>
<td>MN1/NP/102</td>
<td>1A 3A</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The <em>CHALLENGES</em> confronting us are</td>
<td>MN1/NP/106</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Persistent and formidable.</td>
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<td>46.</td>
<td>But we have <strong>THE OPPORTUNITY AND THE CAPACITY</strong> to address them.</td>
<td>MN1/NP/107</td>
<td>3A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>Most of all, to turn <strong>CHALLENGES into opportunities.</strong></td>
<td>MN1/NP/108</td>
<td>1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>For a <strong>START</strong>, since these challenges defy national solutions, they can at the same time motivate <strong>COUNTRIES</strong> to strike partnership and cooperation.</td>
<td>MN1/NP/109</td>
<td>2A 3A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>Allow me to highlight <strong>two basic POINTS in this regard.</strong></td>
<td>MN1/NP/111</td>
<td>1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>First, we need to strengthen <strong>MULTILATERALISM</strong> to address global challenges.</td>
<td>MN1/NP/112</td>
<td>3A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>That means <strong>the central ROLE</strong> of the United Nations.</td>
<td>MN1/NP/113</td>
<td>1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>That is <strong>the only WAY</strong> the United Nations can remain relevant.</td>
<td>MN1/NP/116</td>
<td>2A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td><strong>The only WAY</strong> to ensure that multilateralism will flourish.</td>
<td>MN1/NP/116</td>
<td>3A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>We must support the Peace Building Commission as it helps <strong>COUNTRIES</strong> emerging from conflict.</td>
<td>MN1/NP/121</td>
<td>3A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td><strong>All the key ISSUES of UN reform</strong> should be addressed as integral <strong>PARTS</strong> of a comprehensive package.</td>
<td>MN1/NP/125</td>
<td>1A 1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.</td>
<td>Second, <strong>COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIP</strong> between the United Nations and regional organizations is the <strong>KEY</strong> in addressing today’s global challenges.</td>
<td>MN1/NP/127</td>
<td>1A 1A</td>
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<tr>
<td>57.</td>
<td>There should be <em>SYNERGY</em> between the global and regional efforts.</td>
<td>MN1/NP/129</td>
<td>1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58.</td>
<td>“<em>The ROLE of mediation in the settlement of disputes and peaceful resolution of conflicts.</em>”</td>
<td>MN1/NP/132</td>
<td>1D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59.</td>
<td>In Southeast Asia, as Chair of ASEAN, Indonesia has worked ceaselessly to develop the region’s <em>CAPACITY</em> to prevent and manage potential conflicts, and to resolve them.</td>
<td>MN1/NP/134</td>
<td>3A</td>
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<tr>
<td>60.</td>
<td>Our efforts have been focused not only in the further <em>DEVELOPMENT</em> of ASEAN’s conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms, rather also in developing and nurturing the necessary comfort <em>LEVEL</em> among ASEAN member stated to resort to them.</td>
<td>MN1/NP/136</td>
<td>1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.</td>
<td>As a result, we expect that Southeast Asia will remain as a net <em>CONTRIBUTOR</em> to international peace and security; as well indeed, to economic development and prosperity.</td>
<td>MN1/NP/140</td>
<td>1D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62.</td>
<td>Indeed, beyond its own sub-region, anchored by a strong ASEAN Community we are set to achieve by 2015, ASEAN continues to be the driving <em>FORCE</em> in promoting an Asia-Pacific wide regional architecture which is conducive for the maintenance regional peace and stability.</td>
<td>MN1/NP/143</td>
<td>1B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.</td>
<td>Precisely, the kind of conditions that have enabled <em>COUNTRIES</em> in the region to pursue a development path uninterrupted by wars and conflicts.</td>
<td>MN1/NP/146</td>
<td>1E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64.</td>
<td>In the current regional setting, we in Indonesia</td>
<td>MN1/NP/149</td>
<td>3A</td>
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</table>
describe this as being **CONDITIONS** marked by a **dynamic equilibrium**.

65. Where preponderant power is absent not by the **PROMOTION** of bloc politics and often self-fulfilling geopolitical fault lines; rather, a **new KIND of international relations** with its emphasis on common security, common prosperity and common stability.

66. Later this November, a **revamped EAST ASIA SUMMIT IN BALI**, Indonesia, with the first time participation by the Russian Federation and the United States, will convene as an important **PART** of such regional architecture.

67. As ASEAN attains its Community and continues its central **ROLE** in maintaining a stable and peaceful environment in the Asia-Pacific, it is setting for itself a **new CHALLENGE AND VISION**: to develop greater cohesion and common platform on global issues.

68. An ASEAN that is a **net CONTRIBUTOR** for the solution of many of the world’s ills and challenges.

69. This is in keeping with ASEAN’s theme for 2011, namely “**ASEAN COMMUNITY in a Global Community of Nations**”.

70. To conclude, I wish to assure that Indonesia will relentless and unceasing in promoting the **IDEALS** embodied in the Charter of the United Nations.
Appendix 5

List of Noun Phrases taken from the Speech Transcript of Marty Natalegawa 2
Appendix 5 Noun Phrases which modified by Post-Noun Modifications in Marty Natalegawa’s Speech delivered at the General Debate of the 68th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Noun Phrase</th>
<th>Code Number</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>STATEMENT by H.E. Dr. R. M. Marty M. Natalegawa Minister for Foreign Affairs Republic of Indonesia at the General Debate of the 68th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.</td>
<td>MN2/NP/000</td>
<td>1D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Let me begin by congratulating H.E. AMBASSADOR JOHN W. ASHE for the Presidency of the 68th Session of the General Assembly.</td>
<td>MN2/NP/2</td>
<td>1D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>May I also take this OPPORTUNITY to commend, His Excellency Vuc Jeremić, for his skillful stewardship of the 67th Session.</td>
<td>MN2/NP/3</td>
<td>3C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Our profound appreciation, of course, also goes to H.E. MR. BAN KI-MOON, for his inspirational leadership of our Organization.</td>
<td>MN2/NP/5</td>
<td>1D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>The THEME of this Session, “Post-2015 Development Agenda: Setting the Stage”, is timely and well chosen by our Organization.</td>
<td>MN2/NP/8</td>
<td>1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>For we are now making that final PUSH toward the fulfillment of the 2015 Millennium Development Goals.</td>
<td>MN2/NP/10</td>
<td>1D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>A global development AGENDA to end extreme poverty and ensure sustainable growth with equity; ONE that must be anchored by a new global partnership.</td>
<td>MN2/NP/13</td>
<td>3A 2A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>A vision reflected in President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s role as one of the three Co-chairs to the High-level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda.</td>
<td>MN2/NP/15</td>
<td>1D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>A RECOGNITION that the success of the forthcoming intergovernmental process requires a CAPACITY to forge a global</td>
<td>MN2/NP/18</td>
<td>2A 3A</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Indonesia has an enduring <strong>BELIEF</strong> in the efficacy and effectiveness of diplomacy, in maintaining peace and security, in advancing social progress and economic prosperity, and in promoting democracy, human rights and tolerance.</td>
<td>MN2/NP/22</td>
<td>1D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>The <strong>CONFLICT</strong> in Syria has long <strong>DEMAND</strong> such political and diplomatic solution.</td>
<td>MN2/NP/27</td>
<td>1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>For amidst the undoubted <strong>COMPLEXITY</strong> of the situation – three key points remain compelling: halt the violence; facilitate humanitarian relief; and begin an inclusive political process reflecting the wishes of the Syrian people.</td>
<td>MN2/NP/28</td>
<td>1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>The recent <strong>BREAKTHROUGH</strong> on the issue of chemical weapons in Syria is clear <strong>EVIDENCE</strong> that diplomacy works.</td>
<td>MN2/NP/31</td>
<td>1D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Further diplomatic momentum must be build – the Security Council must be <strong>ONE</strong> in forcefully making the case for peaceful settlement.</td>
<td>MN2/NP/33</td>
<td>1D</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>To get the <strong>PARTIES</strong> to the negotiating table.</td>
<td>MN2/NP/34</td>
<td>1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>On the <strong>ISSUE</strong> of Palestine, the full <strong>WEIGHT</strong> of diplomatic pressure must similarly be brought to bear.</td>
<td>MN2/NP/37</td>
<td>1A</td>
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<td>17.</td>
<td><strong>RESOLUTIONS</strong> of our General Assembly and the Security Council implemented</td>
<td>MN2/NP/38</td>
<td>1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>The historic <strong>injustice</strong> that the Palestinian people have suffered for so long must be ended.</td>
<td>MN2/NP/40</td>
<td>2A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>We are encouraged by, and welcome, therefore, the <strong>RESUMPTION</strong> of the direct negotiations between Palestine and Israel – a <strong>RESULT</strong>, no less, of a painstaking and relentless diplomatic efforts.</td>
<td>MN2/NP/42</td>
<td>1D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td><strong>REVIVAL</strong> of the long stalled nuclear disarmament agenda is also key.</td>
<td>MN2/NP/45</td>
<td>1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>The same relentless diplomatic pursuit must be applied on what is manifestly in the <strong>common</strong></td>
<td>MN2/NP/49</td>
<td>1A</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### INTEREST of all: the ERADICATION of poverty, the PROMOTION of sustainable development and inclusive finance, as well as overcoming the CHALLENGE of climate change.

22. For we have in ourselves THE WHEREWITHAL to address the development CHALLENGES of our time.

23. For example, to work for an early CONCLUSION of the Doha Development Agenda, and a new climate change REGIME by 2015.

24. Key to this, however, must be a strong COMMITMENT to the spirit of partnership and an unshakeable BELIEF in the power of multilateralism.

25. The PURSUIT of a diplomatic path becomes fraught with CHALLENGES in a complex and fast changing WORLD where the issues of governance, human rights violations, extremism and intolerance within countries can quickly obtain inter-state dimensions.

26. To ensure that the INSTITUTIONS of our United Nations are readied to address such contemporary challenges.

27. Thus, as countries embark on a PROCESS of democratization as well as promotion and protection of human rights; as they draw a LINE against intolerance and extremism - the international community, the United Nations, must contribute to conducive ATMOSPHERE for their peaceful transformation.

28. ONE which reflects the wishes of the peoples concerned.

29. Together with its PARTNERS in ASEAN, Indonesia is steadily developing a regional ARCHITECTURE conducive for the peaceful promotion of human rights and democracy – we call it the ASEAN Political-Security Community.
<p>| 30. | And together with the Economic Community and Socio-Cultural Community pillars – it makes up the ASEAN COMMUNITY we are to achieve by 2015. | MN2/NP/77 | 2A |
| 31. | Through a PROCESS of sharing lessons learnt derived from our respective successes and setbacks, we provide mutual ENCOURAGEMENT AND SUPPORT in our promotion of the principles of democracy, the RULE of law and good governance, respect for and PROMOTION of human rights and fundamental freedoms as inscribed in the ASEAN Charter. | MN2/NP/80 | 1A 1D 1A 1D |
| 32. | Beyond Southeast Asia – Indonesia is pursuing the same positive and constructive APPROACH through what is called the Bali Democracy Forum. | MN2/NP/85 | 1A |
| 33. | A PLATFORM for countries in the wider region to share one another’s experiences. | MN2/NP/86 | 1E |
| 34. | Indonesia recognizes, therefore, the special RESPONSIBILITY upon it as host of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations Global Forum in 2014. | MN2/NP/91 | 1D |
| 35. | ONE which aims to promote “unity in diversity”. | MN2/NP/92 | 2A |
| 36. | The PRIMACY of diplomacy and of peaceful settlement of disputes over war and conflict is none more evident than in the quiet and yet fundamental TRANSFORMATIONS that have been taken place in our region, Southeast Asia. | MN2/NP/95 | 1D 2A |
| 37. | Not withstanding continuing challenges – Indonesia believes that the DIVIDENDS of peace and stability are self-evident: economic and social progress. | MN2/NP/98 | 1A |
| 38. | The continued stability and security of the region is therefore key to secure our prosperity. | MN2/NP/100 | 1A |
| 39. | With other ASEAN nations, INDONESIA has worked constantly to develop the region's CAPACITY to manage and overcome any | MN2/NP/102 | 1A 3B |</p>
<table>
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<th></th>
<th>potential for conflict.</th>
<th>MN2/NP/104</th>
<th>1A</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>To ensure that Southeast Asia remains a <strong>net CONTRIBUTOR</strong> to international peace and security.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>Indeed, to extend the <strong>“ARC OF STABILITY”</strong> beyond Southeast Asia to the Asia-Pacific at large.</td>
<td>MN2/NP/106</td>
<td>1D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>A <strong>COMMITMENT</strong> to the peaceful settlement of disputes, and renunciation of the use of, and threat of use of force.</td>
<td>MN2/NP/110</td>
<td>1D</td>
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<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>A <strong>REGION</strong> that places diplomacy at the forefront.</td>
<td>MN2/NP/113</td>
<td>2B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>Indonesia will be unrelenting and untiring in ensuring the <strong>PRIMACY</strong> of diplomacy.</td>
<td>MN2/NP/114</td>
<td>1A</td>
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<td>45.</td>
<td>In its <strong>CONVICTION</strong> in the noble goals of the United Nations.</td>
<td>MN2/NP/115</td>
<td>1D</td>
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</tbody>
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Appendix 6

List of Noun Phrases taken from the Speech Transcript of Marty Natalegawa
Appendix 6 Noun Phrases which modified by Post-Noun Modifications in Marty Natalegawa’s Speech delivered at the conference on Indonesia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Noun Phrase</th>
<th>Code Number</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>An Indonesian <strong>PERSPECTIVE</strong> on The Indo-Pacific Keynote Address by H.E.Dr.R.M.Marty Natalegawa Minister for Foreign Affairs Republic of Indonesia at the Conference on Indonesia Washington Dc, 16 May 2013</td>
<td>MN3/NP/000</td>
<td>1D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Let me begin by expressing my sincere <strong>APPRECIATION</strong> to the CSIS for organizing this Conference and for the kind invitation extended to me to speak before such distinguished <strong>PANEL</strong> of experts on Asia-Pacific Affairs.</td>
<td>MN3/NP/3</td>
<td>1D 1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>The <strong>TOPIC</strong> of today’s discussion is indeed timely and relevant.</td>
<td>MN3/NP/6</td>
<td>1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>The term “Indo-Pacific” has become increasingly common in the <strong>LEXICON</strong> of geopolitics.</td>
<td>MN3/NP/7</td>
<td>1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>In <strong>TERMS</strong> of geography, it refers to an important triangular spanning two <strong>OCEANS</strong>, the Pacific and Indian Oceans, bounded by Japan in the north, Australia in the south-east and India in the south-west, notably with Indonesia at its center.</td>
<td>MN3/NP/9</td>
<td>1A 2D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td><strong>SERVING</strong> as highways for the movement of global trade, as well as of people and the associated ideas and cultural expressions they bring forth.</td>
<td>MN3/NP/14</td>
<td>1D</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>In the political economic domain, it refers to an</td>
<td>MN3/NP/17</td>
<td>3B</td>
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</table>
1. **AREA** encompassing some of the most dynamic economies in the world, with rising role not only in the evolving global economic architecture, but also in the political arena as well.

2. Today, the Indo-Pacific region is **an economic POWER** in its own right. It serves as the **ENGINE** for global economic growth.

3. The region has an aggregate **POPULATION** of some three billion.

4. **FIVE** of its 30 countries are among the 20 largest **ECONOMIES** of the world.

5. These **ACCOUNT** for about two-thirds of global trade.

6. Not least, the term Indo-Pacific brings into focus the **REALITY** of the interconnection between the futures of the Indian and the Pacific Oceans.

7. Whereas in the past one may identify distinct and separate **regional cooperative ARCHITECTURE** for the Indian and the Pacific Oceans, the future may probably see **EMPHASIS** on architectures that connect these two areas: Indo-Pacific frameworks.

8. **The twenty seven COUNTRIES** of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF),

9. And more significantly, perhaps, **THE EAST ASIA SUMMIT (EAS)** which despite the nomenclature, at Indonesia’s initiative, includes India, Australia and New Zealand as
original members.

16. For *Indonesia*, given its geography, the future *COURSE* of the Indo-Pacific region is in our profound interest.

17. And today, I wish to highlight one particular and specific challenge: how do we maintain the *“PACIFIC”* in the Indo-Pacific? In other words, how may *COUNTRIES* in the region work in common to maintain the peace and stability that have served them well?

18. A key objective, indeed, given that the many *DECADES* of peace and stability in the area have been instrumental in making possible the *PURSUIT* of economic development, progress and prosperity by the countries of the region.

19. First and foremost, *CHALLENGES* stemming from “trust-deficit”.

20. On the Korean Peninsula, for example, while the Indo-Pacific region has long “factor-in” the challenges there-in, recent developments may suggest a significant *LEAP* in the nature of the threat; the *SHARPENING* of distrust and its attendant *CYCLE* of tensions.

21. A nuclear-capable DPRK, for example, may alter the security *EQUATION* in the region – proliferation pressures not unlike in the Indian subcontinent may ensue.

22. Absent *some KIND* of renewed efforts to promote dialogue and security

23. Not wishing to oversimplify, I believe that at the
**HEART** of the various complex and interrelated challenges on the Korean Peninsula, like many a potential conflict-situation, lie the **ISSUE** of “trust-deficit”.

24. **Worst-case ASSUMPTIONS** of the other’s intention feeding action-reaction, a vicious cycle of increasing tensions, and of deepening distrusts.

25. **A SITUATION** where the perceived advantage of pre-emptive action lead a hitherto minor **INCIDENT** to escalate to a major crisis, and even, open conflict.

26. Essentially, I believe that means must be brought to disrupt the often apparently relentless **RUSH** towards conflict – to end the sense of inevitability of conflict.

27. **The EXERCISE** of restraint must be rewarded; reciprocated.

28. **The ESTABLISHMENT** of lines of communications, especially in times of crisis, are not **SIGNS** of weakness or acquiescence; rather they are means to decipher and convey intent, without prejudicing or sacrificing principled position.

29. To substitute an all too often vicious **CYCLE** of tensions with a virtuous cycle trust and confidence-building.

30. Often case not contributing to **CONDITIONS** conducive for the peaceful and negotiated resolution of unresolved territorial claims.
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<td>31.</td>
<td>In this <em>connection</em>, where the <em>realities</em> of territorial disputes are evident, this must be acknowledged by the <em>parties</em> concerned.</td>
<td>MN3/NP/ 87</td>
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<td>32.</td>
<td>Without, however, prejudicing or compromising the principled <em>position</em> of each of the parties.</td>
<td>MN3/NP/ 89</td>
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<td>33.</td>
<td>In this manner, the claimant <em>parties</em> of away with the constant testing and prodding of the other’s resolve and intentions; of dangerous and destabilizing “show the flag” measures that may invite <em>response</em> from the other side – escalating minor incidents to full blown crisis; and risking miscalculation of intent.</td>
<td>MN3/NP/ 89</td>
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<td>34.</td>
<td>A “pacific” Indo-Pacific, therefore, requires a <em>commitment</em> from parties to a territorial dispute to respect certain code of behavior or conduct in the affected area.</td>
<td>MN3/NP/ 94</td>
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<td>35.</td>
<td>In the South China Sea context, this has meant the <em>drawing</em> up of a regional code of conduct between ASEAN and China.</td>
<td>MN3/NP/ 96</td>
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<td>36.</td>
<td>Ultimately, however, where a territorial dispute is prevalent, a “pacific” Indo-Pacific must commit to peaceful <em>settlement</em> of disputes in accordance with the principles of international law and the Charter of the United Nations.</td>
<td>MN3/NP/101</td>
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<td>37.</td>
<td>Third, managing the <em>impact</em> of change.</td>
<td>MN3/NP/103</td>
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<td>38.</td>
<td>As a matter of fact, the Indo-Pacific has been witnessed to some of the most fundamental <em>process</em> of change in recent decades.</td>
<td>MN3/NP/107</td>
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<td>No.</td>
<td>Statement</td>
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<td>39.</td>
<td>Further, Southeast Asia collectively, through ASEAN Political Security Community, has made democracy and reform <strong>key ASPECTS of community building</strong>.</td>
<td>MN3/NP/111</td>
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<td>40.</td>
<td>Equally impactful has been the <strong>economic TRANSFORMATION</strong> of the Indo-Pacific region, turning the <strong>economies</strong> of the region into drivers of the global economic growth.</td>
<td>MN3/NP/113</td>
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<td>41.</td>
<td>As change occur, a <strong>new TYPE of challenge</strong> has arisen.</td>
<td>MN3/NP/116</td>
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<td>42.</td>
<td>Essentially, whether the region will witness RELATIONSHIP among countries marked by competition or partnership.</td>
<td>MN3/NP/117</td>
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<td>43.</td>
<td>The region certainly has its fair share of important “bilateral” with potentially profound <strong>IMPLICATIONS</strong> to the region’s peace and stability.</td>
<td>MN3/NP/119</td>
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<td>44.</td>
<td>In my view, a “pacific” Indo-Pacific region requires a <strong>new PARADIGM</strong> in the region’s inter-state relations.</td>
<td>MN3/NP/125</td>
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<td>45.</td>
<td>Thanks to the latter, the Southeast Asia region has put behind it a <strong>REGION</strong> that was once marked by inter-state rivalry; a REGION torn apart by the East-West divide.</td>
<td>MN3/NP/128</td>
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<td>46.</td>
<td>I believe that a <strong>fresh PERSPECTIVE</strong> for the Indo-Pacific region entails <strong>ONE</strong>, which promotes a “dynamic equilibrium”.</td>
<td>MN3/NP/131</td>
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<td>47.</td>
<td>The word “dynamic” suggests <strong>RECOGNITION</strong> that change is inherent and a constant in the region.</td>
<td>MN3/NP/133</td>
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<td><strong>48.</strong></td>
<td>It is a natural <em>PHENOMENON</em> that cannot and should not be artificially resisted.</td>
<td>MN3/NP/134 2A</td>
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<td><strong>49.</strong></td>
<td>At the same time, “equilibrium” reminds that this <em>STATE</em> of constant change does not imply an anarchical <em>STATE</em> of affairs: either due to the unchecked <em>PREPONDERANCE</em> of a single state, or due to the <em>DISORDER</em> or uncertainty associated by a multipolar region.</td>
<td>MN3/NP/135 1A 1A 1A 3A</td>
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<td><strong>50.</strong></td>
<td>Instead, <em>PEACE AND STABILITY</em> in the region ought to be brought about through the <em>PROMOTION</em> of common security, prosperity, and stability.</td>
<td>MN3/NP/138 1A 1A</td>
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<td><strong>51.</strong></td>
<td>A <em>RECOGNITION</em> that security can only be enjoyed sustainably by states.</td>
<td>MN3/NP/140 2A</td>
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<td><strong>52.</strong></td>
<td>A dynamic equilibrium thus is marked by an <em>ABSENCE</em> of preponderant power not through the rigidity, rivalry and tensions common to the pursuit of a balance of power model.</td>
<td>MN3/NP/142 2B</td>
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<td><strong>53.</strong></td>
<td>Instead, through the <em>PROMOTION</em> of a sense of common responsibility in the endeavor to maintain the region’s peace and stability.</td>
<td>MN3/NP/144 1E</td>
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<td><strong>54.</strong></td>
<td>To reflect such an approach, I am of the <em>VIEW</em> that we should be ready to work towards an Indo-Pacific wide treaty of friendship and cooperation.</td>
<td>MN3/NP/146 2B</td>
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<td><strong>55.</strong></td>
<td>A <em>COMMITMENT</em> by states in the region to build confidence, to solve disputes by peaceful means and to promotes a concept of security that is all encompassing; underscoring that security is a common good.</td>
<td>MN3/NP/147 3A</td>
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<td>A <strong>TREATY</strong>, not unlike the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, which has been such an instrumental part in that region's evolution from one marked by <em>conflict</em> to one which is on the eve of a community.</td>
<td>MN3/NP/151</td>
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<td>57.</td>
<td>A <strong>TREATY</strong> which provides flesh and strengthen the commitment already expressed by the East Asia Summit participating <strong>COUNTRIES</strong> through the so-called “Bali Principles” on the Principles for Mutually Beneficial Relations agreed at the East Asia Summit in 2011.</td>
<td>MN3/NP/153</td>
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<td>The Indo-Pacific must continue to be a net <strong>CONTRIBUTOR</strong> to international peace and security.</td>
<td>MN3/NP/160</td>
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<td>59.</td>
<td>This requires that an Indo-Pacific <strong>REGION</strong> that is marked by mutual trust and confidence</td>
<td>MN3/NP/161</td>
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<td>60.</td>
<td>a <strong>REGION</strong> which demonstrates a commitment to the pursuit of peaceful settlement of disputes</td>
<td>MN3/NP/162</td>
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<td>61.</td>
<td>a <strong>REGION</strong> which embraces change as a force for common good</td>
<td>MN3/NP/163</td>
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<td>62.</td>
<td>If the <strong>COUNTRIES</strong> of the region accomplish these three goals, I am sure that the Indo-Pacific <strong>REGION</strong>, which enfolds both the United States and Indonesia, will rise above all the <strong>CHALLENGES</strong> it is confronting today.</td>
<td>MN3/NP/165</td>
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