THE USE OF ANTCONC TO INVESTIGATE THE PATTERN OF CORPUS REPRESENTATION IN JOKO WIDODO'S PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH

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ABSTRACT

This research investigates the patterns of representation in Joko Widodo's corpus of presidential speech. The research method used is a mixed method that combines quantitative and qualitative analysis. The data of the research are transcriptions of President Joko Widodo's speech text in 2015 and in 2018. In order to be processed with a corpus analysis tool, the data is stored in a text file or .txt format with UTF-8 encoding. The instrument which is used in this study is AntConc. It also brings up words that often appear and keywords in the corpus and analyzes text patterns with certain letter arrangements. Regarding patterns in the text, several appear from words contained in the corpus. Among them are the existence of words that have prefixes, suffixes, prefixes and suffixes, and repetition. Further, from the frequency and keyword analysis, it can be seen that Joko Widodo is focusing his attention on achieving the goals for the Indonesian nation and state, both in the 2015 and 2018 speech texts. It can be concluded, therefore, that Widodo is consistent in his speech patterns. On the other hand, this may be considered a new breakthrough because the speech from 2018 uses the same speech patterns as the speech from three years earlier.

Keyword: *Presidential Speeches, Corpus Linguistics, Antconc.*

INTRODUCTION

As a type of communication transmitted from a sender to one or more recipients, speech can be categorized as a form of public communication (Schmitt & Viala., 1982). In formal situations, a speech is delivered by reading a prepared transcript, for example, a presidential speech (p.76). According to Zhang (2017), "Speech-makers have well command of language manipulation skills to persuade the public to accept and support related policies. The speech also can be considered an important method since it has a large impact on all aspects of social life (Darong, 2021). The ability to persuade others is generally owned by important figures or statesmen like presidents (Luhukay, 2007).

In this research, the researcher aims to study the pattern of corpus representation in President Joko Widodo's speech. This research uses a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods. By using the AntConc concordance software, the data was analyzed quantitatively to get a list of words based on their frequency. Next, the qualitative method was applied to analyze and explain the resulting data. To study the pattern of corpus representation in President Joko Widodo's speech, this research is limited to discussing Concordance, Word List, and Keyword List.

Corpus linguistics (CL) has been widely used in recent research. According to Biber, Conrad, & Reppen (1998), there are four main characteristics of corpus linguistics. Corpus linguistics is said to be empirical and very dependent on computer performance. It also uses big data in the form of electronic text and depends on quantitative and qualitative analysis techniques.

Several studies related to corpus linguistics have been conducted by researchers in recent years. Hou (2016) describes the

application of CL in China's state-run English-language newspapers. Reliyanti & Winarti (2019) use the textbook on radiographic positioning and related anatomy as their research resource, and Fariza & Syahirah (2020) apply CL to News Reports about Covid-19 in a Malaysian Online Newspaper. However, the application of AntConc in Corpus linguistics study to observe the pattern of corpus representation in President Joko Widodo's speech has not been found yet. The researcher aims to investigate the pattern of corpus representation of the texts of President Joko Widodo's presidential speech at the beginning and at the end of his first term as president. Even though President Jokowi became president in October 2014, the first full year in which he served as president was in 2015. Therefore, the study of his speeches begins in that year and continues in 2018, the last year of his first presidential term.

ANTCONC APPLICATION

The AntConc application was developed by Laurance Anthony, Waseda University, Japan (Anthony, 2011). AntConc is classified as an easy application to use and can be downloaded for free

The following will present the steps for using the application AntConc. The first step, is to open the AntConc application on a computer. After that, enter the file that will be used as data. Before loading files into AntConc (corpus files), make sure the files are saved in the form of .txt. Select the file menu, then open file(s), select the file that will be used as a corpus, and finally select open. If these steps are followed, then part corpus files will contain data that will form the corpus. Researchers can perform an analysis based on the corpus files that have been entered. Data that has been entered in AntConc from President Joko Widodo's (President JW) 2015 speech can be seen in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1. Word List Data Input Results

Based on Figure 1 above, it can be seen that the corpus data of President JW's speech text in 2015 has 1,010 types of words, and 2,858 words tokens (word characters). The data presented in Figure 1 is sorted based on the highest number of fewest appearances in the corpus. If observed further, the AntConc application has six menu options to provide analysis other than Word List. They are Concordance, Concordance Plot, File View, Cluster/NGrams, Collocates, and Keyword List. Each of these options has a different function, depending on the needs of the word in the analysis corpus. The concordance menu allows the user to see the position of the word in the sentence. Researchers can also take advantage of this menu to define a word class in the corpus being created. In addition to determining the word class, the concordance menu can be used to see examples of the use of words in sentences. Under the concordance menu, a long example of the use of the word can be viewed via the Search Window Size menu. The Concordance Plot menu allows the user to see the position of a word spread in the text. The deployment amount used of the word depends on the number of occurrences of a word in the corpus of data analyzed. The more often a word appears inside the corpus, the greater the number of distribution lines in the Corcondance Plot. The third menu is File View. The menu appears to facilitate AntConc application users to be able to see the layout of the use of a word in the body text. Users can easily check word usage in a wider context. This is different from the features offered in the concordance menu, which just shows an

example of the word in a sentence. The next menu is Clusters/NGrams. Researchers can take advantage of this menu to see word pairs followed by the number of occurrences in the corpus. The Cluster/N-Grams menu shows trends with words attached to another word so that users can determine the word class. The Collocate menu helps researchers to discover the combination word usage in the corpus researched. Based on a combination of words occurring repeatedly, the researcher knows the word class combination between words on one word with another. The larger the size of the corpus used, the more examples of word combinations will be visible, making it easier for researchers to determine the variation of word formation. The last menu is Keyword List. This menu can help researchers compare words that are in one corpus with the corpus of other reference corpora. In order to compare words in the Keywords List, researchers must provide some form of corpus that can operate in the menu.

To study the pattern of corpus representation in President Joko Widodo's speech, this research is limited to discussing Concordance, Word List, and Keyword List.

METHOD

The source data used in this study are transcriptions of President JW's speech text in 2015 and in 2018. The research data is 2 speech texts taken from the internet. The researcher chose these speeches based on the fact that they represent years when President JW was governing his respective country at the beginning of the first period he became the president and at the end of the first period, he became the president. Even though President Jokowi became president in October 2014, the first full year in which he served as president was in 2015. Therefore, the study of his speeches begins in that year and continues in 2018

This research uses a mixed method approach that combines quantitative and qualitative analysis to complement each other. The quantitative method involves the procedure of determining the frequencies of the word occurrences, while the qualitative method

interprets the results. The quantitative method was used during the initial step of the research by using AntConc to obtain descriptive statistical data showing word lists containing lexical information sorted by their frequency. This study utilized AntConc's Word List to count and list all words in the textbook by frequency or word, Concordance to see how words are used, Cluster to group the search words by their similarity, and File View to display the search terms in the individual and original file.

RESULTS

The Pattern of Corpus Representation of JW's Presidential Speech in 2015 and in 2018.

The concordance analyses of JW's presidential speech in 2015 and in 2018 represent significant findings of this study as they are relevant to this study and are incorporated as part of critical arguments. To study the pattern of corpus representation in President Joko Widodo's speech, this research is limited to discussing Concordance, Word List, and Keyword List.

Figure 2. Word List from President JW's speech text in 2015 arranged by Frequency

From the statistic above (see Figure 2), it was found that President JW's speech text in 2015 consists of 1,010 word types and 2,858 word tokens. Word types are the different forms of words that exist in the corpus. This means that there are 1,010 different word forms in the corpus. While word tokens are the total occurrence of all types of words in the corpus. So, there are 2,858 total occurrences of all types of words in the corpus. It can also be seen from

Table 6.2 above that the words that appear most often in the corpus are functional words such as dan, yang, di, untuk, ini, juga, dari, itu and so on.

Figure 3. Concordance result of the word dan (and)

Based on Figure 3 above, the word dan (and) as a conjunction is the word that appears most often in the corpus with a frequency of 118. This indicates that President JW's speech text in 2015 emphasizes the linguistic rules that usually appear in persuasive speeches, including the use of task words in persuasive speeches consisting of prepositions, conjunctions, articles, and exclamations.

Figure 4. Concordance result of the word kita (we)

Based on Figure 4 above, the word kita (we) also appears often in the corpus, with a frequency of 70. The reason the word kita appears so often in the corpus is that President Jokowi, as the speaker, wants to unite himself and others, in this case, all Indonesian citizens, to jointly achieve the goal. As seen from the following examples which are taken from the concordance table above.

(1) Kita harus percaya diri, harus optimis …
(We have to be confident, we have to be optimistic…)

(2) Kita dapat mengatasi segala persoalan …
(We can solve all problems...)

Figure 5. Word List from President JW's speech text in 2018 arranged by Frequency

From the statistic above (Figure 5), it was found that President JW's speech text in 2018 consists of 1,280 word types and 4,276 word tokens. Word types are the different forms of words that exist in the corpus. This means that there are 1,280 different word forms in the corpus. While word tokens are the total occurrence of all types of words in the corpus. So, there are 4,276 total occurrences of all types of words in the corpus. It can also be seen from Figure 5 above that the words that appear most often in the corpus are functional words such as yang, dan, di, untuk, menjadi, dengan and so on.

Figure 6. Concordance result of the word yang (which)

Based on Figure 6 above, the word yang (which) as a conjunction is the word that appears most often in the corpus, with a frequency of 146. This also indicates that President JW's speech text in 2018 emphasizes the linguistic rules that usually appear in persuasive speeches, including the use of task words in persuasive speeches consisting of prepositions, conjunctions, articles, and exclamations.

Figure 7. Concordance result of the word kita (we)

Based on Figure 7 above, the word kita (we) also appears often in the corpus, with a frequency of 115. The reason the word kita often appears in the corpus is that President Jokowi, as the speaker of the speech, wants to unite himself and others, in this case all Indonesian citizens, to jointly achieve the goal. As seen from the following examples which are taken from the concordance table above.

(3) Kita harus memperkuat fondasi dan mengumpulkan …
(We must strengthen the foundations and gather…)
(4) Kita harus berani melakukan terobosan …
(We must dare to make a breakthrough…)

Table 1. Key words from JW's speech text in 2015 and in 2018

No	JW's speech text in 2015	JW's speech text in 2018
1	dan	yang
2	yang	dan
3	kita	kita
4	di	Indonesia
5	untuk	di
6	Indonesia	untuk
7	saya	menjadi
8	bangsa	tahun
9	ini	dengan
10	juga	bangsa

Furthermore, based on data processing using AntConc, the following keyword results were obtained. These keywords are the top ten words in the texts of the 2015 and 2018 presidential speeches. The table above also shows that the keywords in JW's speech text in 2018 only slightly changed from the keywords in 2015. It seems that the task word 'and' from the
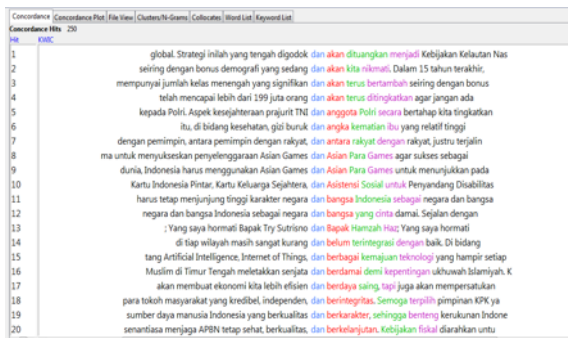
2015 text is no longer the word that appears most often in the corpus. In both the 2015 and 2018 texts, Joko Widodo uses many first-person singular pronouns (I) and exclusive first-person pronouns (we). This shows Joko Widodo's confidence as a leader of the Indonesian nation and in his ability to work together with the Indonesian people to achieve goals. Some words such as Indonesia and bangsa (nation) are repeated by Joko Widodo in his speech in 2015. This shows the focus of his attention on achieving the goals of the Indonesian nation and state. The same thing is also seen in JW's speech text in 2018. Several words such as Indonesia and bangsa are again repeated by Joko Widodo in the text of the speech. It can be concluded, therefore, that Widodo is consistent in his speech patterns. On the other hand, this may be considered a new breakthrough because the speech from 2018 uses the same speech patterns as the speech from three years earlier.

Table 2. The top 10 most frequently occurring words in JW's speech text in both 2015 and 2018

Rank	Words	Frequency
1	dan	250
2	yang	248
3	kita	185
4	Indonesia	139
5	di	110
6	untuk	101
7	bangsa	73
8	dengan	73
9	menjadi	73
10	dari	64

President JW's speech text in both 2015 and 2018 consisted of 1,758-word types and 7,134-word tokens. Word types are the different forms of words that exist in the corpus. This means that there are 1,758 different word forms in the corpus. While word tokens are the total occurrence of all types of words in the corpus. Therefore, there are 7,134 total occurrences of all types of words in the corpus. It can also be seen from Table 6.8 above that the top 10 most frequently occurring words in JW's speech text in both 2015 and 2018 are dan, yang ,kita,
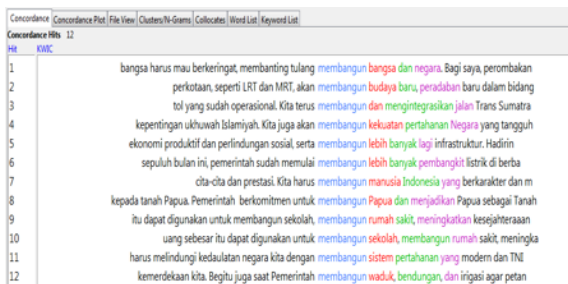
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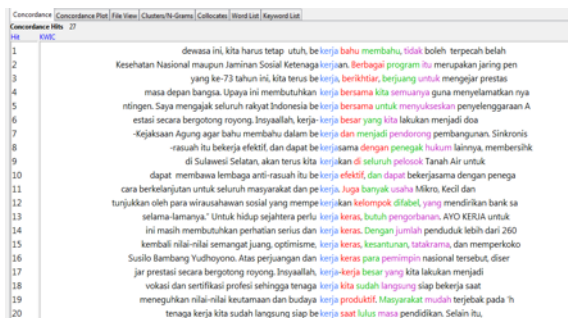Indonesia, di, untuk, bangsa, dengan, menjadi, and dari.

Figure 8. The Pattern of the word dan in JW's speech text in both 2015 and 2018

The concordance feature above (see Figure 8) allows us to see the context of the word dan more easily. Clicking the word returns it the original file form. The word dan is marked in blue. With the concordance feature, we can focus more on the patterns formed by the words coming immediately before or after the target word.

Another example is the word membangun (build). There are 12 occurrences of the word membangun in JW's speech text in both 2015 and 2018. (see Figure 9 below)

Figure 9. The Pattern of the word membangun in JW's speech text in both 2015 and 2018

Figure 10. The Pattern of the word kerja (work) in JW's speech text in both 2015 and 2018

An example of patterns found in the form of the word can be seen by analyzing the word kerja (work). There are several patterns formed from the word kerja by adding either a prefix, suffix, prefix and suffix, or by repetition such as:

be + kerja (prefix)

kerja + **an** (suffix)

kerja + **kan** (suffix)

pe + kerja (prefix)

mempe + kerja + **kan** (prefix and suffix)

kerja + **kerja** (repetition)

CONCLUSION

Based on data processing using AntConc, it was found that President JW's speech text in both 2015 and 2018 consists of 1,758 word types and 7,134 word tokens. Word types are the different forms of words that exist in the corpus. This means that there are 1,758 different word forms in the corpus. While word tokens are the total occurrence of all types of words in the corpus. Therefore, there are 7,134 total occurrences of all types of words in the corpus. It was also found that the ten most frequently occurring words in JW's speech text in both the 2015 and the 2018 speeches are dan, yang ,kita, Indonesia, di, untuk, bangsa, dengan, menjadi, and dari.

From frequency and keyword analysis, it can be seen that Joko Widodo is focusing his attention on achieving the goals for the Indonesian nation and state, both in the 2015 and 2018 speech texts. It could be concluded, therefore, that Widodo is consistent in his speech patterns. On the other hand, this may be considered a new breakthrough because the speech from 2018 uses the same speech patterns as the speech from three years earlier.

Further, regarding patterns in the text, several appear from words contained in the corpus. Among them are the existence of words that have prefixes, suffixes, prefixes and suffixes, and repetition.

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