

LINGUISTIC STUDY: MEANING FIELD AND SEMANTIC MEANING COMPONENTS OF PRESIDENT JOKO WIDODO'S SPEECH TEXT AT THE G20 CLIMATE CHANGE SUMMIT COP26 GLASGOW

Ardhi Nur Ikhsan
Universitas Pekalongan
Indonesia
ardhinurikhsan@gmail.com

Abstract

The research in this semantic study explains the meaning field and components of word meaning contained in the text of President Joko Widodo's speech with the theme of climate change at the G20 Glasgow Scotland Summit. The purpose of research in this semantic study is to contribute to all Indonesian people, especially the vocabulary contained in the Big Indonesian Dictionary so that the definition of meaningful words can be more detailed and can understand the message of the information conveyed through speeches at international conferences and with the analysis of the meaning of words according to semantic theory. The method used in this study uses a qualitative descriptive method through the stages of assessment. The data analysis stage uses semantic techniques which refer to techniques for direct elements in order to detail the group of meaning fields and the components of meaning as effectively as possible. At the end of the study, there are differentiating fields and components in several meaningful word analysis choices, namely collocations and sets and loci (locations), the number of actors (quantitative), as well as existence and information (the existence of intent and purpose) which are objects for improving the meaning of words in speech text.

Keywords: meaning field, meaning component, semantic study, speech text, linguistic study.

INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool for interacting or communicating that humans use to communicate convey thoughts, ideas, concepts or feelings, language is also a means of communication which is used to convey messages to others in the hope of what has been conveyed can be understood and understood by the person (Chaer, 2011: 1). Semantics is called as a field of linguistics that studies the relationship between linguistic signs and things which he marked. In other words, semantics is a field of study in linguistics that study the meanings contained in language units. Therefore, semantics can clearly be said to be a science that studies mmeaning Chaer emphasizes that semantics has the same position as phonology, grammar, and syntax in a linguistic study (Chaer, 2002).

According to the theory developed from the view of Ferdinand de Saussure, meaning is 'understanding' or 'concept' which is owned or contained in a linguistic

sign. Field of meaning is part of the semantic system of language that describes parts of life realized by word elements whose meanings are related (Kridalaksana, 2008: 151). While the notion of the meaning component or semantic component teaches that each words or lexical elements consist of one or more elements that together form a word the meaning of the word or the meaning of the lexical element (Chaer, 2009:114). Meaning component analysis can be done on words by describing the meaning component to the component the smallest meaning. These words are commonly called words that are in one word the meaning field/lexical field. To find the difference between one word and another different in one group is called the meaning component analysis/characteristic analysis meaning/analysis of lexical characteristics. Based on the semantic relationship, the words that grouped in one field of meaning

divided into groups of collocation fields and set fields.

According to Emha Abdurrahman, a speech is a delivery of a description or opinion which is done verbally about something (problem), by expressing a description problems with sentences that are as clear in front of the masses or the crowd at a certain time. On the occasion of President Joko Widodo attending a series of summit events G20 UN Climate Change Conference UK COP26 in Glasgow Scotland which was held since November 1-2, 2021. President Joko Widodo was greeted by British Prime Minister Boris Johnson and the Secretary General of the United Nations, Antonio Guterres. More than 120 countries will discuss change climate. The heads of state and government will describe the efforts of their respective countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, reduce emissions by 2030, and address the impacts of change climate. COP26 will bear heavy burden after G20 failure in climate change agreement between countries. In his opening speech at COP26 Glasgow, in the content of the speech President Joko Widodo asked for more contributions from rich countries to Indonesia in on climate change mitigation (CNN Indonesia).

Based on the variables from the description of the activities above, the researchers formulated the focus problems and research objects with sources from the field theory of meaning and meaning components in the speech text. The purpose of this research is to find out how the relationship and the relationship between the meaning of words in the content of speech texts with semantic theory. Researchers choose sources data on CNN Indonesia article media as speech text readings and YouTube platform as observation of video recordings of speeches, due to the application of digital media and platforms YouTube is a popular social media that is widely used by people who understand technology advances. The researcher's interest in conducting this

research is that there is no object yet the same research before, in this case the text of President Joko Widodo's speech at the summit the recent G20 and COP26.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a qualitative research using descriptive-analytical method. Based on the opinion of Sugiyono (2014: 21) descriptive analysis method is a statistic that used to analyze data by describing or describing data that have been collected as is without intending to draw conclusions that apply to general or generalization. And according to I Made Winartha (2006:155), descriptive analysis method Qualitative research is analyzing, describing, and summarizing various conditions, situations from various data collected in the form of the results of interviews or observations about the problem investigated what happened in the field.

The method used in this research has three stages, namely 1) methods and techniques data collection; 2) data analysis methods and techniques; 3) methods and techniques for presenting results data analysis. Sources of data collected to analyze based on the meaning field and meaning component, in the form of speech text content on article pages and speech video recordings. In analyzing the data, the writer considers not only what is read, heard, and seen on the text of speech articles and videotape data, but also consider the context of speech and the right theory. In this case, the writer analyzes the data by using semantic theory.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The results of this study were adjusted to the sub-focus of the study which was then linked with the semantic theory of the meaning field and the components of meaning in speech texts. Serving method results and discussion of data analysis with descriptions of word patterns that have been found in the text speech on its meaning is then presented

using the context of the sentence in the data analysis chapter. The presentation of the results of the analysis uses an informal method, namely using the usual language or easy-to-understand language. In addition, the presentation of the results of the analysis also uses formal method whose formulation is in the form of signs and symbols.

1. Meaning Field

In the field of meaning of words or lexemes classified in one fields of meaning based on the nature of the semantic relationship can be divided into groups of fields collocation and field set. The collocation field indicates a syntagmatic relationship that found between words or lexemes or their lexical elements. Meanwhile, field sets show a paradigmatic relationship because of words or lexemes which are in a set field group can be substituted with each other. A group of words that is a set usually has the same word class, and is a unity (Chaer, 1994: 315-316).

1.1 Collocation Group

Collocation (derived from the Latin *colloco* which means being in the same place as) refers to the sigtagmatic relationship that occurs between words or lexical elements that (Chaer 2013:111). The results of the analysis of some of the data findings in the speech text according to semantic theory and in the sense of the Big Indonesian Dictionary on the field of meaning collocation as follows.

Data 1

In the energy sector, we are also moving forward. With ecosystem development electric car, construction of the largest solar power plant in Southeast Asia, utilization of new and renewable energy, including bio fuel, as well as industrial development based on clean energy, including the construction of the world's largest green industrial area located in North Kalimantan.

Based on the delivery of information in the content of speech text talks about development and energy sector that is

moving forward or progressive in this case the location is in the same region, namely Indonesia. The type of meaning of the intended collocation here is the meaning of the word that is concerned with the attachment of the word to other words that is the collocation. In the excerpt of the speech text, examples of the words development, generator, development, and utilization, both have denotative meanings of sustainability or progress and collocation refers to a syntagmatic relationship because it is linear.

Data 2

In addition, the carbon market and carbon price must be part of the handling of the issue climate change. Transparent, inclusive, and fair carbon economic ecosystem must be created.

Based on the expressions contained in the speech text regarding the aspects that included in the scope of the carbon market and carbon price which is considered an important part as a response to climate change. The type of meaning of collocation referred to here is the meaning of a word that is related to the attachment of the word to other words that is the collocation. Quotes in the text of the speech include carbon market, carbon price, collocation and handling, change, both carbon have denotative meaning, namely costs that have been set for carbon pollution with the aim of encouraging polluters to reduce the number of house effects gases, while the words handling and change have a denotative meaning, namely a process of action or a way of dealing towards the desired direction in pointing collocations on the syntagmatic relationship because of its linear nature.

Data 3

However, it is not enough. We, especially as a country that has a large area of land green and the potential to be greened, as well as a country that has a large potential sea contributing to carbon requires international support and contributions, from countries developed.

Based on the delivery of information in the speech text related to the expression state the advantages that Indonesia has in the environmental sector and its important role from the world. The type of collocation meaning referred to here is the meaning of the word that is related to the attachment of the word to another word which is its collocation. In text word quotes speeches including support and contribution are both denotative of encouragement and support contribution in collocation refers to a syntagmatic relationship because it is linear. The word support is defined as an effort given to someone, whether it's moral as well as material to motivate others in carrying out an activity and contribution interpreted as energy given to other parties to achieve something better and efficient.

Data 4

The provision of climate finance with developed country partners is a game changer in climate change mitigation and adaptation actions in developing countries.

Based on one sentence in the speech text expresses the importance of building cooperation of developed countries in financing to overcome climate change to countries develop. The type of meaning of collocation referred to here is the meaning of the word that is pleasing with the attachment of the word to another word which is its collocation. Quotes funding and changes in speech text can be identified as the same word

Data 5

Climate change is a major threat to global prosperity and development. Solidarity, partnership, cooperation, global collaboration are the keys.

Based on the information contained in the two sentences in the speech text conveying urgency if global climate change has become a danger to various important world sectors things that can form a foundation for treatment. The type of meaning of the intended collocation here is the meaning of the word that is concerned with the attachment of the word to other words that is the collocation. Quotes of

partnership and collaboration as the same word denotative meaning of building cooperation between other parties by mutual agreement advantageous in collocation refers to a syntagmatic relationship because of its linear nature.

1.2 Group Set

Set refers to a paradigmatic relationship because the words or elements are present in a set can replace each other. A set is usually a group of lexical elements of the same class which appears to be a single entity. Each lexical element in a set is limited by its place in relation to the members in that set (Chaer 2013:113). The results of the analysis of the set groups in the speech text are as shown in table 1.

Based on the results of the analysis of the set group in the speech text, there are several words: with a paradigmatic relationship because the elements are in a set such as the word example ecosystem, and climate. The word ecosystem is defined as an ecological system formed by inseparable reciprocal relationship between living things and their environment. Which means shows the similarity between several meanings of words that have interrelated elements replaces and appears to be the process of a single entity. While the definition of the word climate is habits and character of the weather that occurs in a place or area can be understood understanding from the paradigmatic relationship, namely the relationship between the language elements contained in the speech and is vertical. The paradigmatic relationship occurs by comparing the elements of language that have the same position. From the analysis of set groups in the word ecosystem and the word climate both have a paradigmatic relationship because the elements in a set can interact with each other replace and relate.

Table 1. The results of the analysis of the meaning field group of the paradigmatic set

SET (paradigmatic)	
Ecosystems	Aquatic ecosystems, terrestrial ecosystems, artificial ecosystems.
Climate	Polar latitude, temperate, subtropical, tropical, equatorial.
Collaboration	Cooperation, interaction, compromise, partnership, relationship.
Rehabilitation	Healing, recovery, treatment, care, therapy.
Industry	Company, joint venture, airline, company, factory, production.

2. Component Meaning

Component analysis of meaning can be carried out on words by describing the elements meaning-forming elements so that the overall meaning of a lexeme can be known. Analysis meaning component is an analysis used to describe the meaning of words based on distinguishing meanings so that the meaning components and semantic features of these words can be seen. The word-forming components contained in the speech text can be classified in table 2.

Based on the results of the analysis of the components of the meaning contained in the speech text can be defined thoroughly, because each component of the meaning of the word the former has the difference of a lexeme.

2.1 The word 'energy' is something that can be used for various purposes and the needs of human life to live more prosperously with various types of energy natural. So, the component of the word 'energy' has characteristics (+general, +concrete, -human, -life).

2.2 The word 'economics' can be interpreted as the study of business people to achieve prosperity. So, the component of the word 'economy' has the characteristic (+general, +concrete, -human, -life).

2.3 The word 'technology' is a variety of purposes and facilities in the form of various kinds of equipment or a system that serves to provide comfort and convenience for humans. So, the components of the word 'technology' have characteristics (+general, +concrete, -human, -life).

2.4 The word 'mangrove' is a type of dicotyledonous plant that lives in brackish and seawater habitats and mangroves are plants resulting from cultivation activities or taken from nature. So, the component of the word 'mangrove' has characteristics (-general, +concrete, -human, +life).

2.5 The word 'prosperity' is a condition that develops, progresses, has good luck and/or have a successful social status. So, the word component 'prosperity' has characteristics (+general, +concrete, -human, -life).

Table 2. Components of meaning forming

Component	General	Concrete	Life	Human
Energy	+	+	-	-
Economic	+	+	-	-
Technology	+	+	-	-
Mangrove	-	+	-	+
Prosperity	+	+	-	-

In table 1 above, the writer analyzes the meaning field in the speech text using analysis of descriptive word patterns with informal language so that it is easy to understand aims to distinguish between collocations and sets. While in table 2 above the five words have characteristics, different definitions and

uses. The writer analyzes the meaning component in the speech text by using binary analysis that is giving a sign (+) if the word has a component meaning and put a (-) sign if the word does not have a meaning component.

According to Nyoman Kutha Ratna (2010: 276), it has three distinct meanings: different. Literature review is all reading material that may have been read and analyzed either already published or as a private collection. Based on the variable in semantic study, researchers can focus on the results of the literature review as follows.

1. Semantics

The word semantics comes from the Greek *sema* which means sign or symbol. The verbal form of semantics is *semaino* which means to mark or symbolize. Which what is meant by a sign or symbol in semantics is a linguistic sign. According to Saussure, the linguistic sign consists of a sign component in the form of a sound, and a signified component in the form of a concept or meaning (Chaer, 2002). The word semantic was first used by a French philologist named Breal in 1883.

Moreover, semantics is not only studying the meaning of language, but also relationships meaning to one another, and its influence on humans and society. Therefore, semantics includes the meanings of words, their development, and changes (Tarigan, 1995). Based on this statement, semantics does not only study meaning, but also development and change in meaning over time.

1. Meaning Field and Meaning Components

2.1 Field of Meaning

Harimurti (stated that the field of meaning (semantic field, semantic domain) is part of the semantic system of language that describes part of the cultural field or reality in a particular universe and which is realized by a set of lexical elements that the meaning is related. For example, the names

of colors form a certain field of meaning. So also with the names of household furniture, shipping terms, kinship terms, tool term carpentry, and so on (Kridalaksana, 2008).

The field of meaning is a group or a number of semantically related lexemes which covered or under the umbrella of the lexeme which is the superordinate (Lehrer, 1974). Nida (1979) using the term semantic domain in mentioning the field of meaning. Cruse (2004) uses the term worlds field in his book *Meaning in Language; An Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics*. Cruse (2004:175) says that "the vocabulary" of a language is not just a collection of words scattered at random throughout the mental in mind randomly, but vocabulary is also organized into various groups or levels of terms (Cruse, 2004).

2.2 Meaning Component

The meaning component or semantic component (semantic feature, semantic property, or semantic marker) teaches that each word or lexical element consists of one or several elements that together form the meaning of the word or the meaning of the lexical element. This analysis presupposes that each lexical element has or does not have a characteristic that distinguishes it with other elements (Chaer, 2009).

Looking for differences in meaning components, you can use the plus sign (+) which means has a meaning component and a minus sign (-) which means it has no meaning component. For example, the word father contains components of meaning: +human, +adult, +manly, and +married; and the word mother contains components of meaning: +human, +adult, -manly, and +married (Chaer, 2009:114). The difference in meaning between father and mother is only in the meaning or component of meaning: father has the meaning of 'manly', while the word mother does not have the meaning of 'manly'.

2. Speech Text

Writing a speech text is a person's ability to express ideas, thoughts, and ideas opinion in the form of speech text accompanied by strong reasons, evidence and facts so that it can influence the reader. Writing a speech text is included in the preparation of materials that is, starting to choose or determining the problem to writing a text or speech script intact.

Hadinegoro (2007:32) revealed that writing speech texts is writing texts which has a compositional order, all of which are arranged and follow the usual pattern, so that the contents of the speech text sequence will be seen sequentially, coherently, and clearly. Ideas or ideas can obtained from everyday life. Thompson in Rakhmat (2007:20) says that ideas can obtained from personal experience, hobbies and skills, work or professional experience, school or college lessons, personal opinions, hot events and public talks, problems timeless, biographical glimpses, special events, and audience interest.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion in the research findings, for that it can be the researcher concludes the following things; First, the field of meaning with the nature of its semantic relationship; (a) collocation, in excerpts of speech text examples of words as collocations include: development, handling, changing, donating, funding, developing, and utilizing, together denotative meaning 'sustainability' or 'progress' and collocation refers to the relationship syntagmatic because of its linear nature; (b) set in the speech text there are several words with a paradigmatic relationship because the elements exist in a set such as the word: ecosystem, collaboration, rehabilitation, industry and climate word. Second, the meaning component, there are five words forming among them; energy, economy, technology, mangrove, prosperity, with using binary analysis by giving a sign.

Therefore, it is semantically recognized that the grouping of words or

elements lexical collocation and set only involves one aspect of meaning, namely the basic meaning. Meanwhile, the meaning of each word or lexical element needs to be seen and studied separately in relation to the use of words or lexical elements in speech. Whereas semantically from the meaning component as well as the meaning field, each word, lexeme, or lexical items certainly have meaning. The meaning that each word, lexeme, or has the lexical item consists of a number of components called meaning components form the overall meaning of the word, lexeme, or lexical item. Therefore, the meaning field and the meaning components contained in the speech text of each lexical. Therefore each has its own meaning component, which may have similarities and differences with other lexical elements.

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