ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN THE SPEECH OF PRESIDENT JOKOWI IN G20 SUMMIT 2022

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Abstract
This research is concerned in analyzing of figurative language in the speech of President Jokowi in G20 Summit 2022 in the opening part of the speech. In this research, problems arise regarded the types and meaning of figurative language and the most dominant type of figurative language in the speech of President Jokowi in G20 Summit 2022. This research used the figurative language based in Perrine's theory perception (1977:61). Figurative language consist of 12 kinds, there are; simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole/overstatement, understatement and irony. The methodology used in this research is qualitative research and this research used the content method. Document or content analysis is a research method applied to written or visual material with the aim of identifying certain characteristics of that material. The data in this research is speech of President Jokowi in G20 Summit 2022. After investigated the types of figurative language in the speech of President Jokowi in G20 Summit 2022, researcher found total of 15 sentences contained figurative language in the speech of President Jokowi. There are 5 types of figurative language used in the speech of President Jokowi from the 12 types of figurative language proposed by Perrine (1977:61). There are five types of figurative language found in President Jokowi's speech, namely: synecdoche: 5 data, metonymy: 3 data, paradox: 3 data, metaphor: 2 data, and irony: 2 data. The most dominant types of figurative language in the speech of President Jokowi in G20 Summit 2022 are synecdoche which represents were synecdoche 34%, metonymy 20%, paradox 20%, metaphor 13%, irony 13%. It can be concluded that President Jokowi's speech contains wise sentences and explains the essence of what he wants to convey to the audience, so that the audience is interested in listening and understanding the contents of the speech.

Keywords: Semantics, Figurative Language, Speech

INTRODUCTION

Communication is an important part that cannot be separated from human life as social beings. According to Fatimayin (2018:2), *communication* is the process of creating and ascribing meaning. From this explanation, communication is an activity of conveying information, such as; messages, and ideas, from one party to another, which is carried out directly or indirectly. Communication seems simple, but the meaning of each communication is very diverse. Communication is carried out with the aim of providing knowledge or information to others so that it can influence thinking, change attitudes, and encourage other people to do certain things. Humans communicate to stay in touch and connect with other people such as family, friends, business partners and society. Communication can fulfill the human need for a sense of belonging, being heard,

and being valued. Broadly speaking, communication is divided into two parts namely; verbal communication and non-verbal communication. Verbal communication such as; interacting with other people, reading newspapers or magazines, writing job applications, and giving speeches in front of large audiences. While non-verbal communication such as; use body language, gestures, facial expressions and eye contact, as well as style of speech and emotion. As humans, humans cannot be separated from communication and social interaction which of course makes us live through language. Linguistics is the scientific study of language. Linguistics is like, phonology, syntax, pragmatics, semantics.

Speech is an activity of speaking in public which is carried out to convey an opinion, provide motivation, or provide an overview of something. Speeches are usually delivered by anyone to convey an important matter/event that must be discussed. According to Engleberg (2007:1) as quoted in Morgan & Nelson (2019:5), the term speech often connotes a public speech, namely a presentation to a large public audience. Speeches are an important medium for a president like Jokowi to convey messages, persuade the public, influence the audience towards something that is beneficial to society.

In this research, the researcher intends to analyze the types and meanings of figurative language and to find out the most dominant types of figurative language used in President Jokowi's Speech at the 2022 G20 Summit. The purpose of this research is to determine the types and meanings of figurative language used and to find out the types figurative language which is most dominantly used in President Jokowi's speech at the 2022 G20 Summit. Researcher hopes that it can help readers easily understand the use and meaning of figurative language, especially in speeches

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Semantics is the study of meaning in language. We know that language is used to express meanings which can be understood by others. But meanings exist in our minds and we can express what is in our minds through the spoken and written forms of language (as well as through gestures, action etc.). Semantics also refer to words and how we construct meaning, and how we understand others and ourselves.

There are several definition of semantics. According to Griffiths (2006:15) as cited in Sembiring, et al. (2020:103), semantics is the study of the sentence meaning coded in the overall sentence based on the elementary meaning of the sentence units. While according to Yule (2010:112), semantics is the study of the meaning of words, there is always an attempt to focus on what the words conventionally mean, rather than on what an individual speaker might want them to mean on a particular occasion.

Semantics is the most abstract level of linguistic analysis because we cannot see or hear meaning the way we can hear and record sounds. Meaning is inextricably linked to the human capacity to reason and comprehend. The researcher understands that a word is fully reflected by its context. Here, the meaning of a word is formed by its contextual relationship. Therefore, a distinction between participation and mode of participation is made. To achieve this distinction, each part of the sentence has a meaning and is combined with the meaning of the other constituents. Meaning could be concluded that are idea or concept that could be transferred from the speaker's mind to the hearer's mind by embodying it, as if in the form of one language or another.

The G20 is a multilateral cooperation forum consisting of 19 major countries and the European Union (EU). Thus, the G20 foreign group whose real name is The Group of Twenty has members from 19 countries and 1 multinational regional organization, Hardyanto (2022:1). The G20 represents more than 60% of the world's population, 75% of global trade and 80% of world GDP. G20 members consist of South Africa, the United States, Saudi Arabia, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Britain, Italy, Japan, Germany, Canada, Mexico, South Korea, France, Russia, China, Turkey and the European Union. The G20 has 5 members whose member country languages are the official languages of the United Nations/UN (United Nations official languages). They are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
This research used descriptive qualitative as the research design. Qualitative descriptive research, namely a formulation of the problem that guides research to explore or photograph social situations that will be thoroughly, broadly and deeply examined. According to Cevilla (1993:3) cited in Liya (2021:26), qualitative descriptive research is a method for investigating the status of a group of humans in order to create an object, such as a painting or a photograph, that is descriptive in a systematic, factual, and accurate manner about the facts or phenomena being investigated. The goal of descriptive research is to characterize a phenomenon and its traits is the aim of descriptive study. This study is more interested in what occurred than in how or why it occurred.

Qualitative research, according to Creswell (2009:4) as cited in Liya (2021:26) is a way of studying and comprehending the meaning that individuals or groups attach to a social or human situation. Qualitative research aims to describe, characterize, explain, and answer in more detail the problems under research by studying as much as possible and individual, group or an event both in the past and present.

A research instrument is a tool use to collect, measure, and analyze data relate to the subject. According to Sugiyono (2017:148), research instrument is a tool used to measure observed natural and social phenomenon. Instruments are concerned with how relevant data is to perform the theories given in the study. Research instrument can be tests, documents, observations, interviews, and questionnaires. The researcher uses documentary as a instrument of this research. Therefore, researcher uses jember.times.co.id website as an instrument to find data, because it is easy to find speech on this website. In addition, researcher also need several media as a tool to collect data, such as mobile phones, laptops, journals, figurative language and jember times websites. The researcher uses two pages, 36 sentences in the opening part of President Jokowi's speech on November 15, 2022 in G20 Summit 2022 to analyze the types of figurative language.

DATA ANALYSIS, RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION
From the type of figurative language, namely synecdoche, which is the most dominant in the text of President Jokowi's opening speech, it can be concluded that the way he delivered a speech discussing economic recovery was very wise and focused. Sentences that are arranged systematically make listeners interested in listening and give a positive impression to the listener. The speech delivered contains understanding or important information that the listener must know. In the text of President Jokowi's opening speech, there is only 1 data which is classified as hyperbole, which means that

the speech is not exaggerated just to attract the listener's attention. The speech contains wise sentences and important information so that the listeners present do not feel bored and can get the essence of the speech.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the findings and discussion in the previous chapter, the researcher concluded that:

There are five types of figurative language found in President Jokowi's speech, namely; synecdoche, metonymy, paradox, metonymy, and irony.The most dominant type of figurative language found in the text of President Jokowi's speech is synecdoche. Synecdoche is a figure of speech in which a part of something is used to signify the whole, or vice-versa. We can conclude that President Jokowi's speech contains sentences that mention the term as a whole as a representative to explain part of the term. The sentences are wise and explain the essence of what you want to convey to the listener, so that the listener is interested in listening and understanding the contents of the speech.

After presenting the conclusion in the previous chapter above, the researcher gives the suggestion in this chapter as follows:

1. For the Readers
   Researcher hope that this research can be helpful and useful for readers. Can be insightful in understanding a literary work through speech. Apart from that, there is a lot of knowledge to be gained in analyzing speeches.
2. For Other Researchers
   Apart from that, this data can also be used as a reference for future researchers who want to analyze figurative language in speech and can make readers think critically about a text analysis. Researcher hope that future researcher can also find new data from this research

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