

AN ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE STYLES IN PRESIDENT JOKO WIDODO'S STATE SPEECH DELIVERED ON 16TH AUGUST 2021

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ABSTRACT

The language style employed when giving a speech can have an impact on how well it is received. The ability to capture readers' and listeners' attention and influence their thinking depends on the language style pattern used. As a result, this study aims to determine the language style that predominates in President Joko Widodo's state speech and to analyze the sentence structure of those language styles. To conduct this study, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative methodology. The text of Joko Widodo's state speech was obtained from the Republic of Indonesia's Ministry of Youth and Sports' official website and served as the study's main source of data. The informant was not essential because the data was all text-based. The results of this study show that there are five different linguistic idioms in the text of President Joko Widodo's official speech. The five language linguistic themes are repetition, anti-climax, parallelism, and antithesis. From the text of the state speech, a total of 26 data were collected. The data consist of 7 climax data (27%), 2 anti-climax data (8%), 2 parallelism data (8%), 4 antithesis data (15%), and 11 repetition data (42%). The dominant use of repetition style also covers anaphora, epistrophe and anadiplosis categories.

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INTRODUCTION

Keraf (2019:112) explains that language style or style itself becomes an issue /or part of diction or choosing a certain word which questions whether the certain word, phrase, or clause is appropriate to deal with certain situations. It means that language style is a manner that is used by people to communicate with one another. Meanwhile, Brown (2000:260), says "... a style is not a social dialect or regional dialect, but a variety of language used for a specific purpose." In other words, language style means a variety of languages that are used by people to communicate with other language style, such as speaking very professionally or very informally, is related to our decision to communicate, say Wardhaugh and Fuller (2015:52), and is influenced by the circumstances. It implies that the setting and conditions have an impact on the speaker's mode of communication. Wereing (1999), who claims that different language styles are utilized by people depending on the circumstance and context, as cited in Haqqo (2016:8). As a result, it can be said that a variety of circumstances, including the economy,

personality, social class, age, origin, and occupation of the participants, their proximity to one another, who speaks, with whom we speak, what we speak about, where, when, and how the conversation takes place, can influence the language style employed by individuals.

According to Keraf (2019), a language's sentence structure can serve as the foundation for a particular linguistic style. Here, the sentence structure refers to where to position a crucial sentence component. There are sentences that have a periodic structure where the focus is placed at the end of the key clause or idea. When the emphasized portion of the sentence is put at the beginning of the sentence, the sentence has a slack character. The less significant portions are placed after the previously highlighted section. The balanced sentence, which is the last one, consists of two or more sentence components that have equal positions.

Furthermore, he defines sentence structure as a language style and classifies it into five parts. The five categories are as follows:

1. Climax

Climax is a kind of language style that in each sequence contains the order of thought, each time increasing in importance from previous ideas. This kind of language style shows that the way someone speaks begins with very simple ideas and moves to the important points. The climax is derived from the periodic sentence. It is also known as gradation. This term is used as a general term that refers to the highest level or idea. If the climax is formed from several successive ideas of higher importance, then it is called *anabasis*.

2. Anticlimax

Anticlimax is produced by a sentence that is structured to loosen up. The anticlimax as a style of language is a reference the ideas are sorted from most important in a row to less important ideas. Anticlimax is often less effective because the idea is important to place at the beginning of the sentence, so readers or listeners no longer pay attention to the following sections in that sentence.

A *decrementum* is an anticlimax in the form of adding a less important idea to an important idea. And when the anticlimax sequences several ideas that are less and less important, then it is called a *katabasis*. On the other hand, if a very important idea suddenly dives into a completely unimportant idea, then the anticlimax is called *batos*.

3. Parallelism

The language style of parallelism is a kind of style language that seeks to achieve parallels in the use of words or phrases that serve the same function in the same grammatical form. These parallels can form subordinate clauses that depend on the same main clause. This style is born from a balanced sentence structure. The parallels can also be in the form of clauses that depend on the same main clause. This style is born from a balanced sentence structure. Parallelism is a good form to highlight words or groups of words that have the same function. But if too much is used, then the sentences will become stiff and die.

4. Antithesis

Antithesis is a style of language that contains ideas that are contradicted, by using words or groups of words that are opposite.

5. Repetition

Repetition is a kind of language style. This kind of language style means the repetition of a sound, syllable, word, or part of a sentence considered important for pressure members in an appropriate context. In this case, the repetition is in the form of words or phrases, or clauses.

There are various kinds of repetition which are principally based on the place of the word being repeated in a line, clause, or sentence. The important ones are:

1. *Epizeuxis*: *Direct repetition* meaning that the word of interest is repeated several times in a row.
2. *Tautotes*, meaning the repetition of a word repeatedly in construction.
3. *Anaphora* is a style of language that shows the form of repeating the first word in each subsequent line in the sentence.
4. *Epistrophe*, the form of repetition of words or phrases at the end of successive lines or sentences.
5. *Symploche* means repetition at the beginning and end of several lines or sentences in a row.
6. *Mesodiplosis*, the repetition in the middle of lines or several consecutive sentences.
7. *Epanalepsis*, is the repetition in the form of the last word of a line, clause, or sentence, repeating the first word.
8. *Anadiplosis* is repetition in the last word or the last phrase of one clause or sentence and becomes the first word or phrase of the next clause or sentence. The term anadiplosis is often used interchangeably with the term anadiplosis and epanastrofa.

METHOD

By employing the qualitative research method (Damaianti, 2015), the researcher wanted to investigate the language style used in President Joko Widodo's state speech as well as the frequency of occurrence. The primary data source for this study was Joko Widodo's state speech delivered on 16th August 2021 text accessed from the official website of the Ministry of Youth and Sports of the Republic of Indonesia. Adding to this, the author also had secondary data which was a video of the speech delivery taken from the video on the CNN Indonesia YouTube channel. The written text of the speech consists of 8 pages and the duration Joko Widodo delivered the speech was 32 minutes and 27 seconds. Therefore, as suggested by McCullough (2004), the documentary study was used to collect the electronic data retrieved from both the website and the channel. The data were then translated, selected, and grouped into five language styles. The data were analyzed based on Bungin's theory (2005).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

From the research conducted, the writer has managed to collect some sentences from Joko Widodo's state speech on August 16, 2021, containing five language styles. The analysis of those five language styles is focused on sentence structure by using the theory of Gorys Keraf which has been divided into five types of language styles: climax, anticlimax, parallelism, antithesis, and repetition. The writer has also calculated how many times those language styles were used by President Joko Widodo in his state speech text by using Bungin's formula. The analysis of data and discussion were presented below.

Table 1. Climax Language Style

No.	Sample
1.	"Crises, recessions, and pandemics are like a fire, if we can avoid it then we avoid it, but if it keeps happening, then there are many things we can learn." (Page xviii, Paragraph 9, lines 1) " <i>Krisis, resesi, dan pandemi itu seperti api, kalau bisa, kita hindari, tetapi jika hal itu tetap terjadi, banyak hal yang bisa kita pelajari.</i> " (Indonesian version)
2.	"Our fortitude, patience, endurance, togetherness, intelligence, and speed are all tested and honed at the same time." (Page xvii, Paragraph 10, lines 5) " <i>Ketabahan, kesabaran, ketahanan, kebersamaan, kepandaian, dan kecepatan kita, semuanya diuji dan sekaligus diasah.</i> " (Indonesian version)
3.	"Wearing masks, keeping a distance, not shaking hands, and not making crowds, are new habits that were once considered taboo." (Page xix, Paragraph 5, lines 3) " <i>Memakai masker, menjaga jarak, tidak bersalaman, dan tidak membuat keramaian, adalah kebiasaan baru yang dulu dianggap tabu.</i> " (Indonesian version)

4.	<p>"We have tried to migrate to new ways in this era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 so that we can work more effectively, more efficiently, and more productively." (Page xix, Paragraph 6, lines 1)</p> <p><i>"Kita telah berusaha bermigrasi ke cara-cara baru di era Revolusi Industri 4.0 ini, agar bisa bekerja lebih efektif, lebih efisien, dan lebih produktif."</i> (Indonesian version)</p>
5.	<p>"The habit of washing hands, wearing masks, and keeping a distance has become a new awareness." (Page xx, Paragraph 3, lines 1)</p> <p><i>"Kebiasaan mencuci tangan, memakai masker, dan menjaga jarak, telah menjadi kesadaran baru."</i> (Indonesian version)</p>
6.	<p>"Licensing matters, managing incentives, and taxes can be done much faster, more transparently, and more easily." (Page xxiii, Paragraph 2, lines 7)</p> <p><i>"Urusan perizinan, pengurusan insentif dan pajak bisa dilakukan jauh lebih cepat, lebih transparan, dan lebih mudah."</i> (Indonesian version)</p>
7.	<p>"People's wars, guerrilla warfare, and diplomacy on all fronts were mobilized, and as a result made Indonesia an independent nation" (Page xix, Paragraph 3, lines 3)</p> <p><i>"Perang rakyat, perang gerilya, dan diplomasi di semua lini dikerahkan, dan buahnya membuat Indonesia sebagai bangsa yang merdeka"</i> (Indonesian version)</p>

Types of Language Styles in President Joko Widodo's State Speech

1. Climax

Based on the theory, climax style shows that the way someone speaks begins with very simple ideas and moves to the important points (Keraf, 2019:124). This explanation is relatable to the 7 data or sentences that occur in Joko Widodo's state speech which shows climax style. The data are presented in Table 1.

The sentences that appear in Joko Widodo's state speech will be explained below.

"Crises, recessions, and pandemics are like a fire, if we can avoid it then we avoid it, but if it keeps happening, then there are many things we can learn." (Page xviii, Paragraph 9, lines 1)

"Krisis, resesi, dan pandemi itu seperti api, kalau bisa, kita hindari, tetapi jika hal itu tetap terjadi, banyak hal yang bisa kita pelajari." (Indonesian version)

At the beginning of the sentence, Joko Widodo started by conveying bad things such as crises, recessions, and pandemics which are likened to a fire that must be avoided, but towards the end of the sentence, there is a positive sentence that becomes the climax of this sentence where there are many things that can be learned from pandemics. Here, the data shows us that the data are classified into Climax style.

"Our fortitude, patience, endurance, togetherness, intelligence, and speed are all tested and honed at the same time." (Page xvii, Paragraph 10, lines 5)

"Ketabahan, kesabaran, ketahanan, kebersamaan, kepandaian, dan kecepatan kita, semuanya diuji dan sekaligus diasah." (Indonesian version)

This data is classified into climax style because of the way Joko Widodo speaks his thought where he mentions adjectives at the beginning of sentences from the simplest ones such as starting from steadfastness, increasing with each word, and ending with the word tested and honed as the most important form of idea in the sentence. This means that the difficulties that were faced before will turn out to be good things.

2. Anticlimax

According to Keraf (2019:125), he states that Anticlimax is produced by a sentence that is structured to loosen up. The anticlimax as a style of language is a reference the ideas are sorted from most important in a row to less important ideas.

This explanation is relatable to the two data or sentences that occur in Joko Widodo's state speech that show anticlimax as a language style.

The sentences that appear in Joko Widodo's state speech will be explained below.

"The honorable ones, Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, and Members of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia of the Republic of Indonesia;" (Page xvii, Paragraph 4, lines 1)

"Yang saya hormati, Ketua, para-Wakil Ketua, dan para Anggota DPR Republik Indonesia;" (Indonesian version)

This sentence is categorized as an anticlimax style of language because, at the beginning of the sentence, President Joko Widodo greeted the members of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia who were present. Starting with the chairman someone who had the highest rank, then the vice chairman and last one is the members of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia.

Table 2. Anticlimax, Parallelism, and Antithesis Language Style

1.	Anticlimax	"The honorable ones, Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, and Members of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia of the Republic of Indonesia;" (Page xvii, Paragraph 4, lines 1) <i>"Yang saya hormati, Ketua, para-Wakil Ketua, dan para Anggota DPR Republik Indonesia;"</i> (Indonesian version)
		"The honorable ones, the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Members of the Regional Representative Council." (Page xvii, Paragraph 4, lines 1) <i>"Yang saya hormati, Ketua, para-Wakil Ketua, dan para Anggota DPD Republik Indonesia."</i> (Indonesian version)
2.	Parallelism	I am aware of fatigue, boredom, tiredness, sadness, and distress during this Covid-19 pandemic. (Page xxvii, Paragraph 2, lines 1) <i>Saya menyadari adanya kepenatan, kejenuhan, kelelahan, kesedihan, dan kesusahan selama pandemi Covid-19 ini.</i> (Indonesian version)
		"The Family Hope Program, Basic Food Cards, Electricity Discounts, Salary Subsidies, Micro Business Productive Assistance, Cash Social Assistance, Village Fund BLT, and Pre-Employment Card Programs also continue to be improved." (Page xxii, Paragraph 5, lines 2) <i>"Program Keluarga Harapan, Kartu Sembako, Diskon Listrik, Subsidi Gaji, Bantuan Produktif Usaha Mikro, Bantuan Sosial Tunai, BLT Dana Desa, dan Program Kartu Pra Kerja juga terus ditingkatkan."</i> (Indonesian version)
3.	Antithesis	"Fire does burn, but also illuminates at the same time." (Page xvii, Paragraph 9, lines 2) <i>"Api memang membakar, tetapi juga sekaligus menerangi."</i> (Indonesian version)
		"It hurts, but it strengthens at the same time." (Page xviii, Paragraph 9, lines 3) <i>"Rasanya menyakitkan, tetapi sekaligus juga menguatkan"</i> (Indonesian version)

		<p>“Tightening and loosening of community mobility, for example, must be carried out at the latest every week, regarding the latest data.” (Page xxii, Paragraph 4, lines 2) <i>“Pengetatan dan pelonggaran mobilitas masyarakat, misalnya, harus dilakukan paling lama setiap minggu, dengan merujuk kepada data-data terkini.”</i> (Indonesian version)</p>
		<p>“The pandemic has taught us to find a balance between accelerator and brakes” (Page xxii, Paragraph 3, lines 2) <i>“Pandemi telah mengajarkan kepada kita untuk mencari titik keseimbangan antara gas dan rem”</i> (Indonesian version)</p>

The second sentence (The honorable ones, the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Members of the Regional Representative Council.) shows an anticlimax language style.

“The honorable ones, the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Members of the Regional Representative Council.” (Page xvii, Paragraph 4, lines 1)

“Yang saya hormati, Ketua, para-Wakil Ketua, dan para Anggota DPD Republik Indonesia.” (Indonesian version)

The sentence above is an anticlimax language style which is the same as in the first sentence, where in this sentence President Joko Widodo in greeting members of the Regional Representative Council, starts from the highest position namely the chairman of the People’s Representative Council, then the Deputy Chairperson, and finally the members of the Regional Representative Council of the Republic of Indonesia.

3. Parallelism

Keraf (2019:126) states that the language style of parallelism is a kind of style language that seeks to achieve parallels in the use of words or phrases that serve the same function in the same grammatical form. This explanation is relatable to the 2 data or sentences that occur in Joko Widodo’s state speech that show parallelism as a language style.

The first sentence (I am aware of fatigue, boredom, tiredness, sadness, and distress during this Covid-19 pandemic). It shows a parallel language style.

I am aware of fatigue, boredom, tiredness, sadness, and distress during this Covid-19 pandemic. (Page xxvii, Paragraph 2, lines 1)

Saya menyadari adanya kepenatan, kejenuhan, kelelahan, kesedihan, dan kesusahan selama pandemi Covid-19 ini. (Indonesian version)

The sentence above is categorized as a parallelism sentence, which can be seen that a sentence containing words or ideas that have the same grammatical meaning or function. This can be seen in how President Joko Widodo describes the bad things that are felt by the Indonesian people in dealing with the pandemic. In that sentence, President Joko Widodo said that he was aware of the challenges faced by the community during the pandemic, such as fatigue, boredom, tiredness, sadness, and distress.

Fatigue, boredom, tiredness, sadness, and distress are words that show that this sentence is a form of parallelism because these words show the same meaning and are mentioned in parallel where a pandemic has a bad impact on people's lives.

The second sentence (The Family Hope Program, Basic Food Cards, Electricity Discounts, Salary Subsidies, Micro Business Productive Assistance, Cash Social Assistance, Village Fund BLT, and Pre-Employment Card Programs also continue to be improved). It shows a parallelism language style.

“The Family Hope Program, Basic Food Cards, Electricity Discounts, Salary Subsidies, Micro Business Productive Assistance, Cash Social Assistance, Village Fund BLT, and Pre-Employment Card Programs also continue to be improved.” (Page xxii, Paragraph 5, lines 2)

“*Program Keluarga Harapan, Kartu Sembako, Diskon Listrik, Subsidi Gaji, Bantuan Produktif Usaha Mikro, Bantuan Sosial Tunai, BLT Dana Desa, dan Program Kartu Pra Kerja juga terus ditingkatkan.*” (Indonesian version)

The sentence above shows clearly that it is a parallelism sentence. Which contain words that have the same grammatical function. In this case, several assistance programs provided by the government to the community which is mentioned in parallel have the same grammatical purpose or function, namely providing relief to the lower middle-class community such as the Family Hope Program, Basic Food Cards, Electricity Discounts, Salary Subsidies, Productive Assistance for Micro Enterprises, Assistance Social Cash, Village Fund BLT, and the Pre-Employment Card Program.

4. Antithesis

Antithesis is a style of language that contains ideas that are contradicted, by using words or groups of words that are opposite (Keraf, 2019:126) in other words the existence of two contradictory words in a sentence is a form of antithesis language style. This explanation is relatable to the four data or sentences that occur in Joko Widodo's state speech that show antithesis as a language style.

The first sentence (Fire does burn, but also illuminates at the same time). It shows an antithesis language style.

“Fire does burn, but also illuminates at the same time.” (Page xvii, Paragraph 9, lines 2)

“*Api memang membakar, tetapi juga sekaligus menerangi.*” (Indonesian version)

In the sentence above, it can be categorized as a style of language. It can be seen from the sentence that the words 'burn' and 'illuminate' are a form of comparison between two conflicting words in this context fire can burn and have a negative impact, but on the other hand, fire can also illuminate in the darkness which brings positive impact. Therefore, the sentence above can be categorized as an antithesis language style.

The second sentence (It hurts, but it strengthens at the same time). It shows an antithesis language style.

“It hurts, but it strengthens at the same time.” (Page xviii, Paragraph 9, lines 3)

“*Rasanya menyakitkan, tetapi sekaligus juga menguatkan*” (Indonesian version)

The sentence above contains an antithesis language style. This can be seen in the sentence which contains the words 'painful' and 'strengthens'. These two words show a contradictory comparison with each other contained in the sentence which refers to an antithesis language style.

The words 'hurt' and 'strengthens' contained in the sentence above are by the rules which show that in a sentence that forms an antithesis language style, it must have 2 words that are contradictory or different from each other.

5. Repetition

According to Keraf (2019:127), he states that this kind of language style means the repetition of a sound, syllable, word, or part of a sentence considered important to pressure members in an appropriate context. In this case, the repetition is in the form of words or phrases, or clauses. This explanation is relatable to the eleven data or sentences that occur in Joko Widodo's state speech.

Table 3. Repetition Language Style

1	<p>“We want this pandemic to teach us to introspective ourselves, to improve ourselves, and to strengthen ourselves, in facing future challenges.” (Page xviii, Paragraph 9, lines 4)</p> <p><i>“Kita ingin pandemi ini menerangi kita untuk mawas diri, memperbaiki diri, dan menguatkan diri, dalam menghadapi tantangan masa depan.”</i> (Indonesian version)</p>
2	<p>“Each exam strengthens the social foundations, political foundations, and economic foundations of the Indonesian nation” (Page xix, Paragraph 4, lines 2)</p> <p><i>“Setiap ujian memperkokoh fondasi sosial, fondasi politik, dan fondasi ekonomi bangsa Indonesia”</i> (Indonesian version)</p>
3	<p>“In today's disruptive world, the character who dares to change, and dares to create new things, is the foundation for building an advanced Indonesia.” (Page xix, Paragraph 6, lines 1)</p> <p><i>“Di tengah dunia yang penuh disrupsi sekarang ini, karakter berani untuk berubah, berani untuk mengubah, dan berani untuk mengkreasi hal-hal baru, merupakan fondasi untuk membangun Indonesia Maju”</i> (Indonesian version)</p>
4	<p>Public awareness and enthusiasm for getting vaccinated, getting health services, getting treatment, and caring for each other are also getting higher (Page xx, Paragraph 4, lines 1)</p> <p><i>“Kesadaran dan antusiasme masyarakat untuk divaksin, memperoleh layanan kesehatan, memperoleh pengobatan, serta saling peduli juga semakin tinggi.”</i> (Indonesian version)</p>
5	<p>“The pandemic has taught that health is a shared agenda. The pandemic has strengthened social institutions in society, and further strengthened our social capital.” (Page xx, Paragraph 4, lines 2)</p> <p><i>“Pandemi telah mengajarkan bahwa kesehatan adalah agenda bersama. Pandemi telah menguatkan institusi sosial di masyarakat, dan semakin memperkuat modal sosial kita.”</i> (Indonesian version)</p>
6	<p>“Tough Indonesia, Growing Indonesia, which is the motto of Independence Month this year, can only be achieved with an open attitude and ready to change in the face of a world full of disruption. Tough Indonesia, Growing Indonesia, can only be achieved if we all work hand in hand and join hands in one goal.” (Page xxvii, Paragraph 3, lines 1)</p> <p><i>“Indonesia Tangguh, Indonesia Tumbuh, yang menjadi semboyan Bulan Kemerdekaan pada tahun ini, hanya bisa diraih dengan sikap terbuka dan siap berubah menghadapi dunia yang penuh disrupsi. Indonesia Tangguh, Indonesia Tumbuh, hanya bisa dicapai jika kita semua bahu-membahu dan saling bergandeng tangan dalam satu tujuan.”</i> (Indonesian version)</p>
7	<p>“A personal settlement will never be a solution. Mutual settlement is the only way.” (Page xxvi, Paragraph 5, lines 2)</p> <p><i>“Penyelesaian pribadi tidak akan pernah menjadi solusi. Penyelesaian bersama menjadi satu-satunya cara.”</i> (Indonesian version)</p>
8	<p>“If you want to be healthy, other citizens must also be healthy. If someone is infected with Covid-19, then this will bring risks to others” (Page xx, Paragraph 4, lines 4)</p> <p><i>“Jika ingin sehat, warga yang lain juga harus sehat. Jika ada seseorang yang tertular Covid-19, maka hal ini akan membawa risiko bagi yang lainnya”</i> (Indonesian version)</p>
9	<p>“Illness is a shared problem. Being healthy is a shared agenda.” (page xx, Paragraph 4, lines 5)</p> <p><i>“Penyakit adalah masalah bersama, dan menjadi sehat adalah agenda bersama.”</i> (Indonesian version)</p>
10	<p>“A pandemic situation is not a normal situation. Therefore, it cannot be checked against the standard of a normal situation.” (Page xxvi, Paragraph 1, lines 3)</p>

	“Situasi pandemi bukan situasi normal. Maka dari itu tidak bisa diperiksa dengan standar situasi normal” (Indonesian version)
11	“The main thing is to save the people. Saving the people is the highest law in the state.” (Page xxvi, Paragraph 1, lines 5) “Yang utama adalah menyelamatkan rakyat. Menyelamatkan rakyat adalah hukum tertinggi dalam bernegara” (Indonesian version)

The first sample, the fifth sentence (The pandemic has taught that health is a shared agenda. The pandemic has strengthened social institutions in society, and further strengthened our social capital). It shows a repetition language style.

- “The pandemic has taught that health is a shared agenda. The pandemic has strengthened social institutions in society, and further strengthened our social capital.” (Page xx, Paragraph 4, lines 2)

“Pandemi telah mengajarkan bahwa kesehatan adalah agenda bersama. Pandemi telah menguatkan institusi sosial di masyarakat, dan semakin memperkuat modal sosial kita.” (Indonesian version)

The sentences above show that it contains a repetition-anaphora language style. Where repetition-anaphora means a style of language that shows the form of repeating the first word in each subsequent line in the sentence.

The repetition of the word 'pandemic' at the beginning of the two sentences above means that the word 'pandemic' is the main topic discussed in the two sentences above and emphasizes the following words. Therefore, it can be seen from the two sentences above that there is a repetition of the word 'pandemic' as the initial word of the two sentences above which shows that the data above is included in the category of repetition-anaphora.

The second sample, the ninth sentence (Illness is a shared problem. Being healthy is a shared agenda). It shows a repetition language style.

“Illness is a shared problem. Being healthy is a shared agenda.” (page xx, Paragraph 4, lines 5)

“Penyakit adalah masalah bersama, dan menjadi sehat adalah agenda bersama.” (Indonesian version)

The two sentences above show that those sentences contain a repetition-epistrophe language style. This is where repetition-epistrophe means the form of repetition of words or phrases at the end of successive lines or sentences. Therefore, it can be seen from the sentence above that there is a repetition of the word 'shared' at the end of the sentence which shows that the data above is included in the repetition-epistrophe category.

The repetition of the word 'shared' here means that everything must be faced together, in the face of disease will become a common problem and health is something that must be realized together.

The third sample, the eleventh sentence is (The main thing is to save the people. Saving the people is the highest law in the state). It shows a repetition language style.

“The main thing is to save the people. Saving the people is the highest law in the state.” (Page xxvi, Paragraph 1, lines 5)

“Yang utama adalah menyelamatkan rakyat. Menyelamatkan rakyat adalah hukum tertinggi dalam bernegara” (Indonesian version)

The sentences above show that those two sentences contain a repetition-anadiplosis language style. This is where repetition-anadiplosis repetition in the last word or the last phase of one clause or sentence becomes the first word or phrase of the next clause or sentence. Therefore, it can be seen from the sentences above that there is a repetition of the word ‘save the people’ in the first sentence at the end of the sentence. Then in the second sentence, the word ‘save the people’ is placed at the beginning of the sentence. In this way, it shows that the data above is included in the category of repetition-anadiplosis.

Regarding the sample data of repetition style, there were 3 categories found in the speech text. They were *anaphora*, *epistrophe* and *anadiplosis*.

Language Style Frequency in Joko Widodo’s State Speech Text

Below is the number and percentage of each type of language style. In counting the percentage of data, the writer applies Bungin’s analysis method to find the most used language style in the state speech text delivered by President Joko Widodo.

Table 4. Language Style Frequency of Occurrence

No.	Type of Language Style	Number of Cases	Percentage of Types
1.	Climax Style	7	27%
2.	Anti-climax style	2	8%
3.	Parallelism Style	2	8%
4.	Antithesis Style	4	15%
5.	Repetition Style	11	42%
	Total	26	100%

From the data presented in Table 4, it can be seen that there were 7 samples of climax style (27%), samples of anti-climax style (8%), 2 samples of parallelism style (8%), 4 samples of antithesis style (15%), and 11 samples of repetition style (42%). Hence, the most used language style in Joko Widodo state speech in 2021 was the repetition style with 42% of the total sample data. The repetition style in the speech text aims to emphasize the ideas that he conveys so that it creates a rhythm the repetition of the ideas conveys.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the language style used by President Joko Widodo in his state speech text on August 16, 2021, the writer finds that there are five styles of language found in the text of the state speech delivered by President Joko Widodo. The five styles of language are climax, anti-climax, parallelism, antithesis, and repetition. The total data taken or found from the text of the state speech amounted to 26 data. There were 7 samples of climax style (27%) and samples of anti-climax (8%), as well as 2 parallelism samples (8%) and 4 antithesis samples (15%), and 11 repetition samples (42%). As a result, repetition was the linguistic type that Joko Widodo employed the most in his 2021 state speech, accounting for 42% of the entire sample. In addition, the repetition sample data belong to three categories namely *anaphora*, *epistrophe*, and *anadiplosis*.

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