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## Realization of Public Speaking in Graduate Convocation Viewed from the Speaker's Lexical Competence and Body Aspects

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### Abstract

Public speaking skills are important because they allow students to convey ideas and thoughts in front of the public. Lexical competence and body aspects are two key aspects in supporting public speaking skills. Lexical competence is a crucial point to being able to compose and convey ideas and thoughts well. Meanwhile, the realization of body aspects supports the creation of a good performance. This study deals with lexical competence and body aspects of speakers in public speaking performance videos. The objectives of this study are: (1) to identify the aspects of lexical competence by the speaker in her public speaking performance video and (2) to explain the realization of body aspects by the speaker in her public speaking performance video. This research uses a qualitative approach with a content analysis method. The data source in this study is a video of Indonesian students' public speaking performance at the Boston University graduation ceremony uploaded on Boston University's YouTube channel in 2018. Data collection was done by watching the video, observing the video, and recording the findings in the table. The results of this study show that the speaker in the video is able to demonstrate the use of vocabulary identified as word meaning, word use, word formation, and word grammar categories based on Harmer's theory (1991). This study also explains that the speaker in the video can realize the six body aspects that support public speaking performance based on the theories of Lucas (2009) and Laskowski (2006).

**Keyword:** Public speaking; lexical competence; performance; vocabulary; body aspects

### Abstrak

Kemampuan *public speaking* merupakan satu kemampuan krusial bagi mahasiswa. Kemampuan ini membuat mahasiswa dapat menyampaikan ide maupun gagasan di depan khalayak umum. Kompetensi leksikal dan aspek tubuh merupakan dua aspek kunci dalam menunjang kemampuan *public speaking*. Penelitian ini berkaitan dengan kompetensi leksikal dan aspek tubuh pembicara dalam video performa *public speaking*. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah: (1) mengidentifikasi aspek-aspek kompetensi leksikal oleh pembicara dalam video performa *public speakingnya* dan (2) untuk menjelaskan realisasi aspek-aspek tubuh oleh pembicara dalam video performa *public speakingnya*. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode analisis konten. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini adalah video performa public speaking mahasiswa Indonesia pada acara wisuda Universitas Boston yang diunggah di kanal *YouTube* Boston University pada tahun 2018. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menonton video, mengamati video, dan mencatat data temuan pada tabel. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pembicara dalam video mampu menunjukkan penggunaan kosakata yang teridentifikasi sebagai kategori *word meaning*, *word use*, *word formation* dan *word grammar* berdasarkan teori Harmer (1991). Penelitian ini juga menunjukkan bahwa pembicara dalam video mampu merealisasikan keenam aspek tubuh yang dapat menunjang performa public speaking berdasarkan teori Lucas (2009) dan Laskowski (2006).

**Kata kunci:** *public speaking, kompetensi leksikal, kosa kata, aspek tubuh*

### Introduction

Speaking allows a person to interact with others, convey messages, share information, and convey emotions. Ur (1996), as cited in Leong et al. (2017), states that speaking is one of the essential skills of the four language skills because individuals who learn a language are called speakers of that language. The ability to speak is also used in public speaking for some purposes. Good public speaking will greatly support people while participating in the forum, where this public speaking ability will support their performance during some of the speaking activities. Good public speaking will help people to convey opinions in front of their community. Swargiary et al. (2022) state that having good public speaking skills will provide many benefits, including improving confidence, better research skills, more vital deductive skills, and the ability to advocate for causes. In addition,

public speaking is an essential aspect of learning. These skills will be helpful when engaging in discussions, presentations, negotiations, and many other situations.

Public speaking skills are beneficial for many purposes. In education, public speaking skills are used by students to convey ideas and messages in front of many people. Students also use public speaking abilities for various speaking contexts, including convocation speech. A convocation speech is a ceremonial address delivered to an audience, typically at a graduation or commencement ceremony. Ramesh and Nalluri (2019) define a convocation as the one final performance by the alma mater to make a final impression on the graduating students who are at a crucial turning point in their lives as they step into the real world of experiential learning and sometimes pursue higher education. The speech inspires, motivates, and imparts wisdom to the graduating class and other attendees.

Convocation speech is a form of realization of public speaking ability. It aims to create memorable and meaningful experiences for graduates, providing inspiration and motivation as they embark on the next chapter in life. A qualified appearance must support public speaking skills to create memorable and meaningful moments. Lucas (2009) States that aspects such as personal appearance, movement, gesture, and eye contact are essential aspects that can support public speaking performance. Then, Laskowski (2006) added that proper speaking posture and facial expression are essential in public speaking performance. Meanwhile, in terms of the content conveyed, the choice of words, the use of grammar, and the correct pronunciation are essential aspects to pay attention to when realizing public speaking skills, especially in convocation speech, the context of which is within the scope of education. Thus, the ability and knowledge of these linguistic and public speaking aspects impact someone's public speaking ability.

One of the crucial aspects also included in linguistics is the knowledge and ability to use the vocabulary of a language that consists of lexical elements. Knowledge of vocabulary and the ability to use it is called lexical competence. Harmer (1991) state that lexical competence deals with vocabulary, and knowing vocabulary means knowing about a word's meaning, use, formation, and grammar. Lexical competence consists of four aspects, word meaning, word use, word formation, and word grammar. Word meaning is the ability to know the meaning of a word. It refers to the definition or the concept of what the word represents. Word meaning includes synonyms, antonyms, denotations, and connotations. Word use is a person's ability to use words. It refers to the choice of

words and how to use them. Word use includes knowledge of idioms, metaphors, phrasal verbs, collocations, style, and registers. Word formation refers to how someone can create new words or derive existing words in a language, where there is a process of creating these new words. Word formation also involves rules or patterns for combining linguistic elements such as affixes, word roots, and stems. Word grammar refers to a person's ability to use the rules and principles that govern the formation and arrangement of words in a language, where a person can arrange nouns, verbs, and adjectives. Harmer (1991) as cited in Manda et al. (2022), state that understanding the word meaning, word use, word formation, and word grammar are all part of having a good vocabulary.

From all the explanations above, it is found that lexical competence, especially vocabulary, plays a significant role because vocabulary is used to convey messages in a conversation and can also support someone's public speaking performance. In this research, researcher discover the realization of lexical competence and body aspects in public speaking shown by a speaker in their public speaking performance. This research uses one of the videos from the Boston University YouTube channel entitled "Abd Gafur: School of Law Graduate Convocation Speaker 2018" by Abdul Gafur. This video is interesting to study because the speakers are Indonesian students with good qualification and able to perform a good public speaking. The speaker in this video is considered to have reasonably good lexical competence and can produce good English vocabulary, even though he is from Indonesia. In addition, the speaker in this video can also give a good public speaking performance supported by the application of body aspects in his public speaking performance. Thus, his public speaking performance went well and was memorable.

This research focuses on lexical competence and body aspects in public speaking performance. This study is intended to explain that lexical competence, specifically vocabulary, can influence public speaking performance. In addition, the importance of supporting aspects of public speaking performance also be studied to provide an overview of how to perform good public speaking performance. This research offers benefits related to lexical competence, especially vocabulary and body aspects in public speaking, which are essential in supporting someone's public speaking performance. Having good vocabulary and pay attention to aspects of the body in public speaking can create good performance in public speaking. The findings from this study can used as a reference for how to do good public speaking and what aspects need to be

considered. From the statement above, it can be implied that the researcher carries out research entitled Realization of Public Speaking in Graduate Convocation Viewed from The Speaker's Lexical Competence and Body Aspects.

## Research Methods

In this research, researcher identified how lexical competence influences the speaker's public speaking performance in the video broadcast on the Boston University YouTube channel entitled "Abd Gafur: School of Law Graduate Convocation Speaker 2018". The researcher used qualitative research using the content analysis technique. According to Creswell (Creswell, 2009), qualitative research is for exploring and understanding the meaning of an individual or group considered to be a social or human problem. This research used descriptive analysis using a pragmatic approach because this research focuses on analyzing and interpreting lexical competence and body aspects of public speaking in speech conducted by Abd. Gafur as a speaker at the Boston University graduation ceremony. The source of the data is the video entitled "Abd Gafur: School of Law Graduate Convocation Speaker 2018," aired on the Boston University YouTube channel five years ago. Meanwhile, the data is in the form of sentences and the analysis of body aspects from the speakers in the video. Instruments of this research is the researcher and a note-taking table. Researchers used the note-taking tables to collect data findings after watching and analyzing the videos. The data collection techniques were done by watching the video, observing the video, and recording the findings in the table. The researcher analyzes the data using the model proposed by Robert K. Yin (2016) in this study as a data analysis technique. According to Yin (Yin, 2016) The five phases in analyzing qualitative research data are divided into compiling, disassembling, reassembling, interpreting, and concluding.

## Results and Discussion

### Result

#### 1. Lexical competence aspects shown by the speaker in his public speaking performance.

The lexical competence focused on vocabulary based on Harmer's (1991) theory, which is divided into word meaning, word use, word formation, and word grammar. The total data found in the lexical competence section amounts to 553 words. The total amount of data obtained by the researcher is not a reference that

the speaker has good lexical competence with such a quantity of data. The total data findings are only the result of data saturation from 1292 total words in the transcript contained in the video, and the total data findings found by the researcher are words identified as four vocabulary categories proposed by Harmer (1991).

a. Word meaning

Word meaning refers to the specific sense or interpretation of a word. A word can have multiple meanings, and how it is interpreted depends on how it is used in a particular context. There are four types of word meaning categories. The four types of word meanings are synonym, antonym, denotation, and connotation.

A *synonym* is two or more words with similar or identical meanings in the same language. Synonyms bring out variety in language and can reduce the repetition of similar words. In the context of the speech delivered by Abd. Gafur, the use of synonyms is quite often shown, for example:

**WM.Syn (00.18):** *Miss Totenberg, distinguished faculty, staff, proud **parents**, families, good morning...*

**WM.Syn (05.30):** *... and they're the **fathers and mothers**, families, friends, significant others.*

The data above show that the word "Parents" has equal meaning with the word "Fathers & Mothers." At the beginning and middle of his speech, the speaker mentioned the two words referring to the two people who raise, educate, and care for their children. Abd. Gafur uses the word "Parents" in minutes (00.18) is to greet the entire audience, including the graduate's parents who attend the event. Then, Abd. Gafur uses the words "Fathers & Mothers" in minutes (05.30) is to precisely point out the graduate's parents. These two words are identified as synonyms because they have the same meaning even though they are two different words. Thus, the speaker does not use and repeat the exact words and shows variations in word choice in his speech performance.

Apart from using synonyms, the speaker uses two words with opposite meanings, often called antonyms, in his speech. The function of antonyms in language is to provide contrast, opposition, or an opposite idea to a particular word. In Abd. Gafur's speech performance, the researcher found several words that are antonyms. The example of words identified as antonym is:

**WM.Ant (03.42):** *To my **brothers and sisters** in banking and financial law...*

The data above show that the word "Brothers" has the opposite meaning with the

word "Sisters." In the minutes (03.42) the word "brother" describes a male sibling, and the word "sister" for a female sibling. However, in the context of the speech delivered by the speaker, these two words refer to the speaker's friends in the banking and financial law department, who are considered relatives. These two words with opposite meanings refer to two different things.

Denotation, or a word with denotation meaning, is defined as a word that has a literal or real meaning and is also defined by the dictionary meaning. Words with denotation meanings provide a clear and straightforward understanding of words' basic and objective meanings. In his public speaking performance, Abd. Gafur quite often shows words that contain denotation meaning, for example:

**WM.Dn (06.28):** *We will grow old...*

The data above indicate that the word "Old" is interpreted in its literal meaning. In this context, the word "Old" in minutes (06.28) is interpreted with its original or dictionary meaning: the aging process over time. At that moment Abd. Gafur explains that he and all the graduates who attended the graduation ceremony would grow older as time passed. Therefore, the word "Old" here is interpreted with its denotative meaning, where as time passes, someone will experience the natural progression of becoming older.

The last types in word meaning category are connotation. A connotative word or a word with connotative meaning is a word with additional and implied meanings beyond its literal definition. A word's connotation can evoke emotions, associations, or cultural implications. Words with connotative meanings often give a word or phrase an emotional and cultural aspect. In Abd. Gafur's public speaking performance, some words have connotative meanings, for example:

**WM.Cn (01.47):** *And in Boston, I feel **welcome**, and I'm thankful for that.*

The first data indicates that the word "Welcome" is not interpreted with its literal meaning but uses its connotative meaning. In this context, the word "Welcome" is not interpreted as a welcoming word but is interpreted with another meaning. The word "Welcome" in minutes (01.47) conveys a sense of warmth, friendliness, and acceptance from the surroundings. This word appears when the speaker describes his feelings in Boston for the first time.

From all the findings of words that belong to word meaning category in Abd. Gafur's public speaking performance video, the researcher found that Abd. Gafur is able to produce different words but still have the same meaning. This then shows that Abd. Gafur has good lexical competence in terms of word meaning. Abd. Gafur can show the types of words that are included in the word meaning



category, namely synonyms, antonyms, denotations and connotations. Thus Abd. Gafur is able to show variations in the selection and use of words with similar meanings and minimize the repetition of the same words with similar meanings.

b. Word use

Word use refers to selecting and using a word in a communication context to make a point more effectively. There are four types in the word use category. The four types of word use are idiom, metaphor, phrasal verb, and collocation. In his public speaking performance, Abd. Gafur was able to show the use of words that belong to the word use category.

Idioms are phrases or expressions with a figurative meaning that differs from the literal meaning of the words that make up the expression. Idioms often convey particular sentiments or ideas more colorfully or vividly. In his speech performance, Abd. Gafur quite often shows the use of idioms to support his performance. Examples of idioms in the speech delivered by Abd. Gafur is:

**WU.Id (00.54):** *You know, grew up in Indonesia I had a few that America is a **land of wonder** with a lot of superheroes.*

The data above indicates that the phrase "Land of Wonder" is an idiom used by Abd. Gafur in his speech. In the minutes (00.54) Abd. Gafur uses idiom "Land of Wonder" to refer to America. This idiom emerged when speakers from Indonesia saw America as a country filled with unique or extraordinary things. Then Abd. Gafur mentions America with the idiom "Land of Wonder."

The next types in word use category is phrasal verb. Phrasal verbs are a combination of a verb and one or more prepositions or adverbs that are different from the literal meaning of each of their parts. They are essential for achieving fluency, as phrasal verbs are often used in everyday communication. In his public speaking performance, Abd. Gafur showed some use of phrasal verbs to support his performance. The example of word identified as phrasal verbs in Abd. Gafur's speech is:

**WU.Pv (00.50):** *You know, **grew up** in Indonesia...*

The data above shows that the word "Grew up" is a phrasal verb in Abd. Gafur public speaking performance. In the minutes (00.50) Abd. Gafur used phrasal verb "Grew up", it consists of the verb "grew" and the particle "up" and describes maturing from childhood to adulthood in a particular place or environment. Abd. Gafur uses this phrasal verb when he explains to the audience that he grew up in

Indonesia.

Another type in word use category is collocation, it is phrases that usually occur together or side by side in a particular language. Paying attention to collocations is essential to achieving a higher level of proficiency and sounding like a native speaker. In his public speaking performance, Abd. Gafur showed the use of collocation with a high frequency, for example:

**WU.CI (03.37):** *I wish you good luck for that.*

The data above indicate that the words "Wish you good luck" are collocation shown by Abd. Gafur in his speech performance. The words "wish" and "good luck" are two words that often appear together in English. The word "I wish you good luck" in minutes (03.37) is used to convey well wishes and hopes for success. When delivering his speech, Abd. Gafur expressed his hope to his friends in the JD department, who will take exams shortly. Therefore, Abd. Gafur says the sentence "I wish you good luck for that," where the words "wish" and "good luck" are collocations.

From the data found by researchers in the word use category, Abd. Gafur is able to use idioms, phrasal verbs, and collocations to support his public speaking performance. It has been mentioned earlier that there are four types in the word use category: idioms, metaphors, phrasal verbs, and collocations. The researcher found words or phrases that belonged to three of the four types, and the speaker indicated their use. However, the researcher could not find data for the metaphor type, and the speaker did not indicate the words or phrases that belonged to the metaphor type. This is because the speech delivered by the speaker is in the realm of education. Thus, the speaker does not use words or phrases that are presented with excessive metaphors.

### c. Word Formation

Word formation refers to creating new words by constructing, modifying, or adapting to convey new meanings or serve different linguistic functions. Word formation encompasses both the creation of entirely new words and the modification of existing words to form new ones. There are nine types in the word formation category: compounding, coinage, blending, clipping, back formation, derivation, inflection, acronym, and reduplication. In his speech, Abd. Gafur quite often shows words that are identified in the word formation category.

Compounding combines two or more words to create a new word with a different meaning than the original. Compound words can facilitate efficient communication, expand vocabulary, and provide a means to express ideas more

clearly. In his speech, Abd. Gafur showed quite a lot of word usage that identified as the compound word, for example:

**WF.Cm (01.34):** ... *people were so welcoming, from a cab driver to the **hotel receptionist**.*

The data above, "Hotel receptionist," shows that this word has already passed the compounding process. The word "Hotel receptionist" in minutes (01.34) combines the words "hotel" and "receptionist," which then becomes a new word that refers to an individual who works at a hotel's reception desk. Abd. Gafur uses the word "Hotel receptionist" to describe the receptionist at the hotel where he is staying who is nice to a stranger like him.

The second type is coinage, it is a new formation process usually formed from the name of a person, place, or word deliberately created for a specific fictitious character. In his speech, Abd. Gafur showed one word identified as a coinage type in the word formation category, for example:

**WF.Ci (01.02):** *I like **Spider-Man**, Wolverine, Magneto, X-Men, and their friends, and I mean they're all Americans...*

The data above shows that the word "Spider-Man" is an example of a word that goes through the coinage process in Abd. Gafur's speech. The word "Spider-Man" in minutes (01.02) was created as the name of a fictional superhero character in comic books published by Marvel Comics. In his speech, Abd. Gafur tells the audience about his favorite American superhero figure, "Spider-Man." In his speech, "Spider-Man" is the only word through the coinage process.

Clipping is a process where a word is shortened or a few syllables are removed to create a new word shorter than the original. People often encounter words that fall under this clipping daily and in his public speaking performance Abd. Gafur also demonstrated using words that had gone through the clipping process. The example of word identified as having gone through the clipping process in Abd. Gafur's speech is:

**WF.Ci (03.36):** *I believe that some of you or most of you will take the bar **exam** very soon.*

In the Abd. Gafur's speech, the word "Exam" from the data above, had gone through the clipping process. The word "Exam" in minutes (03.36) mentioned by Abd. Gafur is a shortened "examination" form where syllables have been omitted to create a more concise term. When Abd. Gafur had the opportunity to greet his friends in the JD (juris doctor) department, he also told the audience that his friends would be taking their exams very soon. Then, at this moment, Abd. Gafur

uses a clipping of the word "examination," which is "exam." After that, Abd. Gafur wishes JD good luck with the exam.

Next is word that identified as back formation. Back formation is creating new words by removing affixes from a word in a language. In the speech performance delivered by Abd. Gafur, there are several words identified as words that have gone through the back formation process. Examples of words that have gone through the back formation process in Abd. Gafur's speech is:

**WF.Bf (05.41):** ... please let them know that we **appreciate** and love them...

The data above indicates that the word "Appreciate" has passed through the back formation process. The word "Appreciate" in minutes (05.41) is the verb form derived from the noun "appreciation" by removing the suffix "-tion." In his speech, Abd. Gafur invited all graduates to appreciate the people closest to them because these people are like heroes in their lives who helped them get to where they are today. In the context of this sentence, it is clear that the speaker cannot use the word "appreciation," so he must use the word "appreciate," which has gone through the back formation process to become "appreciate."

Next type is derivation, this process forms new words by adding prefixes or suffixes (affixes) to existing words or word roots. This process can expand the vocabulary of a language and create words with different meanings. In his speech performance, Abd. Gafur showed several uses of words that have gone through the derivation process. Examples of words that have gone through the derivation process is:

**WF.Dr (04.13):** *I hope that I'm a good friend for you, and I hope that this is a **friendship** that will last forever.*

From the data above, the word "Friendship" is the word that has gone through the derivation process. The word goes through a derivation process after the suffix "-ship" is added to the word "friend," it forms the noun "friendship" in minutes (04.13). When delivering his speech, Abd. Gafur also showed his hopes to all his friends that they could become good friends. Abd. Gafur also hopes that their friendship will last forever.

Another type is inflection, it is the process of modifying a word form through affixation, internal change, or addition to indicate a subclass in grammar. The inflection process can signify the change of a singular word into a plural word and a word into the past tense. In his speech performance, Abd. Gafur showed several examples of words that have gone through the inflection process. Examples of words that went through the inflection process in Abd. Gafur's speech is:

**WF.In (07.14):** ... *for all my experiences during my time here.*

The word "Experiences" mentioned by Abd. Gafur in data above is the word passed through an inflection process. The change from "experience" (singular) to "experiences" (plural) involves adding the "-s" suffix to indicate that Abd. Gafur has had more than one experience during his time in Boston. Abd. Gafur also thanks the city of Boston and the great state of Massachusetts because he gained much experience during his stay there.

The last type whose data can be found by researchers is acronyms. Acronyms are a word formation process formed from the initial letters or parts of other words and usually represent a specific organization, concept, or set of ideas. Creating an acronym involves selecting certain letters from a longer phrase or set of words to create a shorter and often more memorable abbreviation. Some words are identified as acronyms in Abd. Gafur's public speaking performance. An example of an acronym can be found in Abd. Gafur's speech is:

**WF.Ac (03.09):** *To the JD's.*

The word "JD" mentioned by Abd. Gafur is example of an acronym used in his speech. In the minutes (03.09) JD stands for "Juris Doctor." It is a professional graduate degree in law. In his speech performance, Abd. Gafur mentioned the Juris Doctor Department with its acronym, JD. The word "JD" used by Abd. Gafur when he greets his friends in the JD department.

From the findings in the word formation category, researchers found that Abd. Gafur is able to produce words that have gone through the word formation process. The word formation category has nine types: compounding, coinage, blending, clipping, back formation, derivation, inflection, acronym, and reduplication. However, after observing the nine available types, researchers only found data from seven types. The speaker does not indicate words identified as blending and reduplication types. Researchers also did not find words that belonged to the blending and reduplication types. Therefore, the researcher found data for seven of the nine types. Meanwhile, the researcher did not obtain data findings for two types.

#### d. Word Grammar

In a language, words are arranged according to grammar to form a word structure, creating phrases and sentences that will later be used to convey meaning to the person speaking. Words categorized that fill the grammatical structure are word grammar. There are nine types in the word grammar category:

noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, preposition, conjunction, interjection, and determiner. These nine types then become the foundation for a person to communicate. In his public speaking performance, Abd. Gafur can show the use of words that fall into the word grammar category.

A noun is the first type in the word grammar category. A "noun" is a part of speech that represents a person, place, thing, or idea. It is often used as a subject or object in a sentence and can be singular or plural. In his speech performance, Abd. Gafur shows much use of nouns. Nouns used in Abd. Gafur's speech can be either singular or plural. The example of nouns in Abd. Gafur's speech is:

**WG.Nn (04.47):** *Thank you to Professor James Scott, the director of banking financial law...*

From the data above, the word "Professor" is identified as a noun because it refers to a teacher at a college or university. In the minutes (04.47) the word "Professor" was mentioned by Abd. Gafur is addressed to the professors who guided him during the lecture period. At this moment, Abd. Gafur says thanks to his professor, who is also the director of banking financial law.

The second type in the word grammar category is a verb. A "verb" is another part of speech, a word that describes an action, event, or state of being. Verbs play an important role in sentence structure because they convey the action or condition of the subject. In this research, Abd. Gafur's public speaking performance shows quite a lot of verb use. From start to finish of his performance, Abd. Gafur always shows the use of verbs. The example of verb mentioned by Abd. Gafur in his speech is:

**WG.Vb (00.37):** *I come from a country where the Sun shines the whole year...*

From the data above, the word "Come" is an example of a verb shown by Abd. Gafur in his speech. The word "Come" in minutes (00.37) indicates the action of moving toward or arriving at a particular location. This word explains an action taken by Abd. Gafur. The action here is that Abd. Gafur is a student from Indonesia.

The third type in the word grammar category is adjective. An "adjective" is a word that modifies or describes a noun or pronoun, whose function is to provide more information about its characteristics. Adjectives can indicate size, color, shape, age, and more. They play an essential role in adding detail and clarity to language. The researcher found that in Abd. Gafur's public speaking performance, he quite often showed the use of adjectives, for example:

**WG.Adj (04.04):** *I feel so proud and **happy** to know that we can work together side by side...*

The word "Happy" in the data above is example of adjective Abd. Gafur mentioned in his speech. The word "Happy" provides information about the speaker as a noun. Here, "Happy" in minutes (04.04) describes a joyful or content emotional state. In a moment of his speech, Abd. Gafur expresses his feelings of happiness at being able to work together with his friends in the banking and financial law department.

The next type in the word grammar category is adverb. An "adverb" is a word that modifies or explains a verb, adjective, or other adverb. Adverbs often provide information about an action or state's manner, frequency, degree, or timing. These words will often be encountered in everyday contexts and public speaking performances. Abd. Gafur uses adverbs in his speech, examples of adverbs in Abd. Gafur's speech is:

**WG.Adv (00.43):** *... with people who **always** smile and are grateful no matter what.*

From the data above, "Always" is an example of an adverb in Abd. Gafur's speech. The word "Always" in minutes (00.43) modifies the verb "smile," which explains that these people smile continuously or frequently. In Abd. Gafur's speech he proudly explains to the audience that he comes from a country where people always smile at any time, and the country is Indonesia.

Another type in the word grammar category is a pronoun. A "pronoun" is a word used to replace a noun in a sentence. The use is to avoid repetition and make sentences more effective, and it is found in every occasion, including in public speech. Abd. Gafur in his speeches, often shows the use of pronouns. Several types of pronouns used by Abd. Gafur refers to someone or something, for example:

**WG.Prn (02.34):** *To my friends in IP law LLM. Thank you for sharing your thoughts with **us**.*

Abd. Gafur shows that the word "Us" in the data above is identified as a pronoun. The word "Us" is a personal pronoun that refers to a group of people that includes the speaker in the objective case. In Abd. Gafur's speech, "Us" in minutes (02.34) refers to graduates in the LLM department, including himself. Abd. Gafur mentions the word "Us" when he thanked his friends in the IP law LLM department who were willing to exchange ideas with students in the LLM department.

A preposition is the sixth type in the word grammar category. A



"preposition" is a word that usually indicates the relationship between a noun (or pronoun) and another word in a sentence. It usually indicates a sentence's location, direction, time, or the relationship between various elements. The use of prepositions is always found in spontaneous or planned sentences, such as speech performances. In Abd. The researcher found several prepositions used to support Gafur's public speaking performance, for example:

**WG.Prp (00.31):** *The struggle is real **at** this point.*

From the data above, the word "At" in Abd. Gafur's speech is identified as a preposition. The word "at" in minutes (00.31) describes a particular point in time or moment when the struggle is depicted as something real. It illustrates how "this point" relates to the rest of the sentence, specifying the time when the situation is described. In his speech, Abd. Gafur explained to the audience that the struggle he felt during the lecture period felt real when he graduated.

The seventh type from the word grammar category is conjunction. A conjunction is a word that connects phrases, clauses, and sentences. Abd. Gafur's speech performance shows various conjunctions, for example:

**WG.Cn (05.12):** *You know, it sounds absurd, **but** it's kind of fun to imagine it.*

From the data above, the word "But" mentioned by Abd. Gafur is identified as a conjunction. "But" is a coordinating conjunction connecting two opposing or contrasting ideas. The word "But" in minutes (05.12) combines the idea that "it sounds absurd" with the idea that "it's kind of fun to imagine it." In the speech he delivered, the conjunction "But" is used by Abd. Gafur in his sentence when he says that imagining Spiderman's actions in the real world sounds strange but is still fun to imagine.

The next type in the word grammar category is interjection. An "interjection" is a part of speech that expresses a strong emotion or sudden exclamation. Interjections convey the speaker's feelings, reactions, or attitudes. In Abd. Gafur's public speaking performance, not much data was found for interjection types. The researcher only found one word identified as an interjection, and the word is:

**WG.Ij (03.48):** *To my brothers and sisters in banking and financial law who are sitting back there, **hi!***

Abd. Gafur shows words identified as interjection types in the word grammar category in his speech. However, there is only one word, an example of interjection. From the data above, the word "Hi!" in Abd. Gafur speech is identified as interjection. In this context, "hi" is a casual and informal greeting to acknowledge the audience. In his speech, Abd. Gafur uses "Hi!" in minutes (03.48)



when greeting his friends in the banking and financial law department. Abd. Gafur looked enthusiastic when greeting them, who sat far from him.

The last type in the word grammar category is a determiner. A determiner is a word or group of words that introduces a noun and helps clarify the meaning of the noun. Determiners provide information about the noun, such as certainty, quantity, possession, and more. In Abd. Gafur's public speaking performance, several uses of determiners were found, for example:

**WG.Dt (06.26):** *My friends, one day this moment will become **an** old memory.*

From the data above, the word "an" is identified as another determiner used by Abd. Gafur in his speech. In the context of Abd. Gafur's speech, "an" introduces a non-specific or undefined noun, in this case, "memory." Using "an" in minutes (06.26) indicates that this moment will be one of the many possible long-lasting memories of each graduate present. At this moment, Abd. Gafur explains that the moments gained during the lecture will be one of their many old memories.

In the word grammar category, the researcher's findings showed that Abd. Gafur was able to point out words that were identified as word grammar categories. Abd. Gafur was able to show the use of words that are included in the grammar structure. The researcher found that Abd. Gafur was able to show all nine types that were included in the word grammar category. With this, it can be seen that Abd. Gafur has good lexical competence in terms of word grammar.

## **2. REALIZATION OF BODY ASPECTS BY THE SPEAKER**

The body aspect in public speaking, which is the focus of this section, is based on the theories of Lucas (2009) and Laskowski (2006). The total data found in the body aspects is 63 data. The total amount of data obtained by the researcher does not reference the speaker's outstanding public speaking performance with such data. The total data findings are only the result of data saturation of the total body aspects realized by the speaker in the 08-minute 20-second video. The total data findings found by researchers are the realization of body aspects in Abd Gafur's public speaking performance which includes proper speaking posture, personal appearance, movement, facial expression, gesture, and eye contact.

### **a. Proper Speaking Posture**

Posture is one of the critical aspects that affect public speaking performance. Good posture affects one's performance and can support a better public speaking performance. Abd. Gafur shows the realization of good posture in his public

speaking performance. From the beginning of the speech until the speech ends, Abd. Gafur can maintain his good posture when giving a speech.

Abd. Gafur consistently demonstrated good posture during his public appearances, as shown by the data recorded at various points in time. In the early minutes (00:10), he demonstrates good posture before starting his speech, maintaining a straight body position and avoiding unnecessary movements. The next data at 01:51 further illustrates Abd. Gafur's commitment to maintaining good posture during his speech. His shoulders appear broad, his body position remains upright, and he subtly raises his chin when addressing the audience. This positive posture was maintained consistently throughout the speech. In addition, the final moments of his speech at 07:58 also highlight Abd. Gafur's adherence to maintaining good posture, maintaining an upright position without slouching or swaying.

#### b. Personal Appearance

A pleasing appearance will signify the speaker's readiness and indicate that he cares where and in what context he will show his public speaking performance. In his speech performance, Abd. Gafur showed a good appearance that was appropriate to the context. Abd. Gafur wore his toga suit and accessories neatly from the speech until it ended.

Abd. Gafur's overall appearance during his speech at Boston University, as shown by the data recorded at different points in time, displays a well-dressed presentation. In the early minutes (00:22), he is wearing a toga suit, complete with cape and hat, appropriate to the context of the meeting. The toga suit remains neat, and the hat strap is positioned correctly from the beginning to the middle of his speech. This outfit complemented the weight of his testimonial speech about his educational experience. However, at 05:51, it became apparent that Abd. Gafur had inadvertently caused the strap on his hat to shift backwards, making him invisible until the end of the speech. Although this unintentional incident affected the neatness of his appearance, the overall impact on Abd. Gafur's presentation was minimal.

#### c. Movement

Movement is one crucial aspect that needs to be considered. The movements made by the speaker indicate that he is confident in himself and shows his readiness to perform a public speaking performance. The movement does not have to be big, but it must follow the context of the public speaking

performance. In his public speaking performance, Abd. Gafur also showed small movements that supported his performance. Since Abd. Gafur performed his speech on the podium, he could make smaller movements.

Abd. Gafur's movements during his speech were strategically controlled, as observed in the data recorded at different points in time. In the early minutes (00:10), he maintains a calm and straight posture on the podium, avoiding unnecessary movements throughout his performance, which is considered appropriate for the context. However, at 01:59, despite being mostly on the podium, Abd. Gafur subtly turns his body to the right when addressing the audience on that side, showing a nuanced adjustment in his demeanor. Furthermore, at 04:28, he turns his body backwards while thanking the professors seated behind the podium, showing a deliberate gesture that is in sync with the content of his speech. These instances highlight Abd. Gafur being attentive and aware of the context of movement during his performance

#### d. Facial Expression

Facial expression is an essential point for a speaker in a conversation. Facial expressions not only enhance public speaking performance but also contribute to speakers effectively getting their point across and revealing their psychological state. Facial expression plays an essential role in public speaking performance because it can support the performance to be better. In Abd. Gafur's speech performance, he showed a good realization of facial expression. Abd. Gafur showed various facial expressions in his speech performance, which made his speech more exciting and meaningful.

Abd. Gafur's facial expressions during his speech varied greatly, as seen from the data recorded at different points in time. At 00:48, he shows a happy expression, attributing it to the cultural norm in his home country, where people always smile regardless of the situation. Abd. Gafur displays a wide smile with slightly narrowed eyes, drawing the attention of the entire audience. In contrast, at 04:52, when expressing gratitude to his professors, he displays a stern and focused facial expression, without a hint of a smile, creating a formal atmosphere. Additionally, at 06:11, Abd. Gafur shows an emotional facial expression when discussing his late father, directing his gaze upwards and maintaining a serious demeanor, emphasizing the somber nature of the topic. The nuances of his facial expressions add depth to the emotional dynamics of his speech, providing a comprehensive illustration of the range of his expressions.

e. Gesture

Gestures are essential to help the speaker express the point they want to convey to the audience. Of course, gestures are not just made but must be able to support what the speaker will convey to the audience. In his public speaking performance, Abd. Gafur often shows the realization of gestures to support his speech performance. Abd. Gafur often shows his hand play to support the delivery of the point or points he will convey in his speech.

Abd. Gafur incorporates various expressive gestures, especially hand gestures, throughout the delivery of his speech, as seen in the data recorded at different points in time. At 00:24, he raises both hands and points towards the entire audience, a gesture that is done while congratulating all graduates, adding a visual element to his verbal message. Next, at 03:49, Abd. Gafur uses a wave to address friends from the banking and finance law department, located in the back area, effectively personalizing his interaction with specific individuals in the audience. Furthermore, at 05:48, he engages the audience by clapping and inviting the graduates to join in, fostering a collective moment of appreciation for those closest to the graduates. These deliberate gestures by Abd. Gafur enhances the dynamism and engagement of his speech as a whole.

f. Eye Contact

Eye contact is an essential aspect of public speaking performance. The eye contact made by the speaker helps him to create a connection with the audience. Establishing chemistry between the speaker and the audience facilitates the ease of delivering the message, allowing the audience to understand the points being conveyed easily. Abd. Gafur showed good eye contact in his performance. He could play his eyes with the audience to create a fluid atmosphere between the speaker and the audience.

Abd. Gafur consistently demonstrated effective eye contact throughout his speech, as observed in the data captured at various points in time. At 00:18, just before starting his speech, he establishes good eye contact with the audience, maintaining a confident and connected stance by directing his gaze directly at the audience without appearing to look down or wander. Not only did this eye contact show her confidence, but it also highlighted her efforts to connect with the audience. Furthermore, at 02:45, while delivering his speech points, Abd. Gafur continues to show varied and purposeful eye contact, directing his gaze in different directions, mainly focusing on the right side when delivering certain points or addressing the audience. However, at 06:02, there is a brief moment of

downward gaze when Abd. Gafur mentions that his family is unable to attend, conveying a subtle expression of sadness. Overall, this realization of eye contact contributes to the speech performance.

In terms of the realization of body aspects in Abd. Gafur's public speaking performance, the research findings show that Abd. Gafur is able to realize body aspects in supporting his public speaking performance. Abd. Gafur shows the realization of the six aspects of the body that can support his public speaking performance. The six body aspects include proper posture, personal appearance, movement, facial expression, gesture, and eye contact. The realization of these six body aspects helps Abd. Gafur in delivering the content of his speech. These body aspects support the delivery of the point Abd. Gafur wants to convey in his speech. Thus, Abd. Gafur's public speaking performance becomes an interesting and meaningful performance.

## **DISCUSSION**

Lexical competence, which focuses on vocabulary, is one of the essential aspects of public speaking performance. In his public speaking performance, Abd. Gafur, as the speaker, showed proficiency in producing and using words included in the vocabulary category based on Harmer's theory (1991). In his public speaking performance, the speaker uses words identified as the categories of word meaning. The speaker also able to produce and use words that fit in categories of word use. However, the speaker does not show the use of words identified as the type of metaphor from word use category in his public speaking performance due to the inappropriate context. Abd. Gafur, as the speaker, also able to show and use words identified as the category of word formation, where the words have gone through the process of changing or combining to produce a new word. Of the nine processes in word formation, the speaker did not indicate words that went through the blending and reduplication processes, so no words were found that went through these two processes. In addition, Abd. Gafur, as a speaker, is also able to show and use all types of words that fit into the word grammar category. Words in this category are usually found in grammatical structures.

Furthermore, Abd. Gafur, as a speaker is also able to realize the aspects of supporting the performance of public speaking which in this study focuses on the body aspect. According to Lucas (2009), there are four body aspects influence public speaking performance: personal appearance, movement, gesture, and eye contact. Then Laskowski (2006) states that the body aspect that influences public

speaking performance is proper speaking posture, gesture, facial expression, eye contact, and movement. In this research, the researcher tends to combine the body aspects from these two theories: proper speaking posture, personal appearance, facial expression, movement, gesture, and eye contact. These six aspects then become the researcher's focus in Abd. Gafur's public speaking performance. In terms of body aspects, the overall data obtained is 63 from the entire types. It means that in his public speaking performance, Abd. Gafur is very capable of realizing the six aspects of the body that support his public speaking performance.

In short, from his overall performance, Gafur shows a good speaking posture. Gafur also pays attention to his appearance in terms of looks by wearing neat clothes following the context of the speech. On the other hand, Gafur did not show excessive movement, but only a few small movements because of his position are standing on the podium. In his public speaking performance, Gafur often shows different facial expressions and gestures to support his performance and shows eye contact to build relationships with the audience.

Based on the findings, the researcher found that lexical competence, especially vocabulary, influences someone's public speaking performance. The ability to use good vocabulary can support a better public speaking performance. In addition, body aspects in public speaking are also crucial. In the context of this research, Abd. Gafur, as a speaker, showed good lexical competence and the realization of good body aspects in his public speaking performance. Both aspects then make Abd. Gafur's public speaking is a good and meaningful public speaking performance.

## Conclusion

After analyzing and discussing the lexical competence that focuses on vocabulary in Abd. Gafur's public speaking performance shows that from all types of the four categories that the researcher focuses on, Abd. Gafur, as a speaker, can show the use of these words in his speech performance. From the four categories: word meaning, word use, word formation, and word grammar, the speaker could show the words identified as word types from the four categories. Meanwhile, based on the analysis of the realization of aspects supporting public speaking performance focusing on body aspects, the research findings show that Abd. Gafur, as a speaker, can realize six body aspects that can support public speaking performance. The speaker shows good posture, pays attention to his

appearance, shows diverse facial expressions, makes small movements, shows gestures, and shows eye contact during his public speaking performance. Thus, lexical competence, especially vocabulary, is essential in supporting public speaking performance. The ability to produce, select, and use vocabulary will support a better public speaking performance. In addition, realizing the body aspect in public speaking is also essential to supporting a good public speaking performance. Realizing good body aspects can support the speaker's performance when conveying their ideas during a speech. This has led to an understanding of the importance of paying attention to lexical competence and body aspects in public speaking performance. Paying attention to lexical competence and body aspects in public speaking performance can support one's ability in public speaking performance. Thus, a person will be able to create a memorable performance and be able to convey messages more effectively.

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