Speech Text for Language Learning:
A Bibliometric Analysis

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Abstract. This study shares the results of bibliometric analysis which aims to obtain an overview or mapping of publications in the issue of using speech texts for language learning. As a bibliometric analysis, this research collects data by applying metrics on Publish or Perish (PoP) for publications from the 2005–2021 range. Publications are selected from articles published by Scopus indexed journals that promise high credibility and reliable reputation. In an effort for comprehensive findings, the analysis used keyword variations, such as *speech text (Global), Speech Text (Indonesia), Speech text, language learning (Global), Speech text, language learning (Indonesia), Speech text, language learning; EFL (Global), Speech text, language learning; EFL (Indonesia), Speech text, language learning; EFL, President (Global), Speech text, language learning; EFL, President (Indonesia.)* The results of the analysis indicate that research on speech texts in relation to language learning has been carried out both globally and nationally. However, in terms of publication productivity, the issue of the relationship between language learning and speech texts is still relatively low, especially in Indonesia. Similar to the interest in the publications shows that interest in this topic is also nationally low particularly the relevance of learning English as a foreign language based on speech text in Indonesia. Further, the results of this bibliometric inquiry are in line with previous studies affirming a gap in the number of publications at the global and national levels in the chosen topic. On the other hand, this highlights the potential of carrying out more researches on the topic of text rhetoric for language learning and knowledge or value exploration to seek for more innovation and breakthroughs in the contemporary and dynamic circumstances.

Keywords: Speech Text · Language Learning · Bibliometrics · EFL

1   Introduction

Text-based language learning has become a dynamic and challenging issue among language learners at all levels and countries [1]–[3]. One of the main objectives of language

learning is the achievement of communication competencies that can be used both for the development of the field of science and global communication [4]. This defines how vital language learning, especially foreign languages, both in the context of the transfer of science and technology as well as in the interaction of global society [5, 6]. The attempt to obtaining appropriate learning materials and methods has become an interesting discourse and demand among language learners [7, 8]. Various government policies emphasize the importance of learning outcomes that are oriented towards the formation of school and college graduates [9, 10] who have good and correct communicative abilities in writing or orally by utilizing standardized texts both in the language used and the structure or technical writing. Coupled with the expectation of language learners themselves to find text-based learning methods that are more effective and accessible [11]–[13]. This condition places the importance of conducting more detailed and more detailed studies related to language learning issues, in this case foreign languages, especially English, to obtain new breakthroughs and innovations needed in Indonesia and the world. This inquiry is becoming increasingly crucial with the current (post) Covid-19 pandemic conditions which have given birth to various new conditions, both in terms of learning policies and practices [14]–[16].

This implies the need for potential inventions, adaptations and modifications of strategies or learning materials. In this regard, this study aims to map the productivity and interest of research on the issue of text-based language learning, especially speech text. The choice of speech text cannot be separated from its character, which is compiled with a careful process, both technically and in terms of its content. Like most official texts, the speech language used is chosen and structured to convey a clear and correct message. The language used must be a standard language and can be understood by the public both nationally and internationally [17]. Moreover, the text of the speech referred to in this bibliometric effort is the text of the leader's speech, especially the president's speech. Likewise, the content of speeches contains public issues, both rooted in responses to contemporary situations or realities as well as strong and significant past knowledge and values that can address the conditions faced when the speech was delivered [18, 19]. These views mark the importance and urgency of mapping productivity, interest and direction of speech-based language learning studies in the development and innovation of learning in this digital era. Furthermore, this bibliometric study will contribute to identifying gaps and research potentials that have not been and need to be carried out in the future in the context of developing text-based language learning both globally and nationally. This study will help researchers to find topics and research problems that are urgent and important to do. The ease with which speech texts are obtained online adds to the interest and significance of this analysis regarding the efficiency and effectiveness of learning materials.
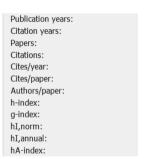
In addition, this mapping contributes for researchers to prepare and carry out research that has not been done but has a big impact on efforts to achieve language learning goals, especially text-based. In other words, this bibliometric study will arrive at a mapping of productivity and research interest on ideas and topics of text-based language learning, especially the leader's speech, in this case, the president's speech. The fact that speech texts are currently easily obtained online adds to the interest and significance of this analysis in terms of the efficiency and effectiveness of learning materials [20]. In addition,

this mapping contributes for researchers to prepare and carry out research that has not been done but has a big impact on efforts to achieve language learning goals, especially text-based. In other words, this bibliometric study will arrive at a mapping of productivity and research interest on ideas and topics [21] of text-based language learning, especially the leader's speech, in this case, the president's speech. In other words, this bibliometric study will arrive at a mapping of productivity and research interest on ideas and topics of text-based language learning [22], especially the leader's speech, in this case, the president's speech.

2   Method

This study is a bibliometric analysis aimed at obtaining a mapping of productivity and research interest related to speech-text-based language learning [23, 24]. This bibliometric study was conducted by relying on data taken from research published in the form of articles by reputable journals [22]. In this study, the publications that were collected and analyzed were articles in Scopus indexed journals. This is done with the consideration that research articles published in Scopus journals meet the category of international reputable journals. This means that the articles obtained are researches that meet scientific standards and are credible. Searching, collecting, and selecting data are done by applying Publish or Perish (PoP) application.

In the analysis process, this study emphasizes mapping on productivity and interest as well as the impact of the research on activities and scientific reputation of publications in the context of research related to language learning based on metric indicators [25, 26], including.

Publication years:
Citation years:
Papers:
Citations:
Cites/year:
Cites/paper:
Authors/paper:
h-index:
g-index:
hI,norm:
hI,annual:
hA-index:

In addition to these bibliometric metrics, in an effort to ensure the focus and scope of the data and the accuracy of the analysis process, this study also applies the use of keywords that are most relevant [27] to the issue of speech texts in relation to language learning including English as a foreign language in Indonesia. However, global publications in this context are also taken into account by adding the word 'global' to their search keywords. The following are the keywords used in the bibliometric analysis in Table 1;

Meanwhile, the presence of the keyword 'Indonesia' was added to provide a national context for published research as well as to obtain an overview of the research needs in Indonesia in relation to text-based language learning.

Table 1. Keywords used in the bibliometric analysis

No	Keywords
1	Speech text (Global)
2	Speech Text (Indonesian)
3	Speech text, language learning (Global)
4	Speech text, language learning (Indonesia)
5	Speech text, language learning; EFL (Global)
6	Speech text, language learning; EFL (Indonesia)
7	Speech text, language learning; EFL, President (Global)
8	Speech text, language learning; EFL, President (Indonesia)

3   Results

In the range of 2005 – 2001, research related to speech texts has attracted various scientists to conduct research. From the bibliometric analysis, it was found that there were 200 articles related to the issue of speech texts. This means that in that range in general there have been two hundred research activities that carry speech texts in their outputs.

3.1   Research Productivity

In terms of the topic of language learning, there are also two hundred publications that have been launched globally. Even in the context of language learning in Indonesia or the national scope, the number of publications seems to be far away that is only 37 articles as indicated by the Fig. 1.

This implies that the implementation of research for the use of speech texts as part of language learning globally is quite productive compared to the national level which is still lacking, namely thirty-seven publications. Thus, the level of publication productivity at the global level appears to be far above numerically compared to publications by national researchers for the same keywords. A similar trend is also shown in publications that have linked the publication of research results that present the use of speech texts for learning English as a foreign language. Global publications appear to be higher than national publications. Global researchers are much more productive than Indonesian researchers on this topic. The level of productivity decreases when it is related to a more specific topic, namely the president's speech for language learning.

The direct mention of speech texts as search keywords in language learning activities has further reduced the number of publications produced. The research productivity rate is very low compared to other keywords, namely only one article at the global level and no national level. These advocated studies claiming that the low or lack of productivity of researchers or publications in the realm of language learning based on the text of the president's speech, especially for learning English as a foreign language [5, 28, 29].

No	Keywords	Papers	Citations	Cites/year	Cites/paper
1	Speech text (Global)	200	107944	6349.65	539.72
2	Speech Text (Indonesia)	200	1042	61.29	5.21
3	Speech text, language learning (Global)	200	625.18	3677.53	312.59
4	Speech text, language learning (Indonesia)	37	174	29	4.7
5	Speech text, language learning; EFL (Global)	30	172	1.12	5.73
6	Speech text, language learning; EFL (Indonesia)	2	2	0.33	1
7	Speech text, language learning; EFL, President (global)	1	0	0	0
8	Speech text, language learning; EFL, President (Indonesia)	0	0	0	0

Fig. 1. The number of language learning publications in Indonesia

Furthermore, the productivity of publications on the topic of text-based language learning, especially for the purpose of learning English as a foreign language, leads to an overview of researchers' interest in related topics. This is indicated by the citations obtained by these articles. The data in Table 2 also indicates that citations only occur at the global level, which is very dominant with the number of citations. 107944 with citations per year 6349.65 with an average citation per article of 539.72. This implies that publications related to speech texts have attracted the interest of researchers and at the same time have implications for the productivity of publications relevant to the field.

In Indonesia itself, the productivity of related research is also affected as marked by the presence of citations both in articles and the average citation per year and per article nationally. Studies on speech texts are quite interesting for other researchers through the citation number aimed at 1042 for citations per article and an average of 61.29 citations per year and citations per article of 5.21. Even though it is far from the trend of citations at the global level, it seems that the productivity of publications on the topic of speech texts gets a good response through the indicators of citing ideas carried out on existing publications by other researchers. Unfortunately, the data from Table 2 also illustrates that the trend of productivity in the form of publications on more specific topics such as the issue of learning English for foreign learning based on speech text is still very low, both at the global and national levels. In Indonesia, the citation productivity rate produced is even very low considering the length of the citation calculation period.

With citations per article with a total of 2 citations, and an average of 0.33 per year and per article of 1. This data captures low productivity as well as relevant research activities. Although it is theoretically mentioned the potential of the text of the president's speech for the context of learning English for foreign studies, it seems that this has not been reflected in research activities that have published outputs at the global level and in Indonesia. In other words, the use of speech texts in the context of language learning has been carried out by researchers in the range of 2005 – 2021. However, it is still relatively low when viewed from the total published articles and citations.

3.2 Research Interest

Furthermore, in the bibliometric analysis, it was also found that the potential for study interest in the topic of speech-based language learning is still categorized as relatively low. Authors who publish scientific papers related to topics represented by all the keywords that form the basis of publication analysis show the same number in their achievements, namely an average of 1 except on the issue of language learning for foreign language learning based on speech text where the average author is only 0.87 Fig. 2.

No	Keywords	Author/paper	h-index	g-index
1	Speech text (Global)	1	160	200
2	Speech Text (Indonesia)	1	14	21
3	Speech text, language learning (Global)	1	72	200
4	Speech text, language learning (Indonesia)	1	7	12
5	Speech text, language learning; EFL (Global)	0,87	6	12
6	Speech text, language learning; EFL (Indonesia)	1	1	1
7	Speech text, language learning; EFL, President (Global)	1	0	0
8	Speech text, language learning; EFL, President (Indonesia)	0	0	0

Fig. 2. Authors who publish scientific papers related to topics

No	Keywords	hI,norm	hI,annual	hA-index
1	Speech text (Global)	160	9,41	53
2	Speech Text (Indonesia)	14	0,82	6
3	Speech text, language learning (Global)	72	4,24	28
4	Speech text, language learning (Indonesia)	7	1,17	4
5	Speech text, language learning; EFL (Global)	6	0,35	3
6	Speech text, language learning; EFL (Indonesia)	1	0,17	1
7	Speech text, language learning; EFL, President (Global)	0	0	0
8	Speech text, language learning; EFL, President (Indonesia)	0	0	0

Fig. 3. A picture of interest in language learning using speech texts

The results of the analysis in the Table 3 This also reflects that at the level of language learning that is linked to its source in the speech text, it looks interesting because of its higher h-index acquisition than other keyword combinations. This seems significant, namely 72 which means that the productivity of citations obtained by publications with the main issue of speech text for language learning is high. Unfortunately, this phenomenon only appears at the global level while at the national level (Indonesia) it is still very low, namely only h1-index 1 only. This situation is like the high g-index achievement shown in the publication data related to the use of speech texts for the purpose or context of language learning at the national level. This seems to be a portrait that the topic can be said to be productive for publication and its impact on studies in this scientific scope. On the other hand, this topic has not shown any publication activity that builds the h-index among Indonesian writers.

The results of the next bibliometric search to get a picture of interest in language learning using speech texts reflect that this topic is not interesting or has not become the focus of researchers specifically in learning English for foreign learning. This condition is reflected in the following Fig. 3.

The high achievement rate is still in the normal hi-index, h-annual, h-index which is an average of 72, 4.24 and 28. Meanwhile, other research linking keywords are still low, especially in Indonesia which is seen as 0. In Indonesia, interest in the existence of speech texts for the purpose or effort of learning English as a foreign language have actually been carried out in research publications in the 2005–2021 trajectory although it was found that there were not many, namely 7, 1.17 and 4, far from at the global level which showed numbers 72, 4.24 and 28 for hi -norm, hi-annual and ha-index it can be interpreted that there is a big gap in interest between global and national publications on the same issue.

4   Discussion

From the results of the bibliometric analysis presented previously, several perspectives can be found, including; First, apart from the dynamics of achievement figures in the variation of the selected keywords, this study confirms the relevance of speech text to language learning. The number of publications reaching 200 articles confirms the position of speech texts as the basis for language learning or text-based language learning [30]. In other words, the speech text provides a space for language learners to carry out learning activities [31]. This implies that the speech text can contain aspects of language that can be taught [32]. This refers to the function of text as a linguistic object [30, 33]. The arrangement and construction of words and sentences used in the text is an important point in language learning for communication purposes in various situations and discourses [13]. Moreover, if language learning is not only related to linguistic aspects but requires knowledge or text as a source of information [8]. This means that the study also supports the proposition that a rhetorical text including speech offers a variety of information and knowledge related to values, culture and ideals that live in a nation that has a function to build society [28, 34].

   Second, these results also indicate that studies on topics related to texts as a means of learning English as a foreign language are still lacking [35]. This phenomenon indicates that there are extensive research opportunities to explore topics or practices of learning English based on text, especially the text of leaders, such as the president. This is vital considering how easy it is to get texts online from a leader [1]. Thus, aspects of language learning become easier and more effective. Speech text can be obtained at any time and used at any time [36].

   Third, there is a gap shown in productivity and interest in publications as indicated by the large difference in productivity and interest rates between global and Indonesian publications in almost all issues related to language learning [37, 38]. Theoretically this condition reflects the potential for novelty and innovative findings. In these studies, researchers can conduct exploratory and experimental studies to sharpen the findings or proof of methods, techniques and significance of speech-based language learning.

5   Conclusion

This bibliometric analysis on publications related to the topic of using speech texts for the purpose of learning foreign languages in the world and Indonesia has attracted hundreds of researchers. Further analysis revealed that research on the topic of speech texts related to language learning was much more interesting and productive in publication than other relevant issues as indicated by the selected keywords with low achievement scores. From the results and discussion above, it can also be seen that there is a tendency for high differences in global and national publications for even similar issues. In other words, the hope of obtaining the right model or practice of text-based language learning is not followed by an active and massive research effort.

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