



THE REPRESENTATION OF ECOLOGICAL DISCOURSE IN THE COVERAGE OF THE ELECTRIC VEHICLE TRANSITION IN INDONESIAN LOCAL ONLINE MEDIA: A CORPUS-ASSISTED ECOLINGUISTIC STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The transition to Electric Vehicles (EVs) is frequently framed as the absolute solution to the ecological crisis. This study deconstructs this discourse by investigating how local online media in Indonesia represent the energy transition and legitimize the interests of extractive industries. Employing the Corpus-Assisted Discourse Studies (CADS) approach and an Ecolinguistic perspective, this research extracts data from 11 local online media portals (2017–2026). The analysis reveals a dominance of technological and commercial lexicons (e.g., 'motor', 'electricity', 'battery') over ecological vocabulary. A discursive imbalance is identified, wherein the media implements a *salience* strategy to highlight narratives of economic growth, techno-optimism, and eco-capitalism, while simultaneously executing an *erasure* of the environmental degradation impacts occurring upstream in the nickel mining industry. This study concludes that the discourse of sustainability in local media is reduced to an economic commodity that serves industrial hegemony, rather than promoting genuine ecological preservation.

Keywords: *corpus-assisted discourse studies; ecolinguistics; corpus linguistics; electric vehicles; media ideology*

INTRODUCTION

The energy transition discourse from fossil fuel vehicles to Electric Vehicles (EVs) has become one of the strategic agendas dominating the public sphere in Indonesia. The determination of the data collection timeframe in this study, spanning from 2017 to June 2026, is based on the historical starting point of this discourse's emergence. The discourse on Electric Vehicles (EVs) began to gain wider attention in mid-2017, aligning with the initiative of the then-Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM), Ignasius Jonan, who formulated and submitted a draft for the accelerated development of national electric cars to the President of the Republic of Indonesia after reviewing the implementation of similar technologies in several countries (Agustinus, 2017). The momentum of proposing this policy draft marked the beginning of the strengthening of the national electrification agenda, which subsequently became a topic of discussion in various public spheres, including online media. Since then, online media has acted as more than just a channel for technological information; it functions as a discursive agent that actively constructs public understanding

regarding policies, sustainability, and the direction of the energy transition, as emphasized in studies of media discourse and ideology (Fairclough, 2015).

Studies regarding the intersection of language, environment, and economic interests have been widely explored through the lens of corpus linguistics. Several previous studies have proven the effectiveness of this approach, ranging from evaluating the discourse of transnational macro-infrastructure projects (Faraz et al., 2024), the historical evolution of nature discourse diachronically (Poole & Micalay-Hurtado, 2022), to the corporate communication strategies of energy giants on social media (Wang et al., 2025). In the Indonesian context, the tradition of corpus-assisted ecolinguistics has also developed quite rapidly, including on the issue of transboundary haze between Indonesia and Malaysia (Suhandano et al., 2025), the framing of the terms climate change and global warming in national mass media for the 2013–2022 period (Isti'anah et al., 2025), the conservation lexicon in environmental news (Yuniawan, 2017), and the legitimization of national infrastructure projects through the lexemes "growth" and "sustainability" in the case of the national capital relocation (Suhandano, Isti'anah, & Febrina, 2023). This latter study is the closest to the focus of this research because both examine how development lexicons are used to legitimize large-scale state projects; however, that study focuses on legal documents and capital relocation policies, not on online media coverage regarding the electric vehicle energy transition and its chain of impacts on the extractive nickel industry. Although these literatures provide a strong empirical foundation, some studies, such as the analysis of corporate communication (Wang et al., 2025), still rely on traditional lexicogrammatical structure analysis like Halliday's Transitivity system. Amidst the proliferation of corpus-based ecolinguistics studies in Indonesia, the issue of the electric vehicle transition, which involves a unique tension between global sustainability narratives and the extractive impacts of the domestic nickel industry, has not received commensurate attention. It is essential to fill this gap because the EV discourse has distinct characteristics from other environmental issues that have been studied: it is framed as an ecological solution while simultaneously having the potential to conceal its own chain of extractive impacts.

To bridge this gap, this study adopts the Corpus-Assisted Discourse Studies (CADS) approach pioneered by Baker (2006) and Partington (2004). The selection of CADS is based on its ability to minimize the researcher's subjective bias through the quantitative mapping of linguistic patterns before they are interpreted qualitatively. To strengthen the conceptual foundation, the CADS approach in this research is integrated with Arran Stubbe's (2015) Ecolinguistics perspective. Through this perspective, language is understood not merely as a communication tool, but also as a medium that shapes and reproduces perspectives on the environment. The combination of these two frameworks allows this study to identify how the media highlights (*salience*) certain aspects of the electric vehicle transition, while simultaneously obscuring or eliminating (*erasure*) the accompanying ecological impacts from the public discourse space.

As a specific output of a more comprehensive corpus research project, this article focuses its analysis on one main research question, namely how lexical patterns are used by local online media in Indonesia to legitimize and maintain industrial interests, particularly the nickel mining and automotive sectors, in the coverage of the electric vehicle transition. This analysis is essential considering that the "environmentally friendly" discourse is often



reduced to an economic commodity serving the eco-capitalism agenda, rather than ecological preservation itself (Stibbe, 2015).

To deconstruct this discourse ideology empirically, this study is designed through a step-by-step procedure combining quantitative corpus extraction and qualitative concordance reading. This series of analyses is expected to provide empirical evidence on how the energy transition narrative is negotiated and represented by the spectrum of local online media in Indonesia.

METHOD

Research Design

This study employed a sequential mixed-methods design within the Corpus-Assisted Discourse Studies (CADS) framework. The research was conducted in two sequential phases: quantitative corpus analysis followed by qualitative ecolinguistics analysis.

In the first phase, quantitative corpus analysis was conducted to identify recurring linguistic patterns in the online news corpus. The analysis involved examining word frequencies and recurrent lexical combinations, including unigrams, bigrams, and trigrams. These analyses were used to identify dominant lexical patterns and recurring semantic associations related to the discourse of electric vehicle transition.

The findings from the quantitative phase subsequently informed the selection of linguistic patterns and concordance lines for the qualitative phase. In the second phase, the selected linguistic data were analysed through an ecolinguistics perspective to examine how the news discourse constructs ecological realities. The qualitative analysis specifically focused on the discursive construction of salience and erasure, including which aspects of the electric vehicle transition were foregrounded and which ecological impacts or affected groups were backgrounded or omitted.

Through this sequential procedure, quantitative corpus analysis provided an empirical basis for identifying recurrent patterns in the dataset, while qualitative ecolinguistics analysis interpreted the ideological and discursive meanings underlying those patterns. The integration of both phases enabled the study to connect large-scale linguistic patterns with close textual interpretation.

Data Collection Techniques

The data for this study were collected from online news articles reporting on the transition to electric vehicles in Indonesia. The articles were compiled from selected local online media outlets within the predetermined research period. The collected articles were then organized into a digital corpus for subsequent quantitative and qualitative analysis.

The data collection process consisted of several operational stages. First, relevant online news articles were identified and collected based on predetermined inclusion criteria, including their relevance to electric vehicle transition discourse and their publication within the selected research period. Second, the collected articles were compiled into a corpus and processed to prepare the textual data for analysis. The texts were subsequently examined using AntConc to generate frequency lists and n-gram data.

The quantitative data extraction focused on three types of lexical units: unigrams, bigrams, and trigrams. The analysis identified the 30 most frequent items in each category. The frequency list was used to determine the dominant lexical patterns in the corpus, while the bigram and trigram analyses were used to identify recurring multi-word combinations and phraseological patterns. These results provided the initial empirical basis for identifying the linguistic features that characterized the online media discourse on electric vehicle transition.

The Top 30 threshold was applied as an operational criterion for narrowing the corpus data to the most recurrent lexical patterns for subsequent analysis. Rather than examining all extracted items, the study focused on the most frequent unigrams, bigrams, and trigrams to identify recurring patterns that were sufficiently prominent for further interpretation. The selected lexical items were then examined through concordance analysis to determine their contextual meanings and discursive functions. Thus, the quantitative extraction of frequency and n-gram data served as the initial stage of data collection and guided the selection of linguistic evidence for the subsequent ecolinguistics analysis.

Data Analysis

The data analysis was conducted through a sequential procedure consisting of quantitative corpus analysis, lexical-semantic categorization, concordance analysis, and ecolinguistics interpretation.

The first stage involved examining the frequency data generated from the corpus. The Top 30 unigrams, bigrams, and trigrams were reviewed to identify recurrent lexical patterns in the online media discourse on electric vehicle transition. The identified lexical items were then grouped into semantic categories based on their contextual meanings and their relevance to the research questions. This categorization was used to identify the dominant discourse domains represented in the corpus, including technological innovation, economic development, industrial production, environmental sustainability, and ecological impacts.

The second stage involved concordance analysis using the Key Word in Context (KWIC) function. The selected keywords and recurring lexical combinations were examined within their surrounding textual contexts rather than as isolated linguistic units. The analysis focused on the words and phrases occurring around the target items, their grammatical and syntactic patterns, and the semantic associations established through recurring contexts. This procedure was used to examine how particular lexical choices contributed to the construction of meanings and evaluative tendencies within the media discourse.

The third stage involved the interpretation of the identified discourse patterns through Stibbe's (2015) ecolinguistics framework. The concordance lines were examined to identify the stories constructed through the representation of electric vehicle transition, particularly in relation to the concepts of salience and erasure. The analysis examined which actors, activities, benefits, and technological developments were foregrounded in the discourse, as well as which ecological impacts, environmental risks, and affected groups were backgrounded, marginalized, or absent from the representation.

The final stage involved synthesizing the quantitative and qualitative findings to map the dominant ecological discourse constructed by local online media. The analysis focused on how media discourse represented the relationship between electric vehicle transition, technological development, economic interests, industrial production, and environmental



sustainability. The resulting interpretation was used to examine how local media in different regional contexts constructed and negotiated ecological narratives in relation to the interests associated with the extractive nickel industry. The analysis was limited to local online media; a comparison between local and national media discourse was beyond the scope of the present study and is therefore proposed for future research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Lexical Mapping of Industry in Local Media Discourse

The collection of online news articles from local media outlets published between 2017 and 2026 initially yielded a total of 21 news portals. However, following an evaluation of the credibility and domain validity of these websites, 10 news portals were excluded because their links were inactive or they did not meet the criteria for verified news publication. Consequently, the final local media corpus consisted of 11 local online media outlets that consistently covered issues related to the transition to battery electric vehicles (KBL) and the nickel extractive industry in the regions concerned. As the data were collected from Indonesian media outlets, the lexical items presented in the table below are categorized in Bahasa Indonesia.

Table 1. Distribution of the Selected Local Online Media Corpus by News Portal

No	Online Media	Area	Topic
1	Batamnews.co.id	Kepulauan Riau	Menteri Jonan: Saatnya Indonesia Gunakan Mobil Listrik
2	NusaBali.com	Bali	Januari, Motor Listrik 'Gesits' Diproduksi Massal
3	Tribun-Bali.com	Bali	11 Ribu Unit Motor Listrik Gesits Jajal Pasar Bali
4	Koranjuri.com	Bali	Motor Listrik Gesit Bali Pakai Warna Tridatu (Pergub 48/2019)
5	Wartakota Tribunnews	Bali	Gesits, Motor Listrik yang Kini Menjadi Primadona Bagi Warga Bali
6	Tribun Aceh (Serambinews.com)	Aceh	Showroom Gesits Aceh Diresmikan, Mulai Pasarkan Motor Listrik
7	Pikiran Rakyat	Lokal (Bandung)	Menteri ESDM: Kendaraan Listrik Hemat, Sehari Rp10 Ribu
8	Tribun Jogja	Lokal (Yogyakarta)	BSN Tetapkan 38 SNI Kendaraan Listrik

No	Online Media	Area	Topic
9	HalmaheraPedia.com	Maluku Utara	Maluku Utara Surga Tambang Nikel Dunia (bahan baku baterai EV)
10	Tribun Jatim	Jawa Timur (Surabaya)	Evista Operasikan Kendaraan Listrik Premium di Bandara Juanda
11	Istana (istanafm.com)	FM Maluku Utara	Hilirisasi Nikel Dongkrak Investasi, Warga Lingkar Tambang Keluhkan Kerusakan Lingkungan

The selection of these 11 local media outlets represents two main discursive spectrums across the regions: (1) consumer or technology-adoption areas, such as Bali and Java, which focus on efficiency and green lifestyles; and (2) raw-material production and extraction areas, such as North Maluku and Sulawesi, which are directly connected to the nickel mining industry.

Legitimizing the Automotive Industry: Techno-Optimism and Discursive Commodification

Table 2. Dominant Lexicons (Top 10 Unigrams, Bigrams, and Trigrams) in Local Online Media

Kategori	Leksikon Teratas (Word/Phrase)	Freq	Kategori Semantik Utama
Unigram	Listrik, motor, kendaraan, nikel, Bali, Indonesia, baterai, gesits, industri, perusahaan	102, 60, 47, 41,34,31,27,25,23,21	Transportasi & Teknologi, Toponim/Entitas Geografis, Ekonomi & Komersialisasi, Aktor Sosial/Politik, Dampak Ekologis
Bigram	Motor listrik, kendaraan listrik, salah satu, sepeda motor, di Indonesia, listrik gesits, listrik ini, mobil listrik, di Bali, listrik yang, maluku utara	45, 39, 15, 14, 11, 9,9, 8, 8	Moda Transportasi, Komoditas Industri, Lokatif Geografis Skala Regional



Kategori	Leksikon Teratas (Word/Phrase)	Freq	Kategori Semantik Utama
Trigram	Sepeda motor listrik, motor listrik gesits, motor listrik ini, menjadi salah satu, Arifin Tasrif menjelaskan, baterai kendaraan listrik, kendaraan listrik yang, motor listrik itu, motor listrik yang, nikel terbesar di	11, 9, 8, 5, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4	Komoditas Produk Transportasi, Nominator Merek Spesifik, Dukungan Regulasi & Komponen Utama

The ten highest-frequency lexicons from each category are presented in Table 2 as a representation of the dominant linguistic patterns. The complete Top 30 data are provided in Appendices 1–3.

The lexical distribution presented in Table 2 demonstrates a clear concentration on technological advancement, industrial production, and market-oriented discourse. At the unigram level, high-frequency lexical items such as *listrik* (electric), *kendaraan* (vehicle), *nikel* (nickel), *baterai* (battery), *industri* (industry), and *perusahaan* (company) indicate that local online media predominantly construct electric vehicle transition as an industrial and technological phenomenon rather than as an ecological transformation. Simultaneously, the frequent appearance of geographical entities including *Indonesia*, *Bali*, and *Maluku* suggests that spatial references function primarily to connect regional development with national industrial expansion and resource extraction.

The bigram patterns further reinforce this orientation by repeatedly pairing technological terminology with production and mobility-related expressions, including *motor listrik*, *kendaraan listrik*, *listrik gesits*, and *mobil listrik*. These collocations reveal that media narratives consistently foreground specific products, transportation technologies, and industrial commodities instead of broader environmental concerns. Likewise, regional expressions such as *di Indonesia*, *di Bali*, and *Maluku Utara* serve to localize the discourse while simultaneously positioning particular regions as strategic nodes within Indonesia's electric vehicle supply chain.

At the trigram level, lexical combinations become increasingly specific and promotional. Expressions such as *sepeda motor listrik*, *motor listrik gesits*, *Arifin Tasrif menjelaskan*, and *baterai kendaraan listrik* demonstrate that discourse is organized around identifiable products, institutional actors, and governmental legitimacy. Rather than emphasizing ecological risks or sustainability challenges, these recurrent lexical sequences construct an informational narrative centred on technological innovation, industrial regulation, and commercial development. Consequently, the progression from unigram to trigram patterns reflects an increasing level of discursive specificity that normalizes the electric vehicle industry through repeated associations between technology, state institutions, industrial actors, and market commodities.

Overall, the lexical evidence indicates that local online media privilege a techno-industrial vocabulary that systematically frames electric vehicle development as a symbol of modernization, economic opportunity, and technological progress. This dominance of production- and innovation-oriented lexicons provides an important linguistic foundation for the subsequent ecolinguistic analysis, which examines how such recurring lexical choices contribute to the broader framing of Indonesia's green transition.

Ecological Analysis: Framing and Ideology

Techno-Optimism and the Commodification of the Green Transition

Corpus extraction from local online media reveals that the discourse surrounding the energy transition is strongly imbued with commodification and consumerist orientations. This pattern is empirically evidenced by the high frequency of technological and commercial unigrams, including *motor* (60 occurrences), *baterai* (27 occurrences), and the specific brand name *Gesits* (25 occurrences). This discursive construction is further reinforced and corroborated at more complex levels of linguistic structure, as evidenced by the dominance of the bigram *motor listrik* (45 occurrences) and the trigrams *sepeda motor listrik* (11 occurrences) and *motor listrik Gesits* (9 occurrences).

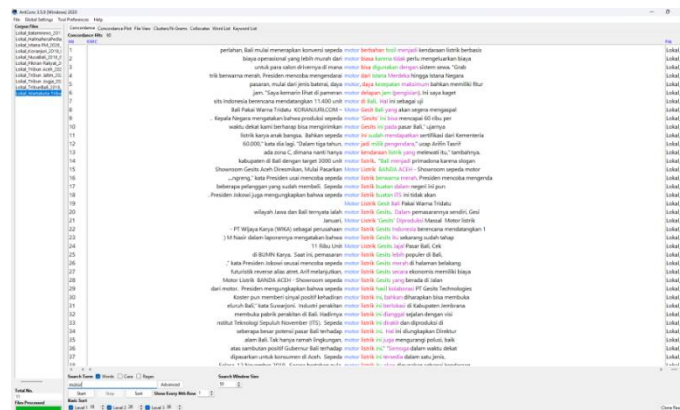


Figure 1. Dominance of the unigram *motor*, the bigram *motor listrik*, and the trigram *sepeda motor listrik*.

The dominance of these lexical items indicates that local media, particularly those operating in downstream regions or tourism-based consumer hubs such as Bali (the unigram *Bali* appears 34 times, while the bigram *di Bali* appears 8 times), frame electric vehicles through the ideology of techno-optimism. Within this ideological framework, the environmental crisis is believed to be solvable solely through the substitution of advanced technological products, without any need to transform the underlying system of nature exploitation.

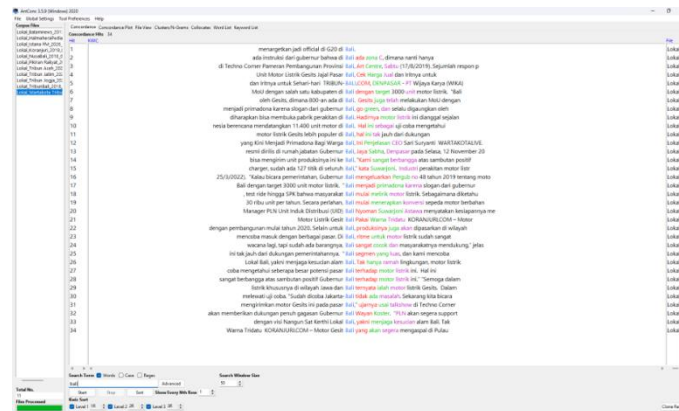


Figure 2. Many local online media reports use Balinese unigrams and Balinese bigrams.

Furthermore, the concordance analysis reveals that local media employ a dual framing strategy to legitimize the automotive industry. First, this strategy operates through the sentiment of Technological Nationalism. The frequent mention of the local brand *Gesits* is often collocated with the identity marker “a product of the nation’s own children,” thereby promoting the adoption of electric vehicles as a form of support for domestic industrial self-reliance rather than as a purely ecologically motivated choice. Second, the strategy operates through a narrative of Mass Commercialization. Electric vehicles are framed as a modern lifestyle that is “practical” and “economical” (affordable), making them particularly attractive to regional consumers.

From the perspective of Stibbe’s (2015) ecolinguistic framework, this pattern of representation in local media constitutes a form of ecological reductionism. The media aggressively foreground the cost-saving benefits and pride in local technology, while simultaneously and systematically erasing discourse concerning the ecological supply chain underlying these products. Readers are encouraged to adopt electric motorcycles as part of a green lifestyle without being provided with the critical space to question the sources from which the electricity is generated most of which still comes from coal-fired power plants or the extent of the environmental damage caused by the upstream extraction of raw materials used in battery production. Thus, the discourse of energy transition in local media functions more as a tool for market commodification than as a genuine discourse of environmental conservation.

Elite Eco-Personalization and the Techno-Legitimation of Regional Officials

In addition to being dominated by commercial lexicons, the discourse structure of local online media also demonstrates a strong connection with bureaucratic entities and the state’s political agenda. This is evidenced by the occurrence of political-actor unigrams, namely *president* (13 occurrences) and *governor* (12 occurrences), which consistently co-occur with regulatory and macroeconomic lexicons such as *downstreaming* (12 occurrences) and *cost* (11 occurrences). This lexical pattern reveals the discursive strategies employed by

local media in performing the functions of Techno-Legitimation of Governance and Elite Eco-Personalization.



Figure 3. Shows the Techno-Legitimacy function of Governance

In the context of reporting on the transition to electric vehicles (KBL), regional media utilize the figures of the highest political authorities such as the President at the national level or Governors at the provincial level not merely as news subjects, but also as agents who provide moral justification (endorsers). Concordance analysis shows that local media actively frame various regional regulations, such as gubernatorial regulations (*Peraturan Gubernur* or *Pergub*) and instructions issued by regional heads concerning the KBL ecosystem, as if they were purely manifestations of these political elites' commitments to environmental conservation and their environmental visions.

However, a more critical ecolinguistic reading of the collocation of *downstreaming* and *cost* reveals a contradictory narrative. The legitimacy of regulations wrapped in the image of "green policy" is, in reality, strongly oriented toward market incentives, financial savings (low costs), and an extractive economic growth agenda (*downstreaming*). This discourse represents an ideology of Eco-Capitalism, in which the ecological crisis is merely used as an opportunity or pretext to open new channels for investment and the circulation of capital.

Through this discursive strategy, local media subtly suppress the potential for public resistance. Public policies that facilitate the expansion of the automotive industry and the nickel-mining supply chain are no longer perceived as exploitative market interventions. Instead, they are accepted as an inevitability because they have been legitimized by regional political leaders and framed as "environmental preservation" programs. Consequently, public discourse is reduced; the energy transition loses its critical ecological essence and instead becomes merely an arena for reinforcing industrial hegemony and the power of regional political elites.

Discursive Imbalance: Economic Salience versus Ecological Erasure

The most crucial finding from the corpus extraction of local online media is the sharp discursive imbalance between narratives of economic growth and the reality of the ecological crisis. This imbalance is clearly evident in the comparison between the frequency of lexicons associated with extractive industries and those related to environmental conservation.



Vocabulary referring to the upstream industrial sector, such as the unigram *nickel* (41 occurrences), *mining* (12 occurrences), and the bigram *North Maluku* (8 occurrences), dominates the discourse far more extensively than the word *environment*, which appears only 13 times.

Through the lens of Stibbe's (2015) Ecolinguistics, this numerical imbalance is not a mere editorial coincidence but rather the result of ideological operations within discourse through two main strategies that operate simultaneously: Salience and Erasure.

First, local media employ a strategy of Economic Salience by foregrounding narratives of "downstreaming" and "nickel investment." In their reporting, mining regions such as North Maluku and Sulawesi are consistently framed as new centers of economic growth. The presence of extractive industries is legitimized through collocations that promise increased sources of regional revenue, job creation, and infrastructure modernization. This discourse massively reproduces the ideology of Bio-Capitalism, in which nature (nickel resources) is viewed merely as a lifeless commodity to be extracted for the sake of macroeconomic progress.

Second, to sustain this narrative of progress, local media systematically engage in Ecological Erasure by obscuring or eliminating environmental realities. Although electric vehicles are promoted as an "environmentally friendly" solution downstream (for consumers in major cities), the media instead conceal or erase the massive ecological damage occurring upstream in mining regions. The word *environment*, which appears with very low frequency, is often reduced to a mere product label (e.g., "environmentally friendly motorcycle") rather than referring to the protection of coastal ecosystems, the threat of tailings waste, deforestation, or the suffering of local and Indigenous communities whose living spaces have been displaced.

Overall, this corpus analysis demonstrates that reporting on the transition to electric vehicles in local online media has not yet fully embraced ecological conservation. The circulating discourse remains heavily shaped by the interests of maintaining the hegemony of the extractive and automotive industries.

CONCLUSION

This research demonstrates that the discourse on the transition to Electric Motor Vehicles (EVs) represented by local online media in Indonesia does not fully reflect a commitment to ecological preservation. Through corpus extraction and ecolinguistic reading, it is revealed that local media, both in areas of technology adoption and in areas of raw material extraction, play an active role in reproducing the ideologies of techno-optimism and eco-capitalism. Discursively, the climate crisis is reduced to an opportunity for market commodification, where electric vehicles are framed solely as economical and efficient lifestyle products, and serve as a means of legitimizing the policies of regional political elites.

The most fundamental finding of this research is the operation of a discursive strategy of highlighting economic *salience* while simultaneously erasing *ecological* realities. The dominant narrative massively promotes the benefits of investment, downstreaming, and technological innovation, but systematically eliminates or obscures critical discussions about the environmental damage caused by the upstream nickel extractive industry. The discourse

of sustainability is ultimately used only as ideological cover to serve the interests of the expansion of the automotive and mining industries. Going forward, further research is recommended to compare the construction of this local media discourse with that of the national mainstream media, to determine whether there is narrative resistance or a uniform discursive hegemony regarding the energy transition agenda in Indonesia.

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APPENDIX

The appendix presents the complete Top 30 unigram, bigram, and trigram data extracted using AntConc from the online local media corpus, serving as a reference for readers to verify the findings discussed in the Results and Discussion section.

Appendix 1. Complete Top 30 Unigram Data from the Local Online Media Corpus

RANK	FREQ	WORD	KATEGORI SEMANTIK
1	102	listrik	Transportasi & Teknologi
2	60	motor	Transportasi & Teknologi
3	47	kendaraan	Transportasi & Teknologi
4	41	nikel	Ekonomi & Korporasi
5	34	bali	Toponim/Entitas Geografis
6	31	indonesia	Toponim/Entitas Geografis
7	27	baterai	Transportasi & Teknologi
8	25	gesits	Transportasi & Teknologi
9	23	industri	Transportasi & Teknologi
10	21	perusahaan	Ekonomi & Korporasi
11	19	pt	Ekonomi & Korporasi
12	19	tambang	Ekonomi & Korporasi
13	17	satu	Numeralia/Quantifier
14	16	kata	Kata kerja Pelaporan Direct Speech
15	16	masyarakat	Aktor Sosial/Komunitas Sasaran
16	15	bandara	Ekonomi & Korporasi
17	15	investasi	Ekonomi & Korporasi
18	14	produksi	Ekonomi & Korporasi
19	14	sepeda	Transportasi & Teknologi
20	13	lingkungan	Ekologi
21	13	presiden	Aktor Sosial / Elit Politik (Otoritas Tertinggi)

RANK	FREQ	WORD	KATEGORI SEMANTIK
22	12	gubernur	Aktor Sosial / Elit Birokrasi Daerah
23	12	hilirisasi	Konsep Ekonomi / Kebijakan Komoditas
24	12	pertambangan	Aktivitas Ekstraksi/ Sektor Industri
25	11	biaya	Atribut Ekonomis/ Kategorisasi Finansial
26	11	juanda	Toponim/Infrastruktur Publik (Bandara)
27	11	mobil	Transportasi & Teknologi
28	11	pemerintah	Nominator Kolektif Otoritas / Aktor Institusional
29	11	saya	Pronomina Persona Pertama Tipe Afektif & Evaluatif
30	11	sni	Regulasi & Standarisasi Teknikal

Appendix 2. Complete Top 30 Bigram Data from the Local Online Media Corpus

No.	FREQ	Range	WORD	KATEGORI SEMANTIK
1	45	6	motor listrik kendaraan	moda transportasi/teknologi otomotif
2	39	8	listrik	komoditas/payung industri Kuantifikasi Pembatas / Modifikator Derajat
3	15	6	salah satu	(<i>Quantifier</i>)
4	14	4	sepeda motor	Moda Transportasi Konsumen
5	11	6	di indonesia	Lokatif Geografis Skala Nasional
6	9	4	listrik gesits	Nama Merek Komersial / Brand Entity
7	9	4	listrik ini	Deiksis Penunjuk Komoditas (<i>Demonstrative</i>)
8	8	2	di bali	Lokatif Geografis Skala Regional (Pusat Wacana Hilir)
9	8	5	listrik yang	Klausa Relatif Kualifikasi (Qualifying Relative Clause)
10	8	2	maluku utara	Lokatif Geografis Skala Regional (Pusat Wacana Hulu)
11	8	2	mobil listrik	Moda Transportasi / Komoditas EV
12	7	1	battery swap	Teknologi Penunjang / Infrastruktur Energi
13	7	2	sumber daya	Entitas Mineral / Komoditas Alam



No.	FREQ	Range	WORD	KATEGORI SEMANTIK
14	7	4	tambang nikel	Aktivitas Ekstraktif / Wilayah Produksi
15	7	2	berbasis baterai	Kualifikasi Teknis / Nomenklatur Hukum
16	6	2	industri nikel	Sektor Ekonomi / Manufaktur Hulu
17	6	2	nikel terbesar	Kuantifikat Superlatif / Posisi Geopolitik
18	6	2	perusahaan ini	Aktor Korporasi / Entitas Bisnis
19	6	1	aman dan	Atribut Evaluatif Positif / <i>Assurance</i>
20	5	2	arifin tasrif	Aktor Elite Kebijakan / Pejabat Negara (Menteri ESDM)
21	5	1	di wilayah	Lokatif Geografis / Penunjuk Ruang Spasial
22	5	4	gubernur bali	Aktor Pembuat Kebijakan / Elit Regional
23	5	3	listrik itu	Deiksis Penunjuk Komoditas (Demonstrative)
24	5	4	masa depan ramah	Penanda Temporal Promotif (<i>Temporal Framing</i>)
25	5	2	lingkungan	Atribut Evaluatif Ekologis Positif
26	5	4	teluk weda	Lokatif Spesifik / Tapak Ekstraksi Tambang
27	5	4	terbesar di	Kuantifikat Superlatif (Superlative Magnification)
28	5	1	ton nikel	Kuantifikasi Volume Produksi / Unit Ukur
29	5	2	yang lebih	Modifikator Komparatif Evaluatif
30	4	1	Bandara Juanda	Ekonomi dan Korporasi

Appendix 3. Complete Top 30 Trigram Data from the Local Online Media Corpus

No.	FREQ	Range	WORD	KATEGORI SEMANTIK
1	11	3	sepeda motor Listrik	Komoditas Produk / Moda Transportasi
2	9	4	motor listrik gesits	Nominator Merek Spesifik (<i>Branded Noun</i>)
3	8	3	motor listrik ini	Deiksis Penunjuk Komoditas Lokal
4	5	4	menjadi salah satu	Kuantifikat Partitif / Penanda Intensifikasi
5	4	1	arifin tasrif menjelaskan	Aktor Elit / Otoritas Kebijakan Teknokratis
6	4	3	baterai kendaraan Listrik	Komponen Material / Sumber Daya
7	4	2	kendaraan listrik yang	Atribut Modifikator Kualitatif
8	4	3	motor listrik itu	Deiksis Penunjuk Terfokus
9	4	4	motor listrik yang	Modifikator Relatif / Evaluatif
10	4	2	nikel terbesar di	Kuantifikat Superlatif Geopolitik

No.	FREQ	Range	WORD	KATEGORI SEMANTIK
11	3	1	aman dan nyaman	Atribut Evaluatif / Modifikator Kualitatif
12	3	1	bahwa sepeda motor	Konjungsi Declarative + Moda Transportasi
13	3	1	bandara internasional Juanda	Lokasi Infrastruktur Publik / Pintu Masuk
14	3	1	dan sumber daya	Nominator Lembaga Otoritas / Kebijakan
15	3	2	dengan kapasitas produksi	Kuantifikat Skala Industri
16	3	2	di maluku utara	Lokasi Geografis Ekstraksi / <i>Sacrifice Zone</i>
17	3	2	gubernur wayan koster	Aktor Elit Regional / Otoritas Daerah
18	3	2	halmahera persada lygend	Nominator Korporasi / Entitas Bisnis
19	3	2	hilirisasi pada triwulan	Konstruksi Ekonomi Makro / Temporal
20	3	3	kendaraan listrik selain	Konektor Inklusif / Aditif
21	3	1	listrik berbasis baterai	Modifikator Nomina Teknis
22	3	1	mengungkapkan bahwa sepeda	Proses Verbal / Aktor Elit
23	3	2	merupakan salah satu	Relational Identifying / Superlatif
24	3	2	mobilitas masa depan	Konstruksi Temporal / Metafora Optimis
25	3	1	pada triwulan i	Penanda Temporal / Kuantitatif
26	3	1	penggunaan kendaraan	Nominalisasi Tindakan / Moda
27	3	1	Listrik	Kuantifikat Volume Industri
28	3	1	produksi tahunan ton	Kuantifikat Nilai Moneter
29	3	1	rp triliun atau	Nominator Lembaga Otoritas & Sektor
30	3	2	sumber daya mineral	Kuantifikat Volume / Ukuran Eksploitasi
			tahunan ton nikel	