

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

One of the functions of language in human life as a member of the society is to exchange experience. This is systemically termed as speech functions (Halliday, 2004: 107-108). This study is related to know the president of the Republic of Indonesia represents his speech functions through his speeches. A study on the speech function is worthwhile doing for it giving contribution for the better understanding of the presidue policy for development. Language plays an unproduced role for this. Language is a device in communication. When someone says something who is used sentence in the communication. The sentence itself consists of the structure and meaning. The structure and meaning are speech function and mood. This systematically conclude that speech function calls discourse semantics and mood calls lexicogrammar (Martin, 1992: 36). The grammar of a language is the description of the ways in which words can change their forms and can be combined into sentences in that language. If grammar rules are too carelessly violated, communication may suffer, although, creating a good grammar rule is extremely difficult. Linguistic investigating native speaker speech (and writing) has, over the years, devised various different systems to describe how the language works.

In relation to that structural linguistics presents us with a systematic way to describe the units of language and how those units combine to produce

acceptable sentences. A language can be considered from several levels, each related in some way to the others. Thus sounds combine to form syllables and words, which in turn combine to form phrases and sentences. Commonly used terms, in increasing order of size, are phone, phoneme, morpheme, word, phrase, sentence, and text. The terms correctly imply that structural linguistics has emphasized the sound system (phonology) and the grammatical structure (syntax).

Within traditional grammar, the syntax of a language is described in terms of taxonomy of the range of different types of syntactic structures found in the language. The central assumption underpinning syntactic analysis in traditional grammar is that phrases and sentences are built up of a series of constituents (i.e. syntactic units), each of which belongs to a specific grammatical category and serves a specific grammatical function. Given this assumption, the task of the linguist analyzing the syntactic structure of any given type of sentence is to identify each of the constituents in the sentence, and to say what category it belongs to and what function it serves. For example, in relation to the syntax of a simple sentence like: (a) *He went home*, (b) *Are you feeling OK!*, (c) *You be quite!*, (d) *What a great idea that is!*. A sentence like (a) is traditionally said to be declarative in force, in that it is used to make a statement. (b) is interrogative in force in that it is used to ask a question. (c) is imperative in force, by virtue of being used to issue an order or command. (d) is exclamative in force, in that it is used to exclaim surprise or delight. In addition according to Martin (1992: 33) in a Systematic Functional Interpretation of English (SFI) provides a point of departure for stratifying the content plane. This is an important step as far as

interpreting dialogue is concerned since there is no simple relation between general grammatical classes and the role they play in structuring a conversation. The most commonly discussed example of this is the realization of demands for goods and services. Each class considered so far for example, imperative, declarative and interrogative mood, can be used to code a Command: (a) Get me the new one, please? – Alright, I will, (b) I'd like the new one, please? – Alright, (c) Can I have the new one, please? – Alright.

Evidence for the fact that the different grammatical classes are performing a related discourse function comes from their context: from their co-text the inclusion of *please* and the reply *alright*; and from the context of situation, where one might well observe goods being exchanged. Furthermore, as can be seen from the examples above, the relevance of the co-text is also grammaticalised in English. There is a major pattern to be considered. It can be established with respect to the more general Mood function, Mood (including Subject, Finite, and Mood adjuncts) and Residue (including Predicator, Complement and other Adjuncts).

Mood (Radford, 2004: 462) is a term describing inflectional properties of finite verbs. That means mood explains about verbs in the content of the sentence itself. This statement has been more complete by Martin (1992: 30) concerns with the semantics of mood in English (the grammatical description of mood proposed in Halliday 1976b: 105-110). Its basic concern will be interpreting mood from a discourse perspective as a resource for negotiating meaning in dialogue. To consider two central mood systems, which classify English clauses as three basic

types of interact, such as declarative, interrogative, and imperative. Traditionally, these systems and structures require a richer interpretation, beyond form, in spite of the fact that the content of the terms is less than transparent. Semantically oriented labels of this kind highlight the meaning of the grammatical terms and are used throughout Halliday (1985a) to focus on the grammar as a functionally organized meaning making resource (rather than as a syntax, or set of forms). In fact, no attempt is made to distinguish stratally between grammar and meaning: rather the grammar is infused with meaning, and a stratal distinction between grammar and semantics systematically blurred. So, an attempt will be made to unpick the boundary between grammar and semantics in a syntactic functional interpretation of English and Halliday's relabelling provides a point of departure for stratifying the content plane.

Following Halliday (1984a) the semantic inventory of interactants can now be expanded into four pairs, which will be referred to provisionally, following work in ethno methodology (e.g. Schegloff & Sacks 1973) namely (a) offer (acknowledge offer): can I get you a drink? – yes, thanks, (b) command (response offer to command): get me a drink, will you? – alright, I will, (c) statement (acknowledge statement): the match is at 2 pm – oh, is it?, (d) question (response statement to question): what time's the match? – at 2 pm. The grammar then makes available resources for trying an initiation to a response (ellipsis and substitution) and for orienting the exchange to goods and services or information and to giving or demanding (declarative, interrogative, and imperative). The mood systems considered to this point are along with the speech function.

According to Martin (1992: 36) speech function (discourse semantics) has been stratified with respect to mood (lexicogrammar) on the content plane. In another research, Sulaiman (2007) "*Speech Functions in Classroom Interaction*" concludes that speech functions absent in those of mood. From that case, the researcher gets the problem of the research which is realization of speech function in mood, derive the dominant of speech function and reason for the use of the dominant speech function.

Realization of speech function in mood has implementation in many ways, for example in the speech. Speech, according to Saussure ((1916) 1986: 19), is the sum total of what people say, and it comprises (a) individual combinations of words, depending on the will of the speakers, and (b) acts of phonation, which are also voluntary and are necessary for the execution of the speakers' combinations of words. That means speech is acting of phonation realized in the words. Its added from another opinion that speech is the vocalized form of human communication. It is based upon the syntactic combination of lexicals and names that are drawn from very large (usually >10,000 different words) vocabularies. These vocabularies, the syntax which structures them, and their set of speech sound units, differ creating the existence of many thousands of different types of mutually unintelligible human languages (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Speech>). From that statement above, researcher conclude that speech is the collection of many vocabularies in the several forms of the grammatical structures. Speech has the four basic types, they are: to inform, to instruct, to entertain, and to persuade.

These are not mutually exclusive of one another. You may have several purposes in mind when giving your presentation.

In this study the researcher is interested in analyzing realization of speech function in mood in President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's (SBY) speeches. These are some reason to emphasize her interests in the research. Firstly, based on the theory that there is a major pattern to be considered which realization of speech function in mood is because according to Martin (1992: 36) speech function (discourse semantics) has been stratified with respect to mood (lexicogrammar) on the content plane. That means realization of speech function in mood can help the reader to find out the kinds of the structure in the sentence and the meaning of the sentence which refers to get the information from the sentence itself.

Secondly, based on the previously research's findings in which for example; there is researcher analyzed speech function in several phenomena namely Sembiring (2009) who analyzed "*Speech Function in Slogan of Television Advertisement*" in this study with speech functions in the slogan of television advertisement. In the theory of speech functions, Martin (1992: 36) states that speech function is a semantic aspect of meaning which is realized by mood at level of lexicogrammar. In this case, all the speech function should be coded by three moods namely declarative, interrogative, and imperative. The four speech functions (offer, command, statement, and question) are semantic in nature. They find their realizations in mood which is an aspect of interpersonal meaning at the level of lexicogrammatical. In their congruent representation, the speech functions

of the statement, question, and command are realized by declarative, interrogative, and imperative. The finding of this study is that speech function used in slogan of shampoo product is giving statement or give information. From the previous research above, the research conclude that the research explained about speech function of the statement, question, and command are realized by kinds of mood (declarative, interrogative, and imperative) in slogan of television advertisement. In this research, researcher wants to make specifically analyzing realization of speech function in mood in the Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's (SBY) speeches.

The speeches are taken from Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's (SBY) as issued on Jakarta "*Bombings*" July 18, 2009 and President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's (SBY) speech about "*SMS bermasalah*", Jakarta, Monday, 30 Mei 2011. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, also known by his initials SBY, won over voters in Indonesia's first democratic elections with his image as a man of integrity, a strong communicator and firm leader in times of crisis. Mr. Yudhoyono is probably best known internationally for his leading role in Indonesia's fight against terrorism in the wake of the Bali bombing in 2009. His speech on the anniversary of the attack was seen as one of the strongest delivered by any Indonesian leader on an issue which is still politically sensitive. SBY is also working on establishing an engagement platform with the world that rests on peace, democracy and economic development to gain leadership status. From the phenomena, the researcher wants to describe realization of speech function in mood in SBY speeches.

1.2 Problem of the Study

In accordance with the background of the study, the problems of this study are formulated as follows.

1. How are speech functions realized in moods in SBY speeches?
2. What is the dominant speech function in SBY speeches?
3. Why is the dominant speech function realized in the way it is?

1.3 Objective of the Study

In relation of the problems, the objectives of the study are

1. to identify speech functions realized in moods in SBY's speeches,
2. to identify the dominant speech function in SBY's speeches, and
3. the reason for the use of the dominant speech function.

1.4 Scope of the Study

The study is focused on realization of speech function in mood. This research concerns on the four primary speech functions, namely statement, question, command, and offer. They are investigated in their realizations of mood. Mood focuses on the kinds of mood. They are (1) declarative, (2) interrogative, and (3) imperative.

To avoid the broad discussion and to make this research manageable, this research concerns on SBY's speeches such as SBY's Speech on the Jakarta "Bombings" July 18, 2009 and President SBY's speech about "SMS bermasalah", Jakarta, Monday, 30 Mei 2011. The researcher chooses both of the speeches because the speaker has the same strong emotion in the speech.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The findings of the study are expected to give some relevant contribution to the following.

1. Theoretically, grammatical research through realization of speech function in mood in the speech gives contributions about how the units combine to produce acceptable sentences and how to describe the language works.
2. Practically, the finding of this study can be used as a model to identify and understand about realization of speech function in mood in the speech for social phenomenon such as daily conversation, dialogue, text, story and so on.
3. Academically the finding can be a helpful way for developing and increasing the world science especially in educating of discourse and pragmatics in the education department. Moreover, it is the specific contribution to the language itself.