Speech Function of Anies Baswedan's Speech in Approval Ceremony as the Governor of Jakarta in the Period of 2017-2022

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Abstract— **Language forms a dialogue that becomes a very important matter in communicating. Dialogue is related with speech functions. Halliday (1994) suggest that dialogue is a process of exchange involving two variables; those are: (1) a commodity to be exchanged; either information or good and service and (2) roles associated with exchange relations; either giving or demanding. Halliday (1994) states that there are four basic types of speech functions; those are: offer, statement, command, and question. This study tries to analyze the speech function of used by Aneis Baswedan in his speech when he was ceremonially approved as the governor of Jakarta in the period of 2017-2022. This study tries to analyze the speech function of used by Anies Baswedan in his speech when he was ceremonially approved as the governor of Jakarta in the period of 2017-2022. Based on the data analysis, it was got that there are 75 independent clauses of which speech functions are statement, and there are 7 independent clauses of which speech functions are command. The speech functions of statement are in marked and unmarked mood, while the command ones are in unmarked mood. The types of speech function found in the speech are correlated with the function and the goal of the speech.**

Keywords— *speech function; speech*

I. INTRODUCTION

When having communication, there should be at least two people; there will be a speaker and a listener. In general, it is described as an action, which there is the relationship between what the speaker says and what the listener receives, and the purpose is the transforming of information or message. Holmes (2013) states that there are three components of communication process; those are: the participants, the information to be communicated, and mean that is used in communication. The third component; means of communication, can be in the form of language, sign, gesture, etc. When having communication, there should be at least two people; there will be a speaker and a listener. In general, it is described as an action, which there is the relationship between what the speaker says and what the listener receives, and the purpose is the transforming of information or message. Holmes (2013) states that there are three components of communication process; those are: the participants, the information to be communicated, and means that is used in communication. The third component; means of communication, can be in the form of language, sign, gesture, etc. Holmes (2013) adds his explanation that there are two kinds of communication based on the means that is used. They are non-verbal and verbal communication. Non-verbal communication is a communication using a means except language, such as light, whistle, gesture, etc. While verbal communication is a communication that uses language as its means. What most people mean when they say *language* is talk, communication, and discourse. Halliday (1994) states that whenever we use language to interact; one of the things we are doing with it is establishing a relationship between us are: between the person speaking now and the person who will probably speak next. He explains that to establish the relationship we take turns at speaking we take on different speech roles in exchange. The basic speech roles we can take on are giving, demanding information, good and services. There are four primarily form movement types of speech function; those are offer, statement, command, and question. The clause is about the exchanging of information such as stating, confirming, denying, contradicting, inquiring, so the clause is functioning as a proposition. If it is about giving information, so the speech functions is the statement. Speech function of question is if it is about demanding information. Speech function of offer is offering good and services. Speech function of command is demanding good and services.

II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Communication

Intentional communication is the common conversations and exchange of words and thoughts that forms and maintains social relationships in our everyday lives. In addition to the role of language in interpersonal communication, we can look to its role within individual humans and also its function within human society. So, language has become a very important communication tool in the human's life. This type of communication can be either intentional or unintentional. Succinctly, language within the individual, supports thought, rationalization and attribution, creativity, memory, self-

direction, self-expression, humor, and perhaps even aspects of consciousness. It is in respect to this idea that many have developed ideas concerning the presence of a universal language in our world whereby we can communicate with one another in more ways that one and not only verbally. As a social creature, we cannot live alone in our life. We need to interact and communicate with other people. In communication, we need a medium to express our thought and feeling. The medium is language. Language is a form of interaction. It is a part of the social and there is no need to interpose a psychological level of interpretation. It is a system of meaning, and a system of meaning is one by which meaning is created and meanings are exchanged. Halliday (2004:8) states that a language is a resource for making meaning- a semogenic system, together with the processes which instantiate the system in the form text (spoken and written discourse). While Ramelan (1991:8) says that each member within the society needs a tool of communication which called language. By language, human can deliver, express, and shows his message, ideas, and wishes together.

B. Systemic Functional Linguistics

Systemic functional linguistics, often called systemic functional grammar or systemic grammar (the *functional* is often omitted), is a grammar model developed by Michael Halliday (1985) with his *Introduction to Functional Grammar* based on the model of language as social semiotics. Eggins (1994: 2) states that systemic functional linguistics is an approach to language which is centered on how people use language with each other in accomplishing everyday social life. In this approach there are four main theoretical claims about language: that language used is functional; that its function is to make meaning; that these meanings are influenced by social and cultural context in which they are exchanged; and that the process of using language is semiotic process, a process of making meanings by choosing. These four points, that language is functional, semantic, contextual, and semiotic, can be summarized by describing the systemic functional linguistics is interested in the authentic speech and writing of people interacting in naturally occurring social context.

Halliday (1994) states that language is structured to make three kinds of meanings or metafunctions; simultaneously: ideational, interpersonal, and textual meanings.

Eggins (1994) defines ideational or experiential meanings as ones about how we represent experience in language. We are always talking about something or someone doing something. From Eggins (1994) explanation, it was got an example as follows. The utterance I suggest *we attack the reds* has meaning about "bottles of wine" and what we did with them. It makes meanings which focus on the actions of *we*, as human agents, and the entities our actions will effect; in this case is *the reds*.

Simultaneously, we use language to make interpersonal meanings: meanings about our role relationships with other people and our attitudes to each other. Whatever use we put

language to we are always expressing an attitude and taking up a role. For example, utterance *I suggest we attack the reds* makes meaning of friendly suggestion, non – coercive, open to negotiation; the kind of meaning we might make with friends, whose opinions we are interested in and whose behavior we do not seek to dominate. Finally, in any linguistic event we are always making textual meanings: meanings about how what we are saying hangs together and relates to what was said before and to the context around us. Whatever use we put language to we are always organizing our information. For example, the sentence *I suggest we attack the reds* takes as its points of departure the speaker"s intention (only to suggest, not to impose) and the interactants (we). It is a possible answer to *What should we do now?*

C. Functional Grammar

Functional Grammar grew out of the work of J.F. Firth and was mainly developed by M.A.K. Halliday. It is a theory of language centered on the notion of function. Halliday (2000) proposed that language has three meta-functions, the ideational, the interpersonal and the textual. The interpersonal function plays the role of setting up and maintaining social relations, and indicates the roles of the participants in communication (Halliday, 2002). We use language to interact with people for some purposes: we may want to influence their attitudes or behavior, or to provide information that they do not know, or to explain our own attitudes or behavior, or to get them to take some actions, and so on (Thompson 2000, Simon, 1997). Halliday (2009) pointed out that the interpersonal meaning can be expressed by mood, modality and key. Later, he added pronoun system, attitudinal modifier and rhythmic features of words. Eggins (2004) found that the link between language systems and the choice made by the speaker in the exchange enable us to see speakers making meaning about interpersonal: the extent of their intimacy, their level of familiarity with each other and their attitudes and judgments. In a speech, to accomplish the interaction with the audience is the initial purpose of every speaker. So this paper explores how the speaker fulfills interpersonal meaning during the interaction in terms of mood, modal auxiliary, personal pronouns and tense shift.

D. Interpersonal Metafunction

Paziraei (2013:44) states that the interpersonal metafunction shows the way the addressor and the addressee interact and how they use the language to maintain the relations between them. During a conversation the addresser may give something to the addressee or ask something from the addressee. This metafunction is an exchanging. This exchanging may be an offer, a command, a declarative, or an interrogative.

The interpersonal function is realized at two levels namely at the level of semantics and lexicogrammar which is term mood. At the level of semantic human being perform two roles

namely giving and demanding. The commodity exchange may be either information or goods and services.

E. Speech Function

Halliday (1994:69) states that there are four primary types of speech function; they are statement, offer, question, and command that realized by Mood to perform two roles, they are giving and demanding. When communicate with other people, we are actually trying to do something with our language. It may be either to give information, or demand something.

F. Offer

Halliday (1994) explains that speech function of offer happens when the speaker gives the hearer some goods or some services and the speaker inherently inviting the hearer to receive those goods and services. Examples are as follows.
"Would you like a cup of coffee?" (offering goods)
"Can I help you to bring the thick books?" (offering service)

G. Command

Halliday (1994) explains that speech function of command happens when the speaker demands the hearer some goods or some services and the hearer are thereby invited to give that service or provide the goods. Examples are as follows.
"Open the door, please!" (demanding service)
"Could you please bring me a glass of water?" (demanding goods)

H. Statement

Halliday (1994) explains that speech function of statement happens when the speaker gives information to hearer, and invites the hearer to receive that information. Examples are as follows.
"I was invited by my best friend to her celebration party".
"Tsunami hit Aceh in December 2004."

I. Question

Halliday (1994) explains that speech function of question happens when the speaker demands the hearer some information and the hearer are thereby invited to give that service or provide the goods. A question may be either a linguistic expression used to make a request for information, or else the request itself made by such an expression. This information is provided with an answer. Questions are normally *put* or *asked* using interrogative sentences. Examples are as follows:
"Do you know where his house is?"
"What is the meaning by that?"

By cross-classifying thee two dimensions of "speech role" and "commodity", we can come up with the four basic "moves" we can make to get a dialogue.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research is descriptive-qualitative. The method applied in this research is descriptive method. The data of study are the clauses of Anies Baswedan's speech which contain speech function. Source of Data is the internet, by which the researcher got the transcript of the speech. The technique of collecting data is content analysis. The procedures used are downloading the transcript of the speech from the internet, reading the transcript, and underlining every sentence which contents speech function.

This study uses theory triangulation. It involves more than one theoretical scheme in the interpretation of the phenomena.

IV. FINDINGS

Based on the research conducted, it was got that there are 75 independent clauses of which speech functions are statement, and there are 7 independent clauses of which speech functions are command. The speech functions of statement are in marked and unmarked mood, while the command ones are in unmarked mood. The types of speech function found in the speech are correlated with the function and the goal of the speech.

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