CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1   The Background of the Study

Utilizing a language is a necessary item for politicians. As stated in Beard (2000:2), study the language of politics is important because it helps the language users to understand how language is used by those who wish to gain power, those who wish to exercise power and those who wish to keep power. It can be said that language is a significant tool for politician to win public's attention because it is through language, someone can communicate with others, influence people's attitudes or behavior, to provide information that people do not know, to explain one's attitudes or behaviors, or to get people to take some actions. Wardhaugh (2006) as quoted in Kondowe (2014:71), notes when we use language, we do not just try to get another person understand our thoughts and feelings. We also use language in a subtle way to define our social relationship to one another as such we have to make constant choice of *what* we say and *how* we say it. It shows that the use of language is not only for making people understand what we want to convey but also knowing what (the content) and how (the manner) we deliver it because the two are inseparable in a speech package. It can be said that the use of language for politicians is not just to make the audience or listener understand but the politicians need to concern about the content and manner in delivering his/her point of view.

The use of language in politics has become many researchers' interest it is apparent to the researchers that the language use in politics needs to be explored

further. Many studies have been conducted to examine how to politician maximize the using of language in their speeches. One of them is by using the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics or SFL. SFL is functional approach to language proposed by Halliday which sees language in social context (Lai, 2010:167). It fulfills three functions of language, namely to represent, to exchange and to organize experience or known as Metafunction (Saragih, 2007:1). Each of the three metafunctions is about a different aspect of the world and concerned with a different mode of meaning of clauses, of which, according to Halliday (1994:68), it is through the Interpersonal Metafunction that users of language establish, negotiate and assume their position in social relationships, and it is concerned with clauses as exchange. It indicates action that is done by speakers to change experience in social interaction in order to reach human's needs. It is called as interpersonal function when the language is used to enable us to participate in communicative acts with other people, to take on roles and to express and to understand feelings, attitudes and judgments. Halliday (2000) as quoted from Feng and Liu (2010) also states that the interpersonal functions plays the role of setting up and maintaining social relations and indicates the roles of the participants in communication.

Interpersonal function can be seen from the utterance of someone. How someone interact with others by producing his/her statements, for example a presenter of TV program, teacher-student classroom interaction and political speech. Even the success of political speech depends on how the speech is organized to achieve the goal of the campaign. Interpersonal function is not only can be seen from the utterances but also from writings and symbols, for example:

the articles, the use of diagrams in mathematics and the slogans of advertisements. Thus, it proves that the interpersonal function can be applied in various kinds of communication.

There are two types of discourse, spoken discourse and written discourse (Dahal, 2010:22). They are different for several reasons. Spoken discourse is more complex because it involves some aspects like speed (commonly faster than writing), loudness/quietness, gesture/body language, intonation, pitch range, stress, rhyme, pausing and phrasing and it needs to be understood immediately. Meanwhile, written discourse can be read many times to be understood by the readers. That's why political speech can be categorized as spoken discourse because it includes all the aspects mentioned above.

Dealing with spoken discourse, it shows what kind of interpersonal relationship is being developed in order one can begin to analyze and explain how meanings are made in every linguistics interactions, for instance; RuijianYe (2010) discussed about a tentative Interpersonal Metafunction analysis of Barack Obama's Victory Speech with the goal of helping readers to understand and evaluate the speech regarding its suitability, therefore, to provide some guidance for readers how to have better speeches. Feng and Lui(2010) study about president Obama's speech in a memorial of his first 100th day in office and try to explore how interpersonal meaning is achieved from the perspective of Functional Grammar while emphasizing on mood, modal auxiliary, personal pronouns in pronoun system, and tense shift. This study shows Obama maximize the use of language to achieve his political purpose through different devices to fulfill

Interpersonal Meaning. The studies show that the speakers set the ideas on persuading the listener through their speeches.

To fulfill the communicative purposes of the speeches, the speakers or the addressers will try every potential technique frequently and widely use figure of language to make good speeches (Li, 2004:38). As a result, speech holds its unique features in terms of language use and become a special discourse type to be analyzed. To accomplish the interaction with the audiences is the initial purpose of every speaker. Political speech as a kind of spoken discourse to which researcher has paid attention to find how political speakers apply and convey their ideas in their speeches. Through speeches, politicians can make their audiences to understand and how know about each other's social culture, custom, idea and background and the speaker can influence and persuade the listeners to change their mind or do some actions.

The Interpersonal function has two levels; they are speech function and mood. To get an effective communication or interaction, the addresser (speakers/writer) and the addressee (listener/reader) will perform the two roles, that is giving and demanding and the commodity being exchange could be information or goods and service. Giving means inviting to receive and demanding means inviting to give. When someone says something in the form of statement, the speaker expects the listener to receive the information but when someone says something in the form of command, the speaker expects the listener to do something or to give some objects. These two variables, role and commodity exchanged, when taken together, define the four primary speech functions; statements, questions, offers and command (Halliday, 1994:69). Speech functions

can be defined as the way the speakers conveys his idea in order to make the listener understand the idea.

Television as entertainment and information medium can also be used as a medium of education and social control for government. Different with the previous Order of Soeharto's Era, the television channel was only Televisi Republik Indonesia (TVRI). It broadcasted the government achievement as well. Having been allowed by government in early 1989, several private television stations or channels aired and broadcasted various programs. One of the programs is talk show, where sometimes functioning as control program for government or politic elites.

Talk show is one of the situations where conversation or dialog takes place. According to Timberg, 2002:5, a talk show or known also as chat show is a program where one person (or group of people) will discuss various topics which are leaded by a talk show host**.** In addition, Illie (2006) said that talk show exhibit specific features with regard to the discursive organization of talk, the sequence of adjacency pairs and turns, and the participants' question-asking and question-answering roles. These features pertain with conversational discourse. In talk show, the participants is usually stimulated, guided and facilitated by the host to present particular information exchange, related to personal experience, judgment or common sense. By this explanation it is obvious that in talk show language serve two of its interpersonal functions.

The E-talk show is the program broadcasted ranges from politics, family matters, economics, music, etc. comes with a talk show format to review about the unpublished story of famous person and offered by relax in that situation. The

program which has aired since August 9, 2017 is a new entertainment program in tvOne. E-talk show has invited guests which are celebrities, singers, musician, politician, and has different topic in different episode.

This speech function is used to express the speaker's ideas or to convince and receive that information. The conversation transcript contains a dialogue between two people in each show; they are the host and the guest. After analyzing the conversation transcript, the researcher finds out that the commodity mostly exchanged both the supporter and the opponents are the (statement) information. . The example of this phenomenon can be seen in "E-Talk Show" program on TVOne (episode: Bersama Ruhut Sitompul, Maret 2018).

Host : Jadi, sibuk apa sekarang ni?
        (so, what are you doing now?)
Guest : Aku banyak bantuu ee menko maritim pak luhut binsar panjaitan
        (I am more helping economic ministry, Mr. Luhut Binsar Panjaitan)
Host : OK
        (okay)
Guest : ya, karna kami tim sukses dulu dari bravo 5 mendukung pak Jokowi, pak Yusup Kalla.
        (Yea, because we are the succeed Team of bravo 5, supporting Mr. Jokowi, Mr. Yusuf Kalla)

. It indicates that the both sides who produce the highest number of speech function "statement" are the supporters. They are the dominant speaker who plays the role as the giver by giving some information.

The topics being talked about and the role taken by the speakers in E-Talk Show effects on the use of speech functions. When talking about sensitive topics, interrogative mood is mostly used indirectly to give the information as statement of speech function.

Host : bukan semenjak dimarahi bapak bukan?
        (Isn't it since being scolded by you, isn't it?)

Guest : <u>ahh gak! bapak itu sayang kali ama aku</u>
        (ahh no! the boss is dear to me)
Host   : ohh gitu ya (AU TT)
        (ahh no! Daddy is dear to me)
Guest <u>: kapan lagi dia punya kader kayak aku hebatnya?</u>
    <u>Hahahaha</u>
    (When else does he have a cadre like me? Ha ha ha ha)

The data shows that the guest tried to inform the host indirectly through imperative sentence, even the sentence seems to be a question, but it was an information to stated that he is a great person for him (Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono)

Therefore, from this study the writer would like to know how interpersonal meaning in speech functions is built and maintained in E-talk show through the speech functions in the guest utterances.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

The problems will be formulated as the following.

1. What types of speech functions are found in the guest utterances in E-talk show?

2. How are the speech functions realized in the guest utterances in E-talk show?

3. Why are the speech functions used in the way they are?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems of the study above, the objectives of this study will be able.

1. To describe kinds of speech functions found in the guest utterances in E- talk show.

2. To analyze how are the speech functions realized in the guest utterances in E-talk show.

3. To elaborate the reasons for the occurrence of speech functions in the guest utterances in E-talk show.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

This study applied the concept of interpersonal metafunction in Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) as proposed by Halliday. Specifically, this study investigated the speech functions realized in political expert. The investigation was focused on the types of speech function and the realization in the mood which occurred in the guest utterances.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

Findings on the study were expected to be useful theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically, the findings potentially will enrich the discussion about the realization of speech functions in political speeches which can be used as a reference for the similar studies in the future. Specifically, the findings can add up more horizons to linguistics theories.

2. Practically, the findings are expected to be useful for the readers to understand the realization of speech functions in political speeches. It is also expected to be good input for the politicians to make a better political speech.