



**THE INTERPERSONAL FUNCTION
OF PRESIDENT JOKO WIDODO'S SPEECH
AT THE COP26 SUMMIT IN GLASGOW**

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ABSTRACT

This study addresses Mood Types of interpersonal function and the realization of speech function in Mood types. Language has its own speech function to provide, to elicit, to influence, and to initiate information and also the way how it's implemented. This function can be analyzed through an interpersonal function using the principal grammar system; Mood. This study is categorized as qualitative research. It aimed to find out the Mood Types, the realization of speech function in Mood Types, and the action of the illocutionary act that was performed behind the language in President Joko Widodo's speech at the COP26 summit in Glasgow. The findings showed that there are 3 Mood types such; 18 (75%) for declarative, 4 (17%) for imperative, and 2 (8%) for interrogative. Also, the findings showed that the realization of speech functions in Mood types are statement, command, and question. In addition, the illocutionary acts found are representative, directive, commissive, and expressive.

Keywords: *Mood Types, Speech Function, Interpersonal Function, Illocutionary Act*

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INTRODUCTION

The term metafunction is derived from systemic functional linguistics and is thought to be a property of all languages. It asserts, as a functional linguistic theory, that the emergence of grammar, as well as the specific forms that grammars take, should be explained in terms of the functions that language evolved to serve (Halliday, 1994).

Therefore, Halliday shaped and organized all languages in relation to three functions, or metafunctions. They are ideational, interpersonal, and textual.

One of the metafunctions of language is interpersonal function. The interpersonal function refers to the grammatical choices that allow speakers to act out their complex and varied interpersonal relationships. Here, language functions to fulfill human needs in the exchange of experience. Halliday (2014) stated that in the interpersonal function, the subject function in the structure of the clause as an exchange. The meaning of exchange is referred to a transaction between the speaker and listener.

The interpersonal metafunction recognizes that language is also involved in positioning identities or relationships within the communicative discourse and also enacting social relationships. It uses language to encode interaction and to show how defensible or binding we find our proposition or proposal (Butt, et. al. 1995). Even so, language not only construes experience but also acts out the interpersonal encounters that are necessary for our survival (Halliday, 2003). It can be shown, in daily life, people often asked and demanded something that they needed from others.

The principal grammar system in the interpersonal function is mood (Halliday, 2014). Mood consists of subject and finite. The subject is realized by a nominal group to which the speaker assigns responsibility for the clause's validity, whereas the Finite is realized by the first of the verbal groups (Baruuko, 2017). Subject and finite also have a vital role in carrying out the interpersonal functions of the clause as exchange in English (Thompson, 2014). They used to divide the two of elements from the rest of the clause and to give them a label.

The interpersonal function has roles of addresses and audience. In communication, of course, we have the purpose to deliver what we want to. Since interpersonal function focused on clause as an exchange, to make useful general statements about the grammar, the roles of purposes are needed to identify it. The purposes are giving (and taking) or demanding (and being given) a commodity of some kind (Thompson, 2014). Moreover, based on the combination of role in exchange and commodity exchanged, there are four basic speech roles which also as speech function. They are giving information, demanding information, giving goods-&-services, and demanding good-&-services, which those functions are labeled as a statement, question, offer, and command. In addition, the speech functions are implemented into kind of structure. Halliday called it as Mood Structures, which consisted of declarative, imperative, interrogative, and exclamative.

According to Thompson (2014), in speech function, a statement is any stretch of

language that serves to provide information to the addressee; a question is any stretch that serves to elicit information from the addressee; a command is any stretch whose intended function is to influence the addressee's behavior in some way; and an offer is any stretch that serves to initiate or accompany the provision of goods and services to the addressee. Moreover, these speech function also implemented by Mood Structures (Bustam, 2019). Statement is implemented by declarative clause, offer and question are implemented by the interrogative and exclamative clause, and the command is implemented by imperative clause (Liping, 2017). Therefore, language has its own speech function to provide, to elicit, to influence, and to initiate the information and also the way how its implemented.

Interpersonal function can be used to analyze language in every area, as long as it has a language. One of them is speech. Speech is a formal talk, which expressed the ideas, opinions, etc., that a person gives to an audience. It has functions to deliver the information through statements, commands, or it could be questions toward the audience. In the speech, people sometimes still do not understand the purpose of it, for whom it addresses, and the goal itself. Hence, analyzing the interpersonal function in speech, somehow, can help the readers and the hearer to understand the language's function of the speech.

To conduct this study, the researchers analyzed a video of President Joko Widodo's speech at the COP26 summit in Glasgow. President Joko Widodo as the speaker on the second day, deliver the problem of climate change which is a major threat to the world. In his speech, President Joko Widodo also emphasized Indonesia's real work on climate change. Yet, he also addresses and asks the contribution of the developed countries towards the developing countries. Therefore, some speech function and illocutionary acts are found in his speech.

The purpose of this study is to investigate the Mood Types and the realization of speech function in Mood Types in President Joko Widodo's speech at the COP26 summit in Glasgow. In addition, this study also examined the illocutionary act found in speech. According to Yule (1996) in expressing themselves, people do not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words, but they also perform actions via those utterances. In brief, language does not only have functions but also the meaning of the action behind the language itself.

Some studies conducted research in analyzing interpersonal function. Ayoola and Moses Olusanya (2013) analyzed the interpersonal function in some selected political advertisements in some Nigerian newspapers. Yuliana and Imperiani (2017) investigated the realizations of interpersonal meaning in newsletters offering online courses by general

and Islamic educational institutions. Moreover, some studies also investigated interpersonal function in speech. Such as Bustam (2019) analyzed the interpersonal function in Donald Trump's speech recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. Damanik, Zein, and Nurlela (2020) examined the use of Mood and Speech Function in Donald Trump's speech in response coronavirus pandemic. Thus, based on the studies, interpersonal function can be analyzed in a speech in order to help readers and the audience comprehend and evaluate the speech in terms of its suitability.

METHODOLOGY

To find out the Mood Types and the realization of speech function in Mood, the researchers used the theory from Thompson (2014) and supported by Halliday (2014). Also, to find out the action of illocutionary act that was performed behind the language, the researchers used the theory of illocutionary acts of Yule (1996).

In addition, this study is categorized as qualitative research. According to Walliman (2011), qualitative research is research depending on a careful definition of the meaning of words, the development of concepts and variables, and the plotting of interrelationships between these. It also can be used to gather in-depth insights into a problem or generate new ideas for research. Therefore, similar to Palmer and Bolderston (2006) qualitative research is an interpretative approach, which attempts to gain insight into the specific meanings and behaviors experienced in a certain social phenomenon through the subjective experiences of the participants

The source of data was downloaded from YouTube which related to President Joko Widodo's speech at the COP26 summit in Glasgow on November 1, 2021. The data is the transcription of English speech found in the closed caption of the video. The length of the video duration is about 4 minutes. In collecting the data, the researchers watched the video and transcribed it into the text. In analyzing the data, the researchers used the Ramey et al. (2016) method, which focuses on three areas. The first step is transcription, which involves transcribing video data. The second step is to define the unit of analysis. The data is classified and analyzed by the researcher after it has been transcribed into the characteristics and needed information. The final step is to represent the context of the data in transcription and describe it in the discussion.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Based on data analysis, Mood Types were found in President Joko Widodo's speech. They are declarative, imperative, and interrogative. Declarative was the most type found in the speech followed by imperative, and interrogative. These are the following data.

Table 1. Mood Types in Joko Widodo's speech

| No. | Mood Types | Frequencies | Percentages (%) |
|-------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. | Declarative | 18 | 75 |
| 2. | Imperative | 4 | 17 |
| 3. | Interrogative | 2 | 8 |
| Total | | 24 | 100 |

Table 2. The Realization of Speech Function in Mood Types in Joko Widodo's speech

| No. | Speech Function | Mood Types | | | Frequencies | Percentages (%) |
|-------|-----------------|-------------|------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| | | Declarative | Imperative | Interrogative | | |
| 1. | Statement | 18 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 75 |
| 2. | Command | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 17 |
| 3. | Question | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| 4. | Offer | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | | | | 24 | 100 |

Table 3. Illocutionary Acts in Joko Widodo's Speech

| No. | Illocutionary Acts Types | Frequency | Percentages (%) |
|-------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. | Representative | 9 | 38 |
| 2. | Directive | 7 | 29 |
| 3. | Commissive | 7 | 29 |
| 4. | Expressive | 1 | 4 |
| 5. | Declarative | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 24 | 100 |

Declarative became the most type found since the data is speech text, which consisted a lot of statement and information there. Here, in his speech, Joko Widodo elaborated the condition environment in Indonesia and what things that has been developed to incorporate the climate change. According to Halliday (2014), the term declarative is realized by the sequence of Subject followed by Finite.

Data (1)

| | | |
|----------------|---------|---|
| Climate change | is | a major threat to global prosperity and development |
| Subject | Finite | Complement |
| Mood | Residue | |

Based on data 1, it called as declarative since the subject preceded the finite which is similar to Halliday's (2014) statement. In this sentence, Joko Widodo wanted to inform to the audiences that climate change become the major threat to the global. It also became the opening sentence in his speech since he wants to remind the audiences about this issue. Then, the realization of speech function in the Mood system is statement. Joko Widodo, as the speaker, makes it as a statement to give information. It also stated by Thompson (2014), the most fundamental purposes in clause as an exchange is the speaker giving the information.

As illocutionary acts, this statement categorized as representative. It has functioned that the speaker conveyed is true. Joko Widodo tried to commit the hearer or audience from what he stated of proposition and described about the climate change. In addition, it also shows the truth condition of his statement.

Imperative became the most second data found in this speech. According to Thompson (2014), imperative is the Mood for exchanging goods-&-services. Imperative c Here, Joko Widodo demanding the implementation in overcoming the climate change.

Data (20)

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| The carbon market and carbon price | must be | part of the efforts | to address | climate change issues |
| Subject | Finite | Complement | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood | Residue | | | |

Based on data 20, it called as imperative since there is predicator. Predicator is expressed by the rest of the verbal group apart from finite (Thompson, 2014). In this sentence, Joko Widodo commanded the countries that carbon market and carbon price must be part of effort in handling the climate change. Then, the realization of speech function in the Mood system is command. Joko Widodo, as the speaker, demanded the goods-&-services to address the climate change.

As illocutionary acts, this statement categorized as directive. It has functioned that the

speaker used to get someone else to do something (Yule, 1996). Here, Joko Widodo expressed and suggestion to the audience as the hearers about the carbon market and carbon price that must be part in addressing the climate change.

Interrogative become the least types found in this speech. According to Halliday (2014) an interrogative clause is either yes/no type or WH-type and the Finite comes before the Subject. In this speech, Joko Widodo using the interrogative in order to ask about the contribution of developed countries.

Data (17)

| | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|--------|------------|
| What | technology transfer | can be | provided? |
| WH-Questions | Complement | Finite | Predicator |

Based on data 17, it called as interrogative since there is question mark. The speaker used the question sentences to ask question to demand it (Thompson, 2014). In this sentence, Joko Widodo asked the developed countries what technology that they can provided in order giving contribution to developing countries. Then, the realization of speech function in the Mood system is question. As the speaker, Jokowi Widodo asked a question and demanded the answer from them.

As illocutionary acts, this statement also categorized as directive. The speaker attempted to get the hearer or audience to do something (Searle, 1976). Here, Joko Widodo requested to the developed countries to provide the technology transfer in addressing climate change.

Ayoola and Moses Olusanya (2013) analyzed the interpersonal function in some selected political advertisements in some Nigerian newspapers found that 62,9% language used imperative. Its is different from Yuliana and Imperiani (2017) who also investigated the realizations of interpersonal meaning in newsletters offering online courses by general and Islamic educational institutions found that the mood type predominantly used by both group of newsletters is declarative that realized the speech function of statement. In addition, some studies also investigated interpersonal function in speech. Bustam (2019) who analyzed the interpersonal function in Donald Trump's speech recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel found that 98% language used declarative. Damanik, Zein, and Nurlela (2020) who examined the use of Mood and Speech Function in Donald Trump's speech in response coronavirus pandemic also found that declarative is the most types used in the language.

CONCLUSIONS

Addresses and audience are roles in the interpersonal function. Of course, our goal in communication is to deliver what we want to deliver. This study examined the Mood Types and the realization of speech function in Mood Types in President Joko Widodo's speech at the COP26 summit in Glasgow. Based on the data analysis, it found that declarative is the most types used in language of the speech. It showed that President Joko Widodo delivered and provided the information that related to condition of environment in Indonesia and the issues of climate change that happened. The used of declarative also represented that Joko Widodo wanted the audiences focused on the statement of information rather than giving the command or question. Therefore, this speech gives a lot of information related to environment and climate change.

In addition, the most illocutionary acts types that found were representative. Similar to declarative in Mood types, representative also has function to state what the speaker believes to be the case or not (Yule, 1996). The speaker used the representative to assert the proposition which it to make the hearer believe that could be true or not. Claiming, describing, and insisting are part of the representatives. It can be concluded that speaker does not only giving and demanding in language, but also does claiming, describing even insisting.

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