LOGICO-SEMANTIC RELATION IN SRI MULYANI
INDRAWATI’S SPEECH

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ABSTRACT

This study deals with logico-semantic relation in Sri Mulyani Indrawati’s speech. The objectives of this study were to describe the logico-semantic type and how logico-semantic used in the speech. This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative. The data of this study were clause complexes found in the Sri Mulyani’s speech. There were 142 clause complexes as the sample. Based on the analysis, it was found that only eight of ten types of logico-semantic were used in Sri Mulyani’s speech. The types that were not found are Paratactic Locution and Paratactic Idea. The most occurrence type of logico-semantic was Paratactic Extension (26.76%). Then followed by Hypotactic Enhancement (23.23%), Hypotactic Elaboration (21.12%), Hypotactic Extension (19.01%), Paratactic Elaboration (4.92%), Paratactic Enhancement (2.81%), Hypotactic Idea (1.41%), and Hypotactic Locution (0.71%). For the use of paratactic extension as the most used by Sri Mulyani indicates that she presented her ideas by adding, varying, and replacing the messages by using the conjunctions and, but, and or.

Keywords: Logico-semantic Relation, Speech

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INTRODUCTION

As a social being, language is needed to interact with another. Human will get difficulty without knowing a language because they cannot communicate their ideas, thoughts and feelings. The important things for people in using language are to talk about their experience, to describe events and state the entities involved in them. As a communication, language has an effective means of expressing feelings and ideas both in spoken and written form. When people speak or write they express what they have in their mind. While presenting ideas, people should concern with the way language which is used because it will make their ideas understandable. In the use of language people in many cases tend to expand their ideas by combining or complexing the original clause to other related clause because there are some ideas in the language user’s mind that they are going to share.

One form of public speaking is speech. Speech can be delivered by man and woman. People who usually deliver speech mostly are the popular public figure. The popularity can be showed from the job position such as director or manager and from the performance such as actress or actor. Speech usually uttered by those who have position in society relation especially for woman. Indeed the woman which affected to her speech content and also the ways of speech is uttered. It can be seen in the language used by Sri Mulyani as one of public figure in her speech. The speech content is about economy. It’s influenced by her background field that is economy.
Sri Mulyani is a managing director of the World Bank Group. She is the Asia’s Finance Minister of the Year by Emerging Markets newspaper in 2008. As a public figure, Sri Mulyani is demanded to give some messages through speech when visiting the important world events. One of the events which she attended is Finance Minister’s Meeting which is held in different country. The Finance Minister’s Meeting is annual international meeting which is attended by the participants from the international monetary fund and World Bank. Based on the explanations above, this research will focus on the logico-semantic relation used by Sri Mulyani in her speech in order to find out the information arranged to send messages and how she combines her ideas through her speech because she has quality in her economic field during presenting her ideas. Based on the background of the study, the problems of the study are What types of logico-semantic relation are used by Sri Mulyani and How the logico-semantic used by Sri Mulyani?

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

**Metafunction**

Language is structured in accordance with its function in human life. Halliday (2004:309) defines metafunction as a combination of three different structures deriving from distinct functional components. These components (called ‘metafunctions’ in systemic theory) are the ideational (clause as representation), the interpersonal (clause as exchange) and the textual (clause as message). Ideational function deals with how language is used to represent what speaker has in mind. Halliday (2004:309) splits the ideational component into two:
experiential and logical. The experiential function is largely concerned with content and idea. The logical function is concerned with the relationships between ideas. Interpersonal metafunction is concerned with interaction between speaker and listener. Finally textual function is known as language used to relate what is said or written to the real world and to other linguistic event. This involves the use of language to organize the text itself (Rahmah, 2013:6).

Logical function

Logical meaning is subtype of the ideational metafunction which is concerned with the relationship between ideas in clause complex. Gerot and Wignell (1994:85) say that a clause complex is comprised of two or more clauses logically connected or a sequence of process which are logically connected. Halliday (2004:373) asserts that there are two basic systems which determine how one clause is related to another namely the system of taxis and logico-semantics.

According Halliday (2004:374) taxis is known technically as degree of interdependency; and the two different degrees of interdependency as parataxis and hypotaxis. The clause in a paratactic relations are labeled with numerals 1, 2, 3, etc while hypotactic relations are conventionally labeled using the Greek alphabet symbols: α, β, γ, δ, etc (Bloor, 2004: 176).

While logico-semantic relation refers to the meaning which indicates the meaning form when a clause is combined with another in a clause complex. Halliday (2004: 376) states that there is a wide range of different logico-semantic relations any of which may hold between a primary and a secondary member of a clause
nexus. But it is possible to group these into a small number of general types, based on the two fundamental relationships of (1) expansion and (2) projection.

(1) **Expansion**: the secondary clause expands the primary clause, by (a) elaborating it, (b) extending it or (c) enhancing it.

(2) **Projection**: the secondary clause is projected through the primary clause, which instates it as (a) a locution or (b) an idea.

Within the general categories of expansion and projection, we recognize first of all a small number of subtypes: three of expansion, and two of projection. The names of these, with suggested notation, are as follows.

(1) Expansion: elaborating = (‘equals’)

    extending + (‘is added to’)

    enhancing × (‘is multiplied by’).

(2) Projection: locution “ (double quotes)

    idea ‘ (single quotes).

Below is a brief definition of each of these categories:

(1a) Elaborating: one clause expands another by elaborating on it (or some portion of it), restating in other words, specifying in greater detail, commenting, or exemplifying.

(1b) Extending: one clause expands another by extending beyond it: adding some new element, giving an exception to it, or offering an alternative.

(1c) Enhancing: one clause expands another by embellishing around it: qualifying it with some circumstantial feature of time, place, cause or condition.
(2a) Locution: one clause is projected through another, which presents it as a locution, a construction of wording.

(2b) Idea: one clause is projected through another, which presents it as an idea, a construction of meaning.

**Speech**

Throughout history people have used public speaking as a vital means of communication. During modern times, many people around the globe have spread their ideas and influence through public speaking. Turk (1985:9) states that spoken language is the first form of communication between human beings. Speaking is the direct route from one mind to another, and is the way we usually choose when we want to ask a question, or give an explanation. Ideas and information are more easily understood and processed through speech than through writing. Speech is the type of public speaking which has the purpose in delivering it. Lucas (2012: 277) states the purpose of public speaking is to inform, to persuade and speaking to special occasions.

Informative speech is a speech designed to convey knowledge and understanding. In informative speech, the speaker will describe an object, show how something works, report on an event, and explain a concept. Persuasion is the process of creating, reinforcing, or changing people’s beliefs or actions. When speakers speak to persuade, they act as an advocate. And speeches for special occasions aim to fit the special needs of a special occasion.
RESEARCH OF METHODOLOGY

This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative. Descriptive research involves collecting data in order to answer questions concerning the status of the subject of the research. According to Flick (2009: 46), qualitative research is mainly concerned with the production and analysis of texts, such as transcripts of interviews or field notes and other analytic materials.

In this study, the sources of data were the speech of Sri Mulyani Indrawati (Managing Director of World Bank Group). The speech talked about the economy in Finance Minister’s Meeting on 2013 until 2015. For this research, there were three speeches which will be analyzed. The data of the study were all clause complexes found in Sri Mulyani’s speeches. For all clause complexes will be analyzed based on the logico-semantic relation theory.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

After downloading, reading, identifying, and analyzing the data, it found that there are 142 clause complexes in the three speeches by Sri Mulyani Indrawati. There are 43 clause complexes found in Sri Mulyani Indrawati’s speech at the 17th ASEAN Finance Ministers’s Meeting in Brunei Darussalam, 33 clause complexes in the APEC Finance Ministers’ Meeting in Beijing, and there are 66 clause complexes in ASEAN Finance Ministers’ Meeting in Malaysia. The table below shows the logico-semantic relation in the Sri Mulyani Indrawati’s speeches. The
following table will show the type of logico-semantic relation in Sri Mulyani Indrawati’s speech:

Table 4.1 The frequency of Logico-semantic Relation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Logico-semantic relation</th>
<th>Speech 1</th>
<th>Speech 2</th>
<th>Speech 3</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paratactic Elaboration</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypotactic Elaboration</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paratactic Extension</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypotactic Extension</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paratactic Enhancement</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypotactic Enhancement</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paratactic Locution</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypotactic Locution</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paratactic Idea</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypotactic Idea</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the data collected, it is found that the Paratactic Extension is dominantly used in Sri Mulyani’s speeches. It can be seen from the table of distribution of logico-semantic relation, which shows that the frequency of Paratactic Extension is 38 clause complexes (26.76 %). Meanwhile the lowest frequency used is Paratactic Locution and Paratactic Idea (0).
Discussion

The findings of this study indicates that there are eight of ten types of logico-semantic relation are found, that is Paratactic Elaboration, Hypotactic Elaboration, Paratactic Extension, Hypotactic Extension, Paratactic Enhancement, Hypotactic Enhancement, Hypotactic Locution and Hypotactic Idea. While there are two types which are not found that are Paratactic Locution and Paratactic Idea.

From eight of logico-semantic relation types which are used by Sri Mulyani, Paratactic Extension mostly occurs when delivering her speech. It indicates that she presents her ideas by adding or varying the information because there are some information or messages that she is going to transfer or share to the listeners. The use of Paratactic Extension is shown by applying conjunction to indicate the relationship in order to convey the information. Sri Mulyani explained her ideas by using coordination conjunctions and, or and but which indicates an addition. Meanwhile two types that are missing are Paratactic Locution and Paratactic Idea. It means that Sri Mulyani doesn’t need to quote other people’s ideas in conveying her speech because she is one of public figure who has quality and expertise in her field. She is also a knowledgeable in economic so she expressed her own ideas to give information or messages to public.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

After analyzing logico-semantic relation in Sri Mulyani Indrawati’s speeches, the following conclusions are drawn:
1. Only eight of ten types of logico-semantic relation found in Sri Mulyani Indrawati’s speeches that are paratactic elaboration, hypotactic elaboration, paratactic extension, hypotactic extension, paratactic enhancement, hypotactic enhancement, hypotactic locution and hypotactic idea.

2. The logico-semantic relation type which mostly occurs in Sri Mulyani’s speech is Paratactic Extension. It indicates that Sri Mulyani relates one clause to another in her speech by adding, varying, and replacing the messages.

**Suggestions**

In relation to conclusions previously, it is suggested that,

1. Other researchers are advised to study and make a detailed analysis of logico-semantic relation.

2. The findings of this study can be used to describe a better understanding for the English learners of logico-semantic.

3. The speaker or writer is also suggested to be concerned about logical relationship between or among clauses in representing ideas.

**REFERENCES**


