

The Interpersonal Meaning of the Speech Produced by Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Bahasa adalah sebuah alat bagi manusia untuk berkomunikasi satu sama lain. Bahasa baik dalam bentuk lisan ataupun tulisan dipergunakan untuk berbagai kepentingan. Bahkan dalam konteks yang lebih tinggi, bahasa dipergunakan untuk menyampaikan sikap suatu bangsa, menentukan peran dalam masyarakat, dan mencerna sikap dari pembicara terhadap hal yang dibicarakannya. Makna antar individu merupakan bagian dari kajian fungsi tata bahasa yang mencakup hal-hal tersebut. Penelitian menggunakan teori yang dicetuskan oleh beberapa tokoh linguistik yang berfokus pada kajian makna antar individu. Obyek penelitian ini relatif berbeda dari penelitian yang sebelumnya mengenai mood system pada karya sastra baik pada novel maupun dialog film karena penelitian ini menggunakan pidato sebagai objeknya. Penelitian ini selain mengkaji mood system juga mencari kecenderungan peran sosial dan sikap dalam pidato Menteri Luar Negeri Republik Indonesia di Forum Konsultasi Persatuan Bangsa-Bangsa yang membahas program pengentasan kemiskinan di Indonesia.

1. INTRODUCTION

When we use language either spoken or written, our fundamental aim is to deliver some sort of message to other people whom we are talking to. The messages may be in the acts of offering, stating, giving command, and giving question. These kinds of message have four roles in our communication to the addressee. According to Gerot and Wignell (1994:23), these four roles are giving goods and services in their offer, telling information in their statement, asking goods and services in their command, and demanding information in their question.

In society these four elements are usually practiced by people in their daily life. In the higher or more formal level, the officials for the greater business scope use them to represent their national demeanor to international societies such as the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia becoming a role model of this situation. Since he plays a significant role in the case of communication and relation to other countries, he has a responsibility to reflect Indonesia's notions and to deliver the nation's messages as responses about local or international issues. Reflecting and delivering national ideas done by the Minister for Foreign Affairs are formally in the form of speech at the international forum where most countries in all over the world take parts.

As the speech produced by the Minister for Foreign Affairs always contains a response towards local or international concerning issues, it can be defined as a text which implies as "an actual use of language and has been produced for a communication purpose" (Widdowson, 2007:4). The meaning of the text in this case is the result of social relations where the mood system exist as a part of interpersonal meanings.

Some research projects concerning analysis of mood element-residue structure as a part of interpersonal meanings had been done previously. There are papers written by Ermawati in 2008 and Septiana in 2009 concerning the analysis of mood-residue structure in a short story and a movie script. The result of their study is that there are many declarative moods in both data sources. Moreover, there are a lot of various elements in the residue structure taken from their data. Thus, this study is quite different as they used a short story and a movie script which are a sort of literary works, while the writer chooses a speech produced by the Minister for Foreign Affairs at the United Nations Consultative Forum as the data.

The topic discussed in this study is the interpersonal meanings of the speech produced by Minister for Foreign Affairs of Republic Indonesia at the

United Nation Consultative Forum. Societal roles and attitudes come together as the parts of interpersonal meanings. Thus, the problems arisen in this paper are the societal roles between the speaker and the hearers and the attitudes according to the speaker's verb choices used in the speech.

The purpose of this final project is to describe and to explain societal roles and attitudes presented in the speech transcript of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, H.E. Dr. R.M. Marty M. Natalegawa, at the United Nations Consultative Forum. A number of linguistics features of lexicogrammatical analysis from the object of the study will be used to chart out the societal roles and attitudes as the elements of interpersonal meaning.

Every data should be analyzed by using a particular method. This paper applies qualitative method as it aims at describing and explaining the data. There are 56 clauses from the speech transcript, and the writer analyzes the whole clauses, yet she mentions 7 clauses or 12,5% from the data as the samples. The samples are taken by the writer by choosing several clauses containing elements of mood-residue structure. To collect the data, the writer uses internet-based research technique by downloading the speech transcript from the official website of Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The writer uses this method because this research focuses on the meaning and understanding of the text.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The theory which is mostly used in this project is the theory of functional grammar, specifically interpersonal meanings, i.e. mood and modality proposed by Gerot and Wignell (1994) and appraisal conducted by Martin and Rose (2003). The theories represent that interpersonal meanings are meanings which reflect a speaker's attitudes.

2.1 Interpersonal Meaning in Systemic Functional Grammar

There are notions about functional grammar and its aspects which are conducted by several scholars. According to Martin, Matthiessen, and Painter (1997:1), functional grammar is about the way of looking at grammar in case of how grammar is used. In linguistics field, it focuses on the development of grammatical systems as a means for people to interact each other.

Based on Butt, Fahey, Spinks, and Yallop's notions (1995:12-14), context of situation has three aspects which affect precisely our language choices as they

reflect three main functions of language in functional grammar, they are: to talk about what is happening, what will happen, and what has happened; to interact or do things via language and to express a point of view; to turn the output of the previous two functions into a complete coherence. Halliday claims these essential functions as metafunctions. The textual metafunction uses language to organize our experiential, logical, and interpersonal meaning into a complete coherent both spoken and written language. In this paper, the study will be focused on the interpersonal meaning.

In the case of interpersonal meaning which describes the relation between language and society, those scholars (1995:130) also propose telegraphic descriptions of tenor of discourse, they are: societal roles which describe roles of the speaker and the addressee, status which can be equal or hierarchic according to the speaker's mood choices, and social distance which can be maximal or minimal based on how they interact either distantly or familiarly. Those telegraphic descriptions can be chopped down within mood elements which consist of mood and residue.

2.1.1 Mood Element

Based on Gerot and Wignell (1994:25), mood is a system through which interpersonal meanings are realized in the text. It consists of two elements, i.e. subject and finite. Subject is a word or a group of words which is realized by a nominal group. Then, Finite element is a part of the verbal group which supplies information about temporality, modality, and polarity. According to Halliday (1994:76), there are temporality and modality as finite verbal operators. Temporal finite verbal operator consists of past, present, and future verbal operators, while modal finite verbal operator has low, medium, and high verbal operators. Verbal operators such as *did*, *was*, *had*, and *used to* belong to past; *does*, *is*, and *has* belong to present; *will*, *shall*, *would*, and *should* belong to future. Verbal operators like *can*, *may*, *could*, and *might* are classified as low; *will*, *would*, *is to*, and *was to* are classified as median; *must*, *ought to*, *need*, *has to*, and *had to* are classified as high modal.

2.1.2 Residue

Gerot and Wignell (1994:25-34) claim that Residue is the remainder of each clause. There is a typical pattern of elements in the Residue, namely: Predicator, Complement(s), and Adjunct(s). Predicator is the verb part of the

clause which shows what is doing, happening or being. Complement provides answers the question ‘is or had what’, ‘to whom’, ‘did to what’, and it potentially becomes subject. Adjuncts have several sorts in this way, i.e. circumstantial adjuncts, conjunctive adjuncts, comment adjuncts, and mood adjuncts. Here is a brief explanation about types of adjuncts: *circumstantial adjuncts* answer the questions how, when, where, by whom; *conjunctive adjuncts* include conjunctions like anyway, for instance, moreover, meanwhile, therefore; *comment adjuncts* express the speaker’s comment and include such items as frankly, apparently, hopefully, understandably, to my surprise; *mood adjuncts* which relate specifically to the meaning of the finite verbal operators, expressing probability, usuality, obligation, inclination or time express either interpersonal meanings or do fall within the mood element.

2.1.3 Types of Mood

Gerot and Wignell (1994:38-41) state that mood in English is realized by the position in the clause of the subject and finite; thus, indicative mood is the realization of the elements subject and finite. The order of the subject and finite causes a clause to be either declarative or interrogative. There is also exclamative which applies Wh question words as either complement or adjunct and followed by an exclamation point at the end of the clause. In imperatives, the mood element probably contains subject and finite, subject or only finite, and it is possible if a clause does not have mood element. Here are examples of them:

Declarative mood: The car has four bicycle wheels; “the car” is the subject of this sentence, and the verb “has” is classified as finite, while “four bicycle wheels” is the complement.

Interrogative mood: Did Henry Ford build his first car in the backyard?; “did” comes first as finite, “Henry Ford” as the subject comes later, while “build” is as predicator, “his first car” is as complement, and “in the backyard” is circumstantial adjunct.

Exclamative mood: What big eyes you have!; “what big eyes” is the complement as a part of Wh question words, “you” is as the subject and “have” is as finite.

Imperative mood: Don’t you put it there; this clause consists of subject and finite, while the clause Let’s put it there only consists of subject.

2.2 Appraisal system

According to Martin and Rose (2003:22-38), appraisal system is a system of interpersonal meanings. Its system brings attitudes which have to do with affect or expressing feeling, judgment or judging character and appreciation or valuing the worth of things. Both affect and judgment can be positive or negative. Hence, judgment is divided into personal and moral. Personal judgments are admiring (positive) and criticizing (negative), while moral judgments are praising (positive) and condemning (negative). Therefore, appreciating things is about how people feel about things and the way they behave. It also can be expressed positively or negatively.

3. DATA ANALYSIS

3.1 Analysis of Mood Element

In this essay the writer presents the analysis of the Mood element explained in the prior theories, which can be found in the speech transcript of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia at the United Nations Consultative Forum. Mood is basically a system which interpersonal meanings are realized within the conversation. It consists of two elements, they are: the subject which is a nominal group and the finite which is a part of a verbal group as can be seen in the sample 1.

(1) And as we anticipate the post 2015 global development agenda.

The clause above has an analysis as follows:

And as we anticipate the post 2015 global development agenda

Subject	Predicator	Comp.
Mood	Residue	

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writer tries to describe the example of mood element of the clause above. The word “we” has a function as the subject as it is a pronoun, while the finite does not exist in this clause since the verb “anticipate” is as predicator. It is, however, important to show an adjunct belonging to the mood, i.e. mood adjunct. Since the speech transcript provides the instances of mood adjunct, here we can see an analysis of a clause containing mood adjunct in the sample 2:

(2) The term “Delivery” is indeed a key, and even, crucial

Subject	Finite	Mood Adj.	Comp.	Mood Adj.	Comp.
Mood			Residue	Mood	Residue

The example above is a representative of mood adjunct which appears in the speech transcript. The subject in this clause is the noun shown in the example above “the term Delivery”, and the word “is” reflects the finite because it is a “be” in simple present tense. It cannot be fused with a distinct element as predicator; thus, it plays its role as finite only. The writer tries to figure out that this clause has two mood adjuncts which are typically different. The first mood adjunct is the word “indeed” which is classified as an expression of obviousness. The second one is the word “even”, it is identified as the speaker’s expression of intensity about the topic he is saying in the speech.

3.2 Analysis of Residue

In this analysis the writer is discussing the residue of the clauses taken from the data. Residue is the rest of the clause and fall outside of mood element. There are some elements which have each function and characteristic in the structure of residue. They are predicator, complement, and circumstantial adjunct. In this study the writer finds different structures of residue as in the sample 3 and sample 4, they are:

(3) The initiation of this forum is therefore timely.

(4) We in Indonesia have a national agenda to achieve sustainable growth with equity.

Here are the analyses of the examples above:

The initiation of this forum is therefore timely

Subject	Finite	Conj. Adj.	Complement
Mood		Residue	

The writer figures out that the residue of the clause taken from the data is not merely containing predicator and complement. Hence, a conjunctive adjunct and complement can only be the element of residue as we can see from the sample 3. In this clause, the word “therefore” is the conjunctive adjunct as it is used to join other words together into a sentence, while the word “timely” is a possession of complement since it answers the question ‘when’.

We in Indonesia have a national agenda to achieve sustainable growth with equity

S	Circ. Adj	F	Comp.	Pred	Comp.
	Residue		Residue		
	Mood				

The writer figures out that the residue of this clause has predicator, complement, and circumstantial adjunct. The word “to achieve” is as the predicator as it is a verb part of the clause, and the words “a national agenda” and “sustainable growth with equity” are the complement since they answer the questions ‘did to what’. Then, the last element of residue in this clause is circumstantial adjunct. It is represented by the word “in Indonesia” because it gives information about the place where the country of the speaker is.

3.3 Analysis of Types of Mood

The writer shows the mood types explained in the theories, which can be found in the data chosen. There are declarative and imperative clauses in the speech transcript produced by H.E. Dr. R.M. Marty M. Natalegawa at the United Nations Consultative Forum. As the speech transcript only provides declarative and imperative clauses, the writer is able to leave the remains such as exclamative and interrogative clauses.

3.3.1 Declarative Mood

Declarative is a kind of clause in the form of statement. Declarative clause is usually consists of two main sequences. They are subject and finite; the finite comes after the subject appears which can be seen in the sample 5. There are some instances of declarative mood:

(5) We do not have the luxury of time.

Here is the analysis of the clause mentioned above:

We do not have the luxury of time

Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

The writer tries to explain the declarative clause from the data taken from a formal speech. This statement contains mood and residue. The word “we” owns the position of subject because it is a pronoun; whereas, the word “do not” functions as a negative finite verbal operator because it reflects a verb in simple present tense. The word “have” has a function as predicator as it is a verb part of the clause which shows what is

happening. The group of words “the luxury of time” belongs to complement since it answers the question ‘is or had what’, and it potentially becomes subject.

There also exist declarative clauses containing modality, and one of them as in the sample 6 will be presented below.

(6) That will ensure national ownership.

The analysis of a declarative clause which contains a modal as the finite verbal operator can be seen here:

That will ensure national ownership

Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

The writer figures out that the

word “that” is the subject of this statement as it refers to the thing which is being previously mentioned by the speaker in his speech. Then, the word “will” is identified as finite because it is a part of verbal group. It is categorized as medium modality which means that the word “will” represents the speaker’s judgment of probability of the speaker’s topic. The verb “ensure” is absolutely the predicator in this statement. The words “national ownership” functions as complement as it answers the question ‘is or had what’, and it is potentially subject.

3.3.2 Imperative Mood

Imperative clause has a role as command, instruction, order, request, or prohibition which expects to be obeyed. It is, however, not always the case. To be more clearly understood, this is the sample 7 as an instance of imperative clause.

(7) Let me now share with you my thoughts on how this forum can contribute.

The imperative mood has an analysis as follows:

Let me now share with you my thoughts on how this forum can contribute

Subj.	Circ. Adj	Pred.	Comp.	Subject	F	Pred.
Residue				Mood		Residue

The writer tries to give description about the imperative clause above that it has mood and residue elements. This imperative clause reflects an order to listen to the speaker’s notions about the topic he is saying in his speech. The mood consists of two elements, they are, the subjects which are realized by the words “Let me” and “my thoughts on how this forum” and the finite which is presented by the word “can”. The verb “can” is a low modality of finite verbal operator; thus, it implies the speaker’s judgment about a probability of his point as he is saying in the speech. In other words, the forum is possibly beneficial for both speaker’s country and representatives’ country. Nevertheless, the residue contains

circumstantial adjunct, predicator, and complement. The word “now” is a possession of circumstantial adjunct which explains time, while the words “share” and “contribute” belong to predicator because both of them are the verb part of the clause showing what is doing in the text. Then, the last element is complement. The words “with you” are a group of words answering the question ‘to whom’.

The mood system of the data shows that there are 56 clauses in the speech transcript. It consists of 55 or 98,2% declarative clauses and 1 or 1,8% imperative clause. According to the result of analysis, the mood selection widely used in the speech belongs to declarative mood. Thus, the speaker uses the combination of giving information during the speech. Also, there is a small number of command and order in the speech produced by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia at the United Nations Consultative Forum. This result implies that the societal roles are as the Minister for Foreign Affairs and as the representatives of their own countries. So, their status is more hierarchic as there are a few orders and command, and many statements in his speech. Also, the speaker has a higher status since he mostly chooses declarative in his speech. Furthermore, he utters his speech formally, and it reflects a maximal social distance because it is a formal forum attended by representatives from countries in the world whose speaker cannot use language as in daily conversation.

3.4 Analysis of Appraisal System

Appraisal system is a system of interpersonal meanings bringing attitudes which have to do with affect or expressing feeling, judgment or judging character and appreciation or valuing the worth of things. The analysis of the text results that the speaker chooses positive over negative attitudes in his speech.

Based on the analysis, H.E. Dr. R.M. Marty M. Natalegawa as the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia delivers his speech about a Master Plan for Expediting Poverty Eradication (MP3K) at the United Nations Consultative Forum in positive attitudes as it will assert cooperation for both UN and Republic of Indonesia. This program is completely significant for his country since it aims at reducing Indonesia poverty rate to less than six percent by 2025. Moreover, he implies that these have to serve as the bases for designing UN programs and activities in Indonesia since UN is the partner of Indonesia for this and other programs either locally or internationally.

There exist 24 or 92,3% of the data indicating positive attitudes and 2 or 7,7% of the data reflecting negative attitudes. The positive assertions consist of low, medium, and high modalities which also play roles as finite verbal operators such as *can* in clauses number 15, 29, and 48; *should* in the clauses number 2 and 17; *will* in the clauses number 19, 34, 37, 42, 47, 48, 54, and 55; *would* in the

clause number 32; *is to* in the clause 33; *must* in the clause number 20, 26, 31, and 50; *has to* in the clause number 36; *need* in the clause number 30. There are also negative attitudes appeared in the text like *do not* as in the clause number 11 and *should not* as in the clause number 49. This result concludes that the speaker explains his nation's enormous courage to eradicate poverty in order to reach a better future and welfare for people in Republic of Indonesia, indeed, by ensuring the cooperation between UN and government of Indonesia.

4. CONCLUSION

The analysis of the speech transcript of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia at the United Nations Consultative Forum on September 9, 2013 shows several results concerning mood elements, mood choice, residue, societal role, and attitudes as the parts of interpersonal meanings which are found in the text. The text contains mood elements such as subject, finite, and sometimes mood adjunct, while the mood choice is enormously possessed by declarative mood rather than imperative mood. The residue elements have some varieties. Thereafter, the writer finds out that the societal roles of the speaker and the hearers are as the Minister for Foreign Affairs and as the representatives of their own countries. Thus, the status is hierarchic, and the social distance is maximal. Moreover, attitudes shown in the speech tend to be positive.

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