

SPEECH FUNCTION AND MOOD IN THE 2014 INDONESIAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES DEBATE

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Abstract

This study deals with Speech Function and Mood used in the 2014 Indonesian Presidential Candidates Debate. This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. The purpose of this study is to find out the types of Speech Function and Mood used in the debate based on Halliday's theory. The data of this study were the utterances of both President Candidates, namely Jokowi Dodo and PrabowoSubianto. The findings show that both President candidates used all types of Speech Function in the debate, which Statement are 464 utterances (82.71%), Question are 51 utterances (9.09%), Command are 34 utterances (6.06%) and Offer are 12 utterances (2.14%). It is also found that they use congruent and metaphorical realization of Mood in debating. The use of Congruent Mood of declarative are 469 utterances (83.6%), Interrogative are 49 utterances (8.73%), and Imperative are 33 utterances (5.89%). Meanwhile the metaphorical realization of Declarative are 7 utterances (1.24%), Interrogative are 2 utterances (0.36%) and Imperative only 1 utterance (0.18%). Statement as the most dominant type of speech function in this debate shows that Jokowi and Prabowo are mostly giving information in order to deliver their future plans and ideas in the form of proposition, promise and persuasion, to strengthen the arguments and to convey messages logically in a limited time, so that the hearer/people of Indonesia interested in choosing him as the next President. And the use of congruent or metaphorical realization in this debate implies that both Jokowi and Prabowo are able to give and to response arguments logically in different ways.

Keywords: Speech Function, Mood, The 2014 Indonesian Presidential Candidates Debate

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INTRODUCTION

Communication is a vital part of human personal life and it is also important in any other situation where people encounter one another. By using language, people communicate each other in their interaction in order to express their thought, feelings, desires, and intentions both in written or spoken forms.

In communication, language is a system that contains what is called speech functions. Speech functions are action or performance done by language users. Halliday (1994:69) defined the four primary Speech Functions namely Statement, Question, Offer, and Command. The four types of speech functions are congruently expressed in Mood. Mood here doesn't mean the temporary state of mind or feeling, but Mood means the role that speaker selects in the conversation and the role he/she assigns to the addressee. The speech function of statement is realized by declarative Mood, question is realized by interrogative Mood, and command is realized by imperative Mood. Speech function of offer does not have an unmarked representation of Mood.

However, sometimes people unconsciously used speech function incongruently in daily communication both among friends, parents and also at college. They do not follow the principles to communicate their ideas for some reason. This is essentially the fact that mood choices and speech roles do not always coincide. There are situations in which a speech function is not congruently realized and it is termed as Metaphorical realization.

Related to this study, Ayoola (2013) studied "*An Interpersonal Metafunction Analysis of Some Selected Political Advertisements in Some Nigerian Newspapers*" found the interpersonal meaning of a structure does not always correspond with its lexicogrammar analysis as the political advertiser use various mood types to interact, negotiate, establish and maintain good relations with the readers. The differences in the distribution of mood types in the adverts are determined by contextual factors such as the need to reflect the economic and socio-political context/situation of the country.

Based on the explanation above, the writer's interested to analyze Speech Function and Mood used in the 2014 Indonesian Presidential Candidates Debate. The writer took debate as the source of this study because as we know debate is an art. Debate gives a skill of speaking especially ways of expressing and respecting ideas, thinking fast and critically. The 2014 Indonesian Presidential Candidates Debate is recently held in Indonesia and certainly the President and Vice President candidates has their own techniques and analytical thinking to convince other people in order to accept their own arguments.

The research problems of this study are what types of Speech function are used by President Candidates in the second debate of the 2014 Indonesian Presidential Candidates Debate? How are the speech functions realized in Mood? And in what context did the President Candidates use one type of Speech Function dominantly in the 2014 Indonesian Presidential Candidates Debate?

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Functional Grammar

Functional Grammar is an approach to linguistic which sees language in a social context, in order one can begin to analyze and explain how meanings are made in everyday linguistic interactions. A language is "a system of meanings". This is to say that, when people use language, their language acts produce, or more technically, *construct* meaning (Bloor T & Bloor M, 2004:2). According to Halliday (1994:64), the way human beings use language are divided into three broad categories, called metafunctions such as ideational, interpersonal and textual function.

Interpersonal Meaning

Bloor & Bloor (2004:11) stated that interpersonal meaning is language that is used to enable us to participate in communicative acts with other people, to take on roles and to express and understand feelings, attitude and judgments. This tenet

of systemic functional linguistics is based on the claim that a speaker not only talks about something, but is always talking to others. The interpersonal function is realized at two levels, namely, at the level of (discourse) semantics that is termed as *speech function* and lexicogrammar which is termed as *Mood*.

Speech Function

Speech functions are action or performance done by language users such as asking, commanding and answering. It is used as the medium exchange the experience among speakers and listener in order to fulfill their needs (Halliday, 1994:30).Speech function involves or specifies the role played by the conversant, commodity exchanged and orientation taken by the interlocutors in the interaction. When the roles and commodities involved in interactions or conversations are intersected, four speech functions are derived.

Table 1.Type of Speech Functions

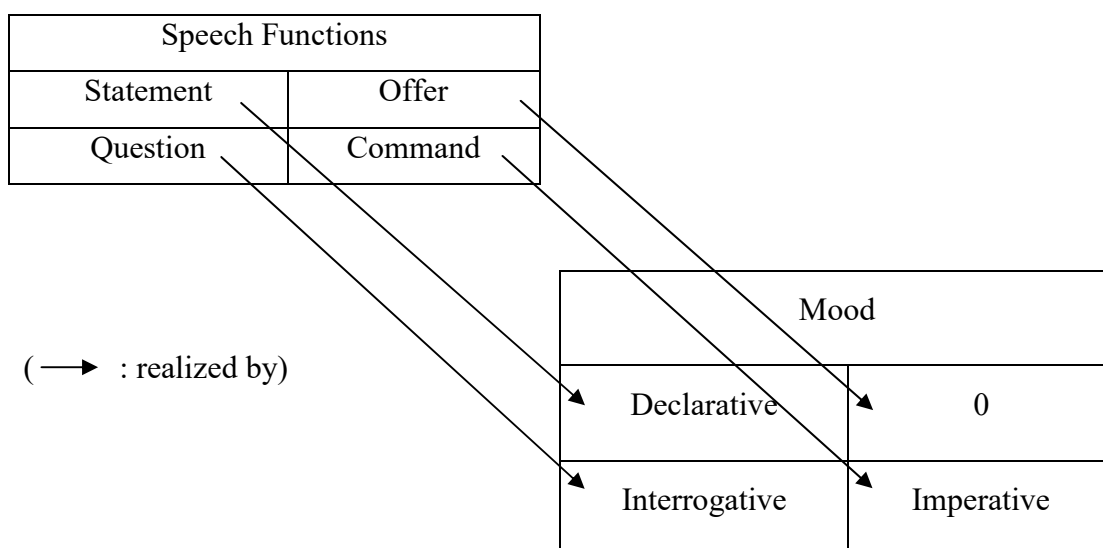
Role in Exchanged \ Commodity exchanged	(a) Information	(b) Goods & Services
(1) Giving	‘Statement’ He is bring her bag	‘Offer’ Let me bring your bag
(2) Demanding	‘Question’ What is he doing?	‘Command’ Bring the bag!

In table 1, we can see the four types of Speech Function. They are Statement, Question, Offer, and Command. Statement is a way of giving information by stating or the act of stating in speech and writing, Question is a way of demanding information in the form of interrogative statement which inquires reply from listener, Offer is an expression of willingness to give or do something, or to put forward for acceptance, rejection, and Command is a way to receive some information, goods or service by forcing the listener to give them.

Mood

Thompson (2004:53) stated that Mood plays a special role in carrying out the interpersonal functions of the clause. Mood shows what role the speaker selects in the speech situation and what role he/she assigns to the addressee. There are two parts in Mood, namely: *Subject*, which is a nominal group and the *Finite*, which is the first functional element in the verbal group (Thompson, 2004:31). In this case, all the speech functions should be coded by three Mood. Statement is realized by declarative Mood, question is realized by interrogative Mood, and command is realized by imperative Mood. Speech function of offer does not have an unmarked representation of Mood.

Realization of Speech Function in Mood



- Declarative → Subject^Finite ('**You took** her book')
 - Interrogative → Finite^Subject ('**Did you** take her book?')
 - Imperative → (Subject)^Finite ('**Take** that book!')
- (where → means 'indicated by' and ^ means followed by)

The realization of Moods can be in *congruent* and *metaphorical* forms. The realization is said to be congruent when the way of expressing the meaning of expression intuitively closer to the state of affairs in the external world

(Thompson, 2004:164). Metaphorical realization is the coding of speech function in which the common realization are flouted or violated. For example, questions are most congruently associated with interrogative Mood, but we can also ask questions with a declarative Mood. This is essentially the fact that mood choices and speech roles do not always coincide.

(a)

A: Please, get me a drink (C: congruent/imperative)
B: I will (ROC: Congruent/declarative)

(b)

A: Could you get me a drink? (C: metaphorical/interrogative)
B: Of Course. (ROC: congruent/declarative)

Those conversations above clarify the uses of mood and its congruent and metaphorical realization. The metaphorical imperative in the example (b), coded by Finite^Subject. In spite of its codification for interrogative, it is considered to be imperative as the intonation of expressing the clause is in the imperative form.

The 2014 Indonesian Presidential Candidates Debate.

Birshan (2000:4) stated that a debate is a structured argument. In the competition, there are two teams consisting of three speakers debating. Each team brings their own arguments that will influence the judges and the audiences even their opponents. Two sides speak alternately for and against a particular contention usually based on topical issue. The convincing team with their strong, logical and systemic arguments will be the winner.

The 2014 Indonesian Presidential Candidates Debate was the second Presidential Debate in Indonesia. It was a part of the presidential election campaign program and held before the President election, to help the voters in making decision which candidates will be voted for the President election. The President and Vice President Candidates are Joko Widodo and Jusuf Kalla from Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan Party (PDI-P) and Prabowo Subianto and Hatta Rajasa from Gerindra Party. Presidential Candidates

Debate was held for five times, two times for President and Vice President Candidates, two times only for President Candidates and another one for Vice President Candidates. The first debate was held on June 06th, 2014 with the topic is Development of Democracy, Good Governance and Rule of Law. The second debate was held on June 15th, 2014 with the topic is Economic Development and Social Welfare. The third debate was held on June 22nd, 2014 with the topic is Domestic Affair and National Security. The fourth debate was held on June 29th, 2014 with the topic is Human Resource Development and Science & Technology. And the last debate was held on July 05th, 2014 with the topic is Food, energy, and environment.

METHODOLOGY

This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. Descriptive qualitative method is one which uses to make descriptive of situation, even or accumulate the basic data. In this descriptive method, the source of data was derived from the second debate in the 2014 Indonesian Presidential Candidates Debate with the topic is about Economic Development and Social Welfare. The data will be extended from the utterances of President Candidates, Jokowi Dodo and Prabowo Hatta in debating.

In this research the technique for collecting data was accessing the website <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s8tsCIXifMQ> to get the video of the Second debate. The next step was transcribing and translating them into written texts. After collecting data, the writer has analyzed the data by performing descriptive analysis. The technique for analyzing data was identifying the transcribed texts by underlining and grouping the types of speech function and Mood used in The 2014 Indonesian Presidential Candidates Debate, then tabulating and calculating the percentage of types of speech functions, and describing the ways speech function coded in Moods.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

After downloading, transcribing, translating, identifying, classifying the data into four types of Speech Function and their realization in Mood, the writer found that both President Candidates used all four types of Speech Function. The total number and percentage of Speech Function of Jokowi Dodo and PrabowoSubianto in the 2014 Indonesian Presidential Candidates Debateshows in the following table.

Table 2. The Total Number of Types and Percentages of Speech Function of in the 2014 Indonesian Presidential Candidates Debate

No	Session	Jokowi Dodo				PrabowoSubianto				
		Statement	Question	Offer	Command	Statement	Question	Offer	Command	
01.	1 st	38	5	0	3	41	4	6	5	
02.	2 nd	43	3	3	5	49	2	0	7	
03.	3 rd	151	12	3	12	109	24	0	2	
04.	4 th	12	0	0	0	21	1	0	0	
Total		244	20	6	20	220	31	6	14	561
Percentage		43.49%	3.56%	1.07%	3.56%	39.22%	5.53%	1.07%	2.5%	100%

As indicated in the table 2, the most dominant type of Speech function used in this debate is Statement 82.89% calculated by the whole total of clauses in debate. This indication gives some interpretation that both sides are strong enough to defend their arguments. Still, Jokowi Dodo dominates the statement, meaning that he has made a good effort in responding to attack against Prabowo. However, the questions are dominantly used by Prabowo in the proportion of 5.53% and 3.56%. The percentage shows that Prabowo attacks Jokowi by questioning him. Still, the question are questions, they can be defeated by the influencing and

logical arguments by Jokowi. As it is shown on the table, Jokowi also attempt to give his command dominantly, that is 3.56% over 2.5%. He made such a big effort to force the opposition to accept his proposition. Meanwhile, in giving offer, both Jokowi and Prabowo have same percentage, that is 1.07%.

In conclusion, it can be stated that *statement* is dominantly used by each candidates to express their ideas in the form of proposition, promise and persuasion, that is, giving information both in first, second, third, or forth session.

It is also found that they use congruent and metaphorical realization of Mood in debating. The following table presents the used of Mood in second debates in the 2014 Indonesian Presidential Candidates Debate.

Table 3. The Calculation of Mood in the 2014 Indonesian Presidential Candidates Debate

No.	Mood	Jokowi Dodo				PrabowoSubianto			
		Congruent Mood		Metaphorical Mood		Congruent Mood		Metaphorical Mood	
01.	Declarative S^F	247	44.03%	3	0.53%	222	39.57%	4	0.71%
02.	Interrogative F^S	20	3.56%	0	0	29	5.17%	2	0.36%
03.	Imperative F	19	3.39%	1	0.18%	14	2.5%	0	0

In Table 3, it is indicated that the congruent Mood of declarative is dominantly expressed by Jokowi Dodo that is 44.03% over 39.57%. The use of metaphorical Mood of declarative is dominantly expressed by Prabowo that is 0.71% over 0.53%. In rebutting Prabowo by giving congruent or metaphorical Mood of imperative, Jokowi still dominates him, while the percentage of congruent and metaphorical Mood of interrogative by Prabowo is higher.

In other words, Jokowi dominantly attacks Prabowo by giving congruent realization of Mood, while Prabowo dominantly attacks him by giving metaphorical realization. The total percentage of Congruent Mood used by Jokowi

is 50.98% and 0.71% metaphorical Mood. Meanwhile the total percentage of Congruent Mood used by Prabowo is 47.24% and 1.07% metaphorical Mood. The use of metaphorical realization to beautify expression here implies that both Jokowi and Prabowo are able to give and to response arguments logically in different ways and this indicates that their performance are considered to be good enough because they are able to use metaphorical clauses in the context of debate and the meaning is delivered.

Discussion

Speech function that can be found in the 2014 Indonesian Presidential Candidates Debate are *Statement, Question, Offer, and Command*. The mood analysis of the clauses of the President Candidates' debate has revealed that the interpersonal meaning of a clause does not always correspond with its lexicogrammar. People unconsciously used speech function incongruently in daily communication for some reason. The mood system of some of the clauses analyze are marked as a few of the declaratives are not really giving information as one would think while many of the imperatives are not command. The various declarative moods are used by the speaker to express his assumption as well as his ambition in form of an argument that were defended with the use of other mood types. The interrogative mood in the adverts is used to demand the cooperation of the listeners on his view point. It signals the speaker's negotiation with the people of Indonesia. It rather expresses the speaker's disgust or disapproval of the present social situation in the country. The imperative Mood is expected to give command but in this debate, the imperatives are rather offering persuasive advice to the listener.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

After analyzing the data, it can be concluded that: First, both President candidates used all types of Speech Function in answering the question and convincing other people to accept their own arguments. The most dominant type

of Speech function used is in the form of *Statement*, and then followed by *Question, Command, and Offer*. In the debates, Jokowi dominates Prabowo, though Prabowo made attempts to rebut and to attack the arguments, Jokowi are capable of giving strong arguments to ruin it.

Second, it is found that congruent and metaphorical realizations of Speech function in Mood are used by Jokowi and Prabowo in this debate. The types of Speech function realized by Mood is dominantly expressed in *congruent declarative* which is coded by S^F in which it is formed by *subject* followed by *finite*. The metaphorical forms of Mood functioning to beautify expressions are also found though not as much as the use of congruent forms. This implies that linguistic choice is available to speakers not only with regard to interrogatives, imperatives and declaratives; it operates at every point in the production of speech. Both Jokowi and Prabowo are able to give and to response arguments logically in different ways and this indicates that their performance are considered to be good enough because they are able to use metaphorical clauses in the context of debate.

Third, it can be stated that the use of *statement* in speech function of interpersonal meaning is dominant in this debate. It is because debating needs a skill of speaking in which the President Candidates should give their arguments in the form of Statement that should be affirmed. Also, they have important roles to influence the opponents and people of Indonesia. Therefore, both of them show their capability of giving information to deliver their future plans and ideas when chosen as the next President in the form of proposition, promise, and persuasion, and to convey the messages logically in a limited time.

Suggestion

In relation to the conclusion, there are some suggestions needed to be considered. For trainers and debaters, it is suggested that metaphorical realization of Mood in the debates should be applied more frequently in order to improve the quality of debaters in expressing arguments, as long as the meaning is delivered

and affirmed. And for the learners, it is suggested that a comparative study of the same approach between English and Indonesian debate should be conducted.

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