

SPEECH FUNCTION IN THE WITHDRAWAL SPEECH OF PRABOWO-HATTA ON THE INDONESIA PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION 2014-2019

***Hasbi Ramadhan**

****Meisuri**

ABSTRACT

The study deals with the types of speech function used in the withdrawal speech of Prabowo-Hatta on the Indonesia presidential election 2014-2019. The objectives of this research were to find out the types of speech function and to describe the implication of the most dominant type of speech function. This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative design. The data were 55 clauses taken from the withdrawal speech of Prabowo-Hatta on the Indonesia presidential election 2014-2019 which were collected by applying documentary technique. The three types of speech function occurred in this speech, namely statement (87,3%) , offer (1,8%), and command (10,9%). The most dominant type of speech function was statement. The implication of using statement dominantly was Prabowo-Hatta can declare all of aspects that they consider as their evidences that to prove their argumentation to withdraw from Indonesia presidential election 2014-2019. The dominant statement also made more powerful speech to influence the public opinion that will realize Prabowo-Hatta has already known about the incident occurred in Indonesia Presidential Election 2014-2019. It can be illustrated through the use of statement by Prabowo-Hatta that is in a practice considered as a representative of a power to state a strong degree of certainty.

Key Words: *Speech Function, Political Speech*

* Graduate Status

** Lecturer Status

INTRODUCTION

Language can't be separated from the human being. It is a media to say something and express the ideas, by using language, people can interact well, exchanging their ideas and also to fulfill their needs. When exchanging and expressing ideas, human being perform two roles namely giving and demanding, for the commodity such as information and goods or services (Halliday, 1994:69). In systemic functional linguistic (SFL), it is named speech function.

Speech function can be defined as the way speaker conveys his idea in order to make listener or reader understand the idea. There are four primary forms of movement types of speech functions: statement, question, offer and command (Halliday, 1994: 68-69). The four basic speech functions are related to both the exchanged process. These basic speech functions are used to interact and negotiate with others. Almost all of the language are used in our everyday interactions with others can be accounted for by these four basic speech functions.

There have been some researches conducted previously on this issue. For instances, Feng and Liu (2010) in Obama's speech, all of the clauses adopted declarative mood except sentence 1 and sentence 9 which are imperative clauses. Another research by Indari (2011) who found that the most dominant type of speech function used in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech is statment. In line with that research, a similar research by Tarigan and Natsir (2014) found that statement as the most dominant type of speech function used in Jokowi's speeches. This happened because a speaker was giving the information for the

people. He was explaining about the case or issue to the people, so that the aim of the speaking was to clarify the people about the issue.

In this study, the researcher attempted to conduct this issue (speech function) in the withdrawal speech of Prabowo-Hatta on the Indonesia Presidential Election 2014-2019 because based on the functions and contents, political speech is a kind of public speech given by authorities with political purposes that tries to influence a certain group of people, especially this speech. Another reason, the researcher prefer to discuss this speech because it was a phenomenal speech which giving a different things from the other leader figure in Indonesia in 2014. In this speech, the speaker became a phenomenon that made a new history in Indonesia presidential election. Prabowo-Hatta as the first candidate team that refused the presidential election as it is known the highest democracy in Indonesia since the reformation era. Their withdrawal speech was the first time speech occurred to question the legitimacy of the election process since *reformasi* began in 1998.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL)

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a functional semantics approach to language developed by Halliday (1994) which views language as system of meaning. Furthermore, Eggins (2004: 21) states that Systemic Functional Linguistics has been described as a functional semantics approach to language which explores both how people use language in different context, and how language is structured for use as a semiotic system.

A. Speech Function

Speech function can be defined as the speaker's role in communicative exchange (Rosaen and Sinaga, 2011: 27). It refers to a function performed by a speaker in a verbal interaction or conversation which specifies his or her role and the content or commodity transacted. The activities of 'giving and demanding' are known as 'speech role' in speech function, while 'goods – service and information' is called 'commodity'. They are made in cross-classifying, so there are four moves can be seen in speech function (Saragih in Rahmah, 2012: 298). This following table can show the commodity choices that are exchange in speech function:

Table 1. Cross-Classifying of Speech Function		
Role in Exchange	Commodity Exchange	
	Good and Service	Information
Giving	'Offer'	'Statement'
	Would you like this teapot?	He's giving her the teapot
Demanding	'Command'	'Question'
	Give me that teapot!	What is he giving her?

The table 1 shows that there are two variables of speech role and commodity exchange. These two variables when taken together, define the four primary speech functions of statement, question, offer, and command. The table also shows the activities of giving and demanding goods – service and information can be defined in an interaction

between speaker or researcher towards audience. Giving means asking the listener to receive, while demanding means asking the listener to give. Furthermore the explanation of each term of speech function will be explained below by Grolier's theory (1992):

1. Statement (Giving Information)

Statement is a way of giving information by stating or the act of stating in speech and writing (Grolier, 1992: 44). Statement is usually began with subject, followed by verb or auxiliary verb and ended by full stop. In this study, statements are most naturally expressed by declarative clauses.

2. Question (Demanding Information)

Question is an interrogative statement which is used to seek confirmation or to ask something or an inquiry that invites or call for reply (Grolier, 1992: 327).

3. Offer (Giving and Service)

Offer is as an expression of willingness to give or do something, or to put forward for acceptance, rejection (Grolier, 1992: 268). Offer also can be definitude as a way of giving good and service to someone. Offer is usually begun with modal and always ended with a question mark (?).

4. Command (Demanding Goods and Service)

Command is a way to receive information, good or service by forcing the listener to give them (Grolier, 1992:127). A command is used to

get things done or to obtain goods or services. Commands are usually used in oral interactions, though they can be found in written procedures such as instruction or in dialogue. Command is realized by imperative clauses.

B. Biography of Prabowo-Hatta

Prabowo Subianto Djojohadikusumo or publicly known as Prabowo Subianto was born on 17 October 1951 in Jakarta. While, Muhammad Hatta Rajasa was born on 18 December 1953 in Palembang, South Sumatra. On May 20, 2014, Golkar, along with the United Development Party (PPP), the National Mandate Party (PAN), the Prosperous Justice Party (PKS), and the Crescent Star Party (PBB), officially endorsed Prabowo Subianto and Hatta Rajasa to run for the Indonesia presidential election 2014-2019.

RESEARCH METHOD

In conducting this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method. By using descriptive method, the data were analyzed by describing and identifying the types of speech functions in the withdrawal speech of Prabowo-Hatta based on Halliday (1994). By using documentary technique, the data were collected from each clause in the withdrawal speech of Prabowo-Hatta in the Indonesia Presidential Election 2014-2019. There were 55 clauses as the data in this research.

DATA ANALYSIS

There were 55 clauses providing speech function. The number of speech function is shown in this following table:

Table 2. The Number of the Type of Speech Function in the Withdrawal Speech of Prabowo-Hatta on the Indonesia Presidential Election 2014-2019

No.	Type of Speech Function	Number (F)	Percentages (X)
1	Statement	48	87.3%
2	Question	-	0%
3	Offer	1	1.8%
4	Command	6	10.9%
Total (N)		55	100%

The table shows that the total number of the type of speech function is 55 with the detail as follows: statement is forty eight (48), question is none (0), offer is one (1), and command is six (6). Here are the explanation of representative data based on the types of speech function:

1. Statement

The researcher found that the commodity was mostly exchanged in this research is the information. There are 48 statements in the withdrawal speech of Prabowo-Hatta on the Indonesia presidential election 2014-2019. The speaker is the dominant who plays the role as the giver by giving some information. The examples of speech function ‘statement’ which is uttered in this speech was as follows:

- a. We found several cases that showed the flawed process of the Presidential Election 2014.
(*kami menemukan beberapa hal yang memperlihatkan cacatnya proses Pilpres 2014*)
- b. A form of democracy is election (*Wujud dari demokrasi adalah pemilihan*)

- c. KMP follows the step in order to undergo a democracy with a vengeance, full of sincerity, passion and full of intention of respecting the sovereignty of the society,
(kami Koalisi Merah Putih mengikuti langkah-langkah dalam rangka menjalani demokrasi dengan sepenuh hati, dengan penuh keikhlasan, dengan penuh semangat, dengan penuh niat menghormati kedaulatan rakyat,)

The speech function in examples (a and c) was started by subject, and followed by verb. Then, the speech function at example (b) was started by subject, and followed by auxiliary verb. The examples above were classified into statement because it used to give information to the audience, such as they informed that they found several cases that showed the flawed process of the Presidential Election 2014, they gave the definition of democracy, and they informed that if KMP follows the step in order to undergo a democracy with the best character.

2. Question

Question as a speech function has a purpose to demand information. Question itself has two responding speech function; they are answer and disclaimer. There was no question in the Withdrawal Speech of Prabowo-Hatta on the Indonesia Presidential Election 2014-2019. It indicates that Prabowo-Hatta did not give the uncertain text with giving the citizen “question” to reject the official tally of Indonesia Presidential Election 2014-2019, for example Prabowo-Hatta give the declaration that there is a functionary of government who voted more than once by using a “statement” as the example:

- If there is any functionary of government who voted more than once, it is not a democratic.

“Kalau ada pejabat yang mencoblos puluhan dan ratusan surat suara itu tidak demokratis”

If this statement is changed to a question:

- Can we say a democratic if there is a functionary of government who voted more than once?
“Apakah dapat disebut demokratis jika ada pejabat yang mencoblos puluhan dan ratusan surat suara?”

The first sentence (statement) was more powerful than the second sentence (question) to convince audiences if there was a functionary of government who voted more than once.

3. Offer

Offer occurs when the speaker gives the hearer some goods or service and the speaker inherently. In this speech, type of offer was only occurred once, namely:

- Let me tell you what has been the result of the Timkamnas Prabowo-Hatta meeting on the implementation of the 2014 presidential election

(Izinkan saya menyampaikan apa yang telah menjadi hasil rapat Timkamnas Prabowo-Hatta terhadap pelaksanaan Pilpres 2014).

This clause above included into offer because the speaker gives goods (the result of the Timkamnas Prabowo-Hatta meeting on the implementation of the 2014 presidential election) to the listener by saying “*izinkan saya*” (let me).

4. Command

Command has the purpose to demand goods and services in a conversation. We can say that command function is to ask someone to do

something. The commodity exchange in a command is good and services. In the conversation transcript, the researcher finds 6 commands as speech functions.

Command occurs when the speaker demands the hearer to do something, such giving some goods or services and the hearer are hereby invited to give that goods or provide the services. The examples of command which uttered by the speaker was as follows:

- a. We ask to keep calm (*Kami minta untuk tetap tenang*)
- b. Thus we also instructed to the witnesses of Prabowo-Hatta in the KPU to do not continue that process
(*Dengan demikian kami juga menginstruksikan kepada saksi-saksi Prabowo-Hatta di KPU untuk tidak melanjutkan proses tersebut*).
- c. We will only use peaceful to fight for the rights of our people.
(*Kita hanya akan menggunakan cara-cara damai untuk memperjuangkan hak rakyat kita*)

These examples included into command because the speaker demands goods or service, and the action from the listener. In the first example, the speaker used word “*minta*” (ask) for demanding the listener to keep calm. In the second example, the speaker used word “*menginstruksikan*” (instructed) for demanding their witnesses in the KPU to do not continue that process. Then the last example, the speaker used word “*hanya akan menggunakan*” (will only use) for demanding a peacefully fight for the rights of our people.

The table 2 also shows that the most dominant type of speech function in the withdrawal speech of Prabowo-Hatta on Indonesia Presidential Election 2014-2019. The most dominant type of speech function is statement. There are some considerations which made Prabowo-Hatta chose to use statement dominantly. Firstly, the highest proportion in the use of speech functions due to the fact that

speech deals with give information to the audience. Statement means that give information to the audience/listener. They are as the information-giver and they need to state out his opinions explicitly and express their ideas clearly. As the speech which was given to refuse the official tally of Indonesia Presidential Election by KPU, lots of people involved the great attention to it. Another consideration is because of the background of Prabowo as the *Letnan Jenderal Komando Pasukan Khusus* Indonesia that firm and does not like to long-winded or many lip-service in conveying the purpose. So, he used the clear and explicit text with statement.

RESEARCH FINDINGS

From the four types of speech function, not all of them were used in the messages that are conveyed in the Withdrawal Speech of Prabowo-Hatta on the Indonesia Presidential Election 2014-2019. Based on the discussion above, there were three types of speech function in the clause which contains in this political speech. The three types of speech function namely statement (48 utterances, 87,3%) , offer (1 utterance, 1,8%), and command (6 utterances, 10,9%).

Statement is the most dominant type of speech function that occurred fifty five (55) time with the percentage 87,3%. It can be interpreted that in the political speech, especially in the Withdrawal Speech of Prabowo-Hatta on the Indonesia Presidential Election 2014-2019. The implication of using statement dominantly was that Prabowo-Hatta can declare all of aspects that they consider as their evidences to prove their argumentation to withdraw from Indonesia presidential election 2014-2019. By using statement dominantly also indicate this speech is

more powerful to influence the public opinion that Prabowo-Hatta has already known about the incident that occurred in Indonesia Presidential Election 2014-2019. It can be illustrated through the use of statement by Prabowo-Hatta that is in a practice considered as a representative of a power to state a strong degree of certainty.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

There are only three of four types of speech function that are used in the withdrawal speech of Prabowo-Hatta on the Indonesia presidential election 2014-2019, namely statement, offer, and command. Statement is the most dominant type of speech function in the withdrawal speech of Prabowo-Hatta on the Indonesia Presidential election 2014-2019 because the point of rejection can be conveyed through statement. In addition, they should declare all of aspect that they consider as their evidences to prove their reason why they should withdraw from the Indonesia Presidential Election 2014-2019.

B. Suggestion

It is suggested that the language students should learn more about speech function in order to develop their understanding on how speech function works in text especially in the speech. It can be used as a reference when they decide to discuss the same topic for their thesis. Furthermore they are able to understand the function of language used.

REFERENCES

- Butt, D. et. al. 2000. *Using Functional Grammar Second Edition*. Sydney: Macquarie University.
- Egins, S. 2004. *An Introduction to Systemic Funtional Linguistics*. London: Continuum International Publishing Group.
- Feng, H. and Liu, Y. 2010. Analysis of Interpersonal Meaning in Public Speeches—A Case Study of Obama's Speech. *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*. 1(6): 825-829.
- Grolier, A. 1992. *New Webster's Dictionary*. Connecticut: Grolier.
- Halliday, M.A.K. 1994. *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. London: Edward Arnold.
- Indari, A. 2011. *Realization of Speech Function in Mood in the Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's Speeches*. Unpublished Thesis. Medan: State University of Medan.
- Rosaen, A. and Sinaga, L. 2012. Speech Function in Feature Stories in Reader's Digest. *LINGUISTICA Journal*. 1(1): 24-32.
- Tarigan, Teguh K.I. and Natsir, M. 2014. Speech Function in Jokowi's Speeches. *LINGUISTICA Journal*. 3(1): 37-47.