

**AN INTERPERSONAL FUNCTION ANALYSIS OF JOKO WIDODO'S REMARKS IN G20 SESSION I**

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**Abstract**

*This research investigates the interpersonal function in Indonesian president Joko Widodo's remarks in G20 session I. The objective is to find out the mood, speech role and modality in Indonesian president Joko Widodo's remarks in G20 session I. This research use qualitative descriptive research method. The data of this research are clauses from the text entitle "Remarks of President of the Republic of Indonesia in Session I of the G20 Summit on Global Economic Condition, Food Security, and Energy at the Apurva Kempinski Hotel, Nusa Dua in Bali Province November 15, 2022" By Office of Assistant to Deputy Cabinet Secretary for State Documents, published on November, 15th 2022. This research found three types of mood: Declarative mood, Imperative mood, and Interrogative mood, and the most dominant type is Declarative mood with percentage 80,43%. Then, this research also found three types of modality: Low, Median, and High, and the most dominant type is Median modality with percentage of 46,15%. Last, this research found four types of speech function: Statement, Question, Command, Offer, and the dominant types of speech function is statement with 78,72%.*

**Keywords:** *Interpersonal function, mood types, modality types, speech function, remarks.*

**Introduction**

Nowadays, maintaining effective communication sometime becomes problem for some people, it is happen because some people don't know about the function of language. Because of that, people should know the function of language to maintaining effective communication. There are three functions of language, those are: Ideational function, Interpersonal function and Textual function (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014 in Hulu, 2019). Halliday came up with the three metafunctions in systemic functional grammar. The three metafunctions are ideational function,

textual function and interpersonal function. The ideational function is a function that uses language to convey information to listeners. The interpersonal function is to realize the interaction of communication between speakers and listeners, this function confirms that language is used to build and develop social relations. The textual function is to organize information and ensure that the English text is not a random list of word meanings. (Chen and Shuo, 2018).

Besides it, to build an effective communication among people, we need to understand the feeling, attitude, and judgement. So that, interpersonal function takes important role to build effective communication. Interpersonal function is the function of language to participate in communicative acts with another person, to take on the role and express and understand the feelings, attitudes and judgments (Akmala, 2014). From interpersonal function, we will understand about the purpose of other people speaking or the meaning convey through their speaking or writing. By knowing them, and seeing the dominant type which is used, we can take a conclusion about how people exchange their experience, how people persuade each other, or how people tell advices through spoken or written language (Akmala, 2014).

The interpersonal function is used to analyze language in many types of texts, one of which is language in political texts. Halliday's interpersonal function can be used as an effective theoretical framework to analyze the features of political speeches (Chen and Shuo, 2018). Political language is the language of hegemony. Of course, political language is one of the languages that requires understanding so that the messages contained therein can be understood properly. In the political world, many speakers use speech to achieve their goal. Commonly, the speaker goals are: to inform, to persuade, and to entertain (Verdeber & Sellnow, 2008 in Hulu, 2019).

This article analyzed the political language from remarks of Indonesian president, Mr. Joko Widodo in G20 session I. Some previous studies done by Khairunnisa Wintara (2022) "The Analysis of Interpersonal Function in BTS' Speech at UNGA 2020", her research analyzed the mood types and also describe the Interpersonal function realized in BTS' speech. The result found that Declarative as the most dominant mood type. For the Interpersonal function, it is realized through Mood structures which contains the Mood and Residue elements. Other research done by Cintania Dharma Brillianta and Ni Luh Putu Setiarini (2022) "The Interpersonal Functions of Joe Biden's Campaign Speech Transcript: A Systemic Functional Linguistics Approach" their research analysed the types of interpersonal function, the mood types, and the types of modality. The result of their research found there are two types of mood: declarative mood and interrogative mood. Also found 18 types of modality. While the previous study analysed the interpersonal function in mood, residue, and modality, this research analysed the mood, speech role and modality in Indonesian president Joko Widodo's remarks in G20 session I.

## **Literature Review**

### **Mood types**

According to Halliday (2014), the mood element is the component that realizes the mood type of the clause that is closely related with the semantic choice of speech functions. According to Linda Gerot and Wignell (1994) Mood types divided into Indicative and Imperative mood. Indicative consist of Declarative and Interrogative mood where the difference between them is the Subject and Finite position in the clause. If the position of Subject placed before the Finite, it

considered as Declarative. And if the Finite placed before the Subject, it considered as Interrogative. For imperative mood, it forms a command or a request. It might be consists of Subject and Finite, or just Subject or they might not have any of mood elements but the Predicator always exist.

### Speech Function

Ye (2006:36) stated that speech function is an action or performance done by language users such as asking, commanding and answering in order to fulfil the intention of the speakers and listeners. Speech functions are used as the medium exchanging experiences in order to fulfill their needs. Halliday (1994:68-69) divided the four basic speech functions: offer, question, statement and command. The four basic speech functions are related to both the exchanged process. The most fundamental purposes in any exchange are, of course, giving (and taking) or demanding (and being given) a commodity of some kind. In such cases, the speaker's purpose is carried out only, primarily, through language: the speaker makes a statement to gives information, or asks question to demand it; and the exchange is successful if the listener received (understands) the information that the speaker gave or provided the information demanded (answer the question). Halliday proposes three metafunctions of language including the ideational metafunction, the interpersonal metafunction and the textual metafunction by observing children's acquisition of language. The major system network within the interpersonal functional component is the mood system network.

	Commodity exchanged	
Role in exchange	(a) Goods-&-service	(b) Information
Giving	“offer” Do you like that cup?	“statement” She is giving him the cup.
Demanding	“command” Pass me that cup!	“question” What is she giving him?

### Modality System

Modality is one of the most important interpersonal systems (Halliday, 2014). It shows the speaker's judgement or request of the judgement of the listener on the status of what is being said. It refers to the range of ways in which speakers can temper their meanings. Modality is realized through the mood element, either through the finite element or through the mood element, either through the finite element or through a separate mood adjunct (Halliday,2014).

**“Values” of modality (Halliday, 2014:694)**

	Low	Median	High
Positive	Can, may, could, might, (dare)	Will, would, should, is/was to	Must, ought to, need, has/had to
Negative	Needn't, doesn't/didn't + need to, have to	Won't, wouldn't, shouldn't, (isn't/wasn't to)	Mustn't, oughtn't to, can't, couldn't, (mayn't, mightn't, hasn't/hadn't to)

## Methods

This research used qualitative descriptive research. According to Ary et al. 2010), in order to get an understanding of the phenomenon under study, qualitative researcher use written documents or other objects. Therefore, documentation method was chosen for collecting the data in this study. The data of this research are clauses from the text entitle "Remarks of President of the Republic of Indonesia in Session I of the G20 Summit on Global Economic Condition, Food Security, and Energy at the Apurva Kempinski Hotel, Nusa Dua in Bali Province November 15, 2022" By Office of Assistant to Deputy Cabinet Secretary for State Documents, published on November, 15th 2022. There are some steps to collect the data, the first one is downloading the script of the Joko Widodo's remarks from Cabinet Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia website. After that, reading the remarks and then turning the text into clauses form. The data were transcribed before being analyzed. To analyzed the data the writers used Halliday's Model of Interpersonal System In the analysis stage, the data were catagorized based on mood, speech role and function, and modality. Then, the data were transformed to table form in order to make the readers understand easily. At the final stage, the displayed data were used to draw the conclusion of the study.

## Result and Discussion

### Mood Types found in Joko Widodo's remarks

After analyzing the data, it discovered that Joko Widodo's remarks was consisted of 47 clauses. According to Halliday (2014), the mood element is the component that realizes the mood type of the clause that is closely related with the semantic choice of speech functions.

*Table 1 below presents statistics on Mood types of Joko Widodo's remarks in G20:*

Mood types	Total	Percentage
Declaratives	37	80,43%
Imperatives	7	15,22%
Interrogative	2	4,35%
Total	46	100%

Based on the Table 1, the declarative, imperative and interrogative mood are used in Joko Widodo's remarks in G20. However, the distribution of these mood types is highly unbalanced with declarative as the most dominant mood types with a high percentage of 80,43%. In contrast, imperative only account for 15,22% and interrogative with 4,35%. The main reason why declarative mood have a high percentage is because the purpose of remarks is to give information. Joko Widodo's remarks mostly used declarative mood since they shared their struggle during the COVID-19 situation and gave inspiring messages to the audience. The imperative mood found in this speech is also low compared to politicians' speeches which have many imperative mood. The purpose of Joko Widodo's remarks is solely to give information and message to the audience.

### **Declarative Mood**

Declarative clauses can be identified by its structural element, which Subject occurs before Finite. This mood type can present both factual information and attitudinal opinion. Here is the example of Declarative mood found in Joko Widodo' remarks is provided below:

*Table 2: example of declarative mood found in Joko Widodo's remarks:*

We	Are	facing	crisis after crisis
Subject	Finite	predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

The clause begin with the Subject 'We' and then followed by Finite with 'Are' and Predicator with 'facing'. Then followed by Complement 'crisis after crises'. This clause is classified into Declarative mood because the Subject is placed before Finite.

### **Imperatives Mood**

Imperative commonly use to give someone command or order, which in direct or indirect way. The elements that construct this mood type usually only Predicator, it means there are no Subject and Finite, but it might have too. Then, the non-core participants of Complement and Adjunct also exist on this kind of clause. Here is the example of Imperative mood found in Joko Widodo' remarks is provided below:

*Table 3: example of imperative mood found in Joko Widodo's remarks:*

<i>Let's</i>	<i>Join</i>	<i>hands</i>	<i>for the world</i>
<i>Subject</i>	<i>Finite</i>	<i>predicator</i>	<i>complement</i>
<i>Mood</i>		<i>Residue</i>	

The clause above is Imperative mood. Halliday stated let's is interpreted as a wayward form of the Subject 'you and I'. The odd form then is the response Yes, let's!, No, let's not!, which in this analysis has Subject and no Finite. In this clause, the speaker commands the audience to join hands for the world.

### ***Interrogative Mood***

This clause type is used to ask about some matters or whatsoever. It is dealing with gaining or confirming information. Here is the example of Interrogative mood found in Joko Widodo's remarks is provided below:

*Table 4: example of interrogative mood found in Joko Widodo's remarks:*

Are	We	going	to achieve success?
Finite	subject	predicator	complement
Mood		Residue	

The clause begin with the Finite 'Are' and then followed by subject 'we' and predicator 'going'. Then followed by complement 'to achieve success'. This cause is classified into Interrogative mood because the Finite is placed before subject and the sentence ends with a question mark.

### **The Types of Modality Reflected in Joko Widodo's remarks**

*Table 5: Types of modality in Joko Widodo's remarks*

<b>Degree of Modality</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Low	4	30,77%
Median	6	46,15%
High	3	23,08%
Total	13	100%

Based on table, the types of modality is highly unbalanced with Median as the most dominant types of Modality with a high percentage of 46,15%. In contrast, Low only account for 30,77%, and High with 23,08%.

### *Low degree modality found in Joko Widodo's remarks*

Here is the example of low degree modality found in Joko Widodo's remarks:

*Table 6: Types of low degree modality in Joko Widodo's remarks*

Fertilizer insecurity	Can	lead	to crop failure in several regions around the globe.
Subject	Finite	predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

The clause begin with the Subject ‘Fertilizer insecurity’ and then followed by Finite ‘Can’ and Predicator ‘lead’. Then followed by Complement ‘to crop failure in several regions around the globe.’ Modal “can” indicate low degree modality.

*Median degree modality found in Joko Widodo’s remarks*

Here is the example of median degree modality found in Joko Widodo’s remarks:

*Table 7: Types of median degree modality in Joko Widodo’s remarks*

We	shouldn’t	divided	the world into parts
Subject	Finite	predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

The clause begin with the Subject ‘We’ and then followed by Finite ‘shouldn’t’ and Predicator ‘divided’. Then followed by Complement ‘the world into parts’. Modal “shouldn’t” indicate median degree modality.

*High degree modality found in Joko Widodo’s remarks*

Here is the example of high degree modality found in Joko Widodo’s remarks:

*Table 8: Types of hih degree modality in Joko Widodo’s remarks*

We	mustn’t	Allow	the world fall into another cold war
Subject	finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

The clause begin with the Subject ‘We’ and then followed by Finite ‘mustn’t’ and Predicator ‘allow’. Then followed by Complement ‘the world fall into another cold war’. Modal “mustn’t” indicate high degree modality.

**Speech function in Joko Widodo’s remarks**

*Table 9: Types of speech function in Joko Widodo’s remarks*

Types of Speech Function	Total	Percentage
Statement	37	78,72%
Question	2	4,26%
Command	7	14,89%
Offer	1	2,13%

Total	47	100%
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The table above is the frequencies of the types of speech functions. The table shows the types speech functions that appeared in the utterances of Joko Widodo's remarks in G20 such as statement, question, offer, and command. From the table above, there are 37 statements found from the total utterances. Then, there are 4 offers found from the total utterances. Furthermore, there are 7 commands found from the total utterances. The last, there are only 2 questions found from the total utterances. In conclusion, from the table above, it is shown the dominant type of speech functions used in Joko Widodo's remarks in G20 is statement with 37 utterances.

### Statement

Grolier (1992:44) stated that statement is a way of giving information by stating or the act of stating in speech and writing. Statement can be positive and negative. Here is the example of statement found in Joko Widodo's remarks:

*"We have no other option. Paradigm of collaboration is badly needed to save the world."*

The way Joko Widodo talking to the audience in with the statement which caused the audience related to what he's talked about. *"Being responsible means respecting international laws and principles of the UN Charter consistently. Being responsible means creating win-win, not zero-sum situations."* he further remarks. his tone started to sound firmly, loudly and convinces the audience to always be responsible for laws and principles.

Joko Widodo next said that when we want to stop the war, we must be more responsible. *"Being responsible here also means we must end the war. If the war does not end, it will be difficult for the world to move forward. If the war does not end, it will be difficult for us to take responsibility for the future of current generation and future generations"* he said.

### Question

Grolier (1990:197) stated that question is an interrogative question which is used to seek confirmation or to ask something or an inquiry that invites or calls for reply. Here is the example of question found in Joko Widodo's remarks:

*"Today all eyes are on our summit. Are we going to achieve success, or will we add more to our failures?"* This is a great question being asked. He wanted everyone to achieve more success in all fields. He wanted us to recognize their passions and dreams which make them feel alive and not adding more failures.

### Command

Grolier (1992:127) stated that command is a way to receive information, good or service by gorging the listener to give them. Here is the example of command found in Joko Widodo's remarks:

However, the most heart-touching part of his speech happened when Joko Widodo gave his messages to the world. As Joko said *"Last but not least, let us show the world that we can behave prudently, undertake responsibility, assert leadership."* he encouraged everyone around the world to show the word that we can do that, we do not just talk, but we take concrete steps.

### Offer



Grolier (1992:268) stated that offer as an expression of willingness to give or do something, or to put forward for acceptance, rejection. Here is the example of offer found in Joko Widodo's remarks:

*"To that end, I would like to request the journalists to leave the room."* Joko Widodo wished the journalists to leave the room because he could start his close discussion with auspicious occasion.

## Conclusion

Based on the analysis, the Mood types were found by looking the Subject and Finite position in the clause. The most dominant mood types found in Joko Widodo's remarks in G20 was Declarative mood with percentage 80,43%. Then followed by Imperative and Interrogative mood with 15,22% and 4,35%. In Joko Widodo's remarks in G20, median degree modality is as the most dominant types elements that realized in the speech with percentage of Modality with a high percentage of 46,15%. In contrast, Low only account for 30,77% and High with 23,08%, And also there are some types speech functions that appeared in the utterances of Joko Widodo's remarks in G20 such as statement, question, offer, and command. The result from the analysis of types speech function showed that the dominant types of speech function was statement with 78,72%, and then followed by command with 14,89% and question with 4,26% and offer with 2,13%.

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