

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is used by humans to converse with each other. Humans require language as a means of communication and understanding the knowledge of others who speak various languages. Everyone uses language especially in daily activities, in order to communicate well with others, such as reading, writing, and listening, as well as talking to ourselves and thinking. According to Herman et al (2020:142), Language is very important in human life because it allows people to communicate with others, through language, people can exchange knowledge, express their emotions, trusts, aspirations, giving suggestions and share information with one another. It is difficult to envision humans carrying out these activities without language. Language is meaningful, if meaning can be conveyed through language, because basically people interact with other people using language with the aim of influencing behavior and word expression. This means that the person must convey a message to others. Language is something that a specific society has spoken. According to Sibarani (2017:38), humans are social creatures who require interaction and communication with other people in order to meet their needs. therefore, language can be used to interact with others and perform interpersonal function. Language allows us to express our emotions and thoughts, because everyone has their own ideas and feelings that require another person opinion, using language allows them to easily transfer their own ideas and build good communication with others. So, without language it is difficult to imagine how humans can work together and get

along with each other and language cannot be separated from human life, because it is a communication tool. language is very functional in communication.

Communication is one of the main roles that are very important in carrying out daily human activities. Communication can also be interpreted by sharing or exchanging information, thoughts, with other people. According to Keyton (2010), communication is a process of conveying shared understanding or information from one person to another. Humans carry out communication activities for various purposes, such as obtaining needed information from people who interact with them, processing information between communicators and recipients who use messages and generate feedback. as well as in the world of education, communication is also important because in education it is very necessary to interact with each other to establish cooperation between friends in addition to being able to express opinions using communication tools. In short, a communication will be successful if there is no misinterpretation.

Communication also is part of speech. In other words, people can express themselves through their speech, people can transfer their own idea, message, opinion by speech. Speech is delivered in the form of words or speech that allows two-way communication. According to Kormos (2014), public speaking activities include presentations, deliberation, speeches, and campaigns. So there is an oral transmitter in the form of a speaker and a receiver in the form of a listener or audiences. The term speech has several meanings that can be interpreted in various ways. The speaker will speak in front of the audience to convey a problem and achieve certain goals in a speech, so that when delivering a speech he must have good communication skills so that the listener can understand what the speaker

means. Motivational speech is a speech that tells someone's story with the aim of inspiring or motivating the audience Telg (2011:124). This speech can also be interpreted as a speech with a public message. For example, you could live happily with all of your flaws. A speech that recounts the life of a character who can serve as a role model for the audience. Speaker typically share stories in a variety of formats, such as experiences, places, stories, and specific people who compel listeners to act. Speaker can recognize speech as correct information that will be associated with their knowledge. Therefore, the first assumption that will be formed by the listener is based on how the speaker conveys information to the listener. In addition, the sentences used by the speaker must be structured so that listeners can more easily understand the content of the message to be conveyed. In a communication process, speaker can insert an implied meaning or message.

When talking about language in communication, there is a language theory states that the function of language has a structured language function. This theory was developed by M.A.K. Halliday and proposed a theory named Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL). Within the scope of SFL, there is a basic understanding called metafunction, Halliday 1994 in David (2003:5) state that metafunctions have three functional components which he distinguished early on in its development, namely ideational function, interpersonal function, and textual function.

In this research, the researcher chose to discuss about the interpersonal function. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004: 111-120), the interpersonal function is related to how people use language to communicate with others. because when people initiate human interactions, they predict a series of speech roles that

are remembered as giving and demanding, which embody the choice between the exchange of information, exchanging goods and services.

According to Halliday and Hasan (1985), sentence are considered as part of the interaction between speaker and listener. Language is regarded as a means of reflection in a context. The traces of interpersonal context that appear in the text are referred to as interpersonal function. Clauses are classified as mood elements and residue in interpersonal functions, with mood element has two components, namely: subject and finite. Nominal groups are commonly used to represent subject. Finite as an explanation of time or to state tense.

According to Eggins (1994), in the interpersonal function the subject and finite clauses are very important in word order because they determine whether the clause is declarative, interrogative, or imperative allowing the listener to understand the meaning of the sentence, while the residue element has three components, namely: predicator, complement, and adjunct. Predicator in interpersonal function are used to tell what is being done or happening in the subject, complement is to explain a verb (predicator) done by the subject, while adjunct is a word used to add a description to a sentence. Language is used in the interpersonal function to express the speaker's attitude and judgment about how to interact with others. The expression of meaning in words is called mood. The grammatical structure of a clause can reveal its mood. Declarative mood is used for statements, interrogative mood for questions, and imperative mood for commands. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), the roles of speaker and listener are created and maintained in speech by evaluating the certainty of what is said in the clause while operating in interpersonal function. Even though the interpersonal function theory uses Systemic

Functional Linguistics (SFL), not everyone knows these elements and this theory is not perfect in every language.

Based on the researcher experience when watched video Muniba Mazari Speech, there are some reasons why the researcher chose this title. The first reason is Muniba Mazari always conveys motivational messages to the public, so it is related to the interpersonal, because the interpersonal function is the interaction between the speaker and the listener who conveys a message, so the meaning of the message conveyed is very important for listeners to understand. The second because as one of the new linguistic studies called Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL), the researcher is very interested to analyze the form of Muniba Mazari's speech by using interpersonal function studies. and the last reason is the speech delivered by Muniba Mazari speech did not match the wording structure, so the utterances conveyed are ambiguous for listeners. For the example: "I completely different person right now". According to Eggins (1994:152), the element interpersonal function are very important in wording, because the mood and residue of the clause determined whether a declarative clause, interrogative clause or imperative, so that the meaning of the sentence is understood by the listener.

Here an example of element interpersonal function in Muniba Mazari's speech

Table 1.1 Example of mood and residue in Muniba Mazari speech

I	Bad news for you
Subject	Complement

From the example above, that said by Muniba Mazari, in accordance with the theory of Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) state that interpersonal function has

two elements, namely mood and residue. In short, it can be concluded that The mood element is made up of subject (i) because a nominal namely person whereas the residue is made up of complement (bad news for you), because the function of complement is to explain what the subject has done or explain the predicator.

To prove the originality of this study, the researcher will show previous studies that have been done by a researcher Wintara (2020) entitled “Interpersonal Function Analysis in Bangtan Boys (BTS) Speech at Unga 2020”. This research presents a brief discussion of interpersonal function that focus on the type of mood used in BTS speech. This study used the qualitative method. The difference between this journal and the title of this research is that has a different object of research and problem formulation, because object of this research is Muniba Mazari speech, and the problem formulation of the research focused on the interpersonal function element such as mood and residue, while this journal only focused on mood. In this research, there are similarities between the researcher topic and this journal namely talking about interpersonal function the second same using Halliday theory, so the researcher can use this journal as a reference to understand how to analyze the topics owned by researcher.

Based on the explanation given in the previous point above, the researcher is interested in doing research with the title “An Analysis of Interpersonal Function In Muniba Mazari’s Speech” Like the text produced by him, it contains an interpersonal function structure, namely mood elements and residue. Therefore, from the standpoint of interpersonal structure in interpersonal function, these texts become very interesting to study.

1.2 Problems of the Study

The researcher decides to analyze the interpersonal function in Muniba Mazari's Speech

In this research the researcher wants to discuss the following problems:

1. What elements are used in the structure of interpersonal function in Muniba Mazari's speech?
2. What is the most dominant elements of interpersonal function structure in Muniba Mazari's speech?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the research are in line with the problems in the previous point, they are:

1. To find out the interpersonal function elements used in Muniba Mazari Speech
2. To find out the most dominant elements of interpersonal function structure in Muniba Mazari's Speech

1.4 Scope of the Study

Based on the theory Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) states that metafunction have 3 parts, namely: ideational function, textual function and the last interpersonal function. In the interpersonal function, there are two element namely: mood and residue. In the mood there are two element, such as subject and finite, while the residue there are three element such as predicator, complement and the last is adjunct. In this study, the researcher focused on the element of interpersonal function used in Muniba Mazari namely, mood and residue and also the most

dominant element of the structure interpersonal function by using theory Halliday and Matthiessen (2004).

According to Mufanti, (2017:22), there are four types of speech when we give a speech in front of many people, namely narrative speech, motivational speech, demonstrative speech, and the last one is informative speech. Thus, the researcher focused on motivational speech. Therefore, the researcher has to limit the area under analysis to avoid misdirection in this topic.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Based on these findings, the researcher hopes to add theoretical and practical contributions. Practically, for the academic community, this research can contribute to interpersonal function especially for the mood elements and residue in speech.

And secondly for English Department Students, it can be used as a reference to improve their understanding of interpersonal functions. Theoretically, this research can analyze the theory of interpersonal function related to discourse and can be a reference for conducting research with different objects.

1.6 Theoretical Framework

In this research, the researcher uses several theories to support the implementation of this research, the researcher used a theory named Systemic Functional Linguistic by Halliday and Matthiessen (2004). The researcher also focused on his theory about interpersonal function. Beside, the researcher also used Gerot and Wignell (1994), Eggins (2004), Creswell (2010), Sibarani (2017), Herman et al (2022), Thompson (2014), Forisman (2019), Ary (2010), Halliday and

Matthiessen (2014), Halliday and Hasan (1985) and as well as other linguists to back up the theory of interpersonal function.

1.7 Key Terms of the Study

Key terms are very important in conducting research so that readers do not misunderstand. So, there are several terms used in this study that must be defined and classified by the researcher

1. Systemic Functional linguistic

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a functional language approach that focuses on how people use language which was developed by Halliday looking at language in a social environment to explain and understand how meaning is formed in every linguistic transaction.

2. Interpersonal function

Interpersonal function is one of the language metafunctions adopted or used by humans or concerned with the interaction between the speaker and audiens or listener, writer and reader.

a) Mood element

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:114), mood is a system through which interpersonal meanings are realized within the conversation or interaction between speaker and listener. Mood is the first element in an interpersonal component. In a mood there is subject and finite.

b) Residue element

The Residue is another element that is realized in interpersonal meaning, which has three elements, namely: predicator, complement and adjunct.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Systemic Functional Linguistic

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a functional language approach that focuses on how people use language which was developed by Halliday looking at language in a social environment to explain and understand how meaning is formed in every linguistic transaction. It looks at how people use language in different situations and how they structure their words to reflect their intents and meanings. Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) according to Liu (2014:1238), SFL takes a social approach to the study of language and recognizes language as a social semiotic origin. It describes how human use language during their regular social activities.

While in System Functional Grammar (SFG) tries to explain and describe the organization of resources or the meanings we use to achieve these goals Halliday and Matthiessen (2004). Every linguistic choice we make is systematic, and the reason we say something a certain way is the result of an unconscious choice. Such decisions are made from a set of systems containing structures, allowing us an infinite number of ways to create meaning. Language is viewed as a resource for making meaning in Systemic Functional Grammar, so it describes language in its actual use in terms of texts and their context. According to Halliday, (1994), language is made up of a set of systems, and the writer or speaker can choose how to express meaning.

According to Herman et al (2020:144), metafunctions are divided in three parts: ideational, interpersonal and the last textual function. Language is used by the

ideational function to express ideas, or thoughts and embody one's experiences. The interpersonal function uses language to exchange ideas with others. The textual function uses language to connect what someone says or writes to the real world.

2.2 Language Metafunction

The term metafunction refers to the use of language to represent, exchange, and organize experience. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:152), language is a means of expressing meaning. Language metafunctions are classified into three types: ideational function, interpersonal function, and textual function. Language is used in everyday life to express meaning and perform various functions in various contexts and situations David (2003:246). Language functions to form and maintain social relationships to express social roles, such as the role of investigator, which is played by asking or answering questions, are able to realize the language itself, as well as to get things done through interactions between one person and another Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:176).

This function can be called interpersonal because it allows him to interact with people who speak other languages and aids in the expression and development of his own personality. In other words, interpersonal function refers to the interaction between speaker and listener and how we use language into various metafunctions. This is the interpersonal metafunction we use when language can create and socialize a relationship or interaction between speaker and listener. Ideational metafunction communicates the text's experiential and logistical content and describes our knowledge of the external world in the environment. Textual metafunctions are used to structure discourse and create continuity and flow in our texts.

2.2.1 Ideational Function

The use of ideational meaning to represent patterns of experience is a function of meaning. It assists humans in constructing mental images of reality and comprehending their experiences of what is going on around and within them. The ideational function, which expresses the text's experiential and logical content, explains our experience of the outside world in the environment. According to Thompson (2014), the purpose that underpins all language use is organized around a small number of functional components that correspond to metafunctions, and these metafunctions have a systemic relationship with the language's lexicogrammar. The ideational metafunction is made up of the experiential and logical sub-functions. The logical metafunction is concerned with the relationship between ideas, whereas the experiential metafunction is concerned with content or ideas. In other words, the ideational function is concerned with developing and maintaining a theory of experience through language. What has happened between oneself and the outside world is referred to as experiential meaning. The clause represents actions relating to oneself as experience as well as actions relating to someone as the outside world. They have three points to represent their experiences in this function: participant, process, and circumstances. The process that occurred is referred to as the transitivity process. They are physical, mental, relational, verbal, existential, and behavioral processes.

Example: “that I should be adopted by college graduates”

2.2.2 Textual Function

The textual function is concerned with the production of cohesive and coherent text by organizing and structuring the linguistic information in the clause.

The textual function is one of three functional diversifications (metafunctions) that allow the speaker or writer to construct texts. It is concerned with establishing textual coherence and cohesion. Language textual meaning is an interpretation of language in its function as a message. A message originates somewhere and leads somewhere. This is interpreted as an extrinsic function to language and an extrinsic function to language as it relates to the situational (context) in which language (text) is embedded.

2.2.3 Interpersonal Function

Interpersonal function is one of the language metafunctions adopted or used by humans or concerned with the interaction of the speaker and the audience. Language can be used to exchange experiences with others, which means it can be useful as an interactive tool that engages speakers and listeners or writers to contribute to the event. When communication occurs, they clearly produce sentences that combine their meaning and structure. Thus, the semantic aspect (meaning) of the sentence is referred to as the speech function, and the interpersonal function aspect can be referred to as mood and residue Halliday and Matthiessen, (2014).

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:159), Language as a collaborative and individual action is defined as an interpersonal function. Halliday includes three metafunctions when analyzing a language, namely: Ideational function, Interpersonal function, and the last Textual function.

The interpersonal function as follows: Use language as a means to collaborate with the community, with the aim of creating and maintaining relationships with other people or society, to influence their behavior, to express our

own perspective on the state of the world, and to achieve or improve. According to Thompson (2014:30), the use of language to correlate with other people is known as interpersonal function. The kinds of meaning that concentrate on a language's social function and its participants in particular. The interpersonal function is the interaction between speakers and where they can express their own attitudes or judgments in an attempt to influence the attitudes of others. The type of mood in the interpersonal function can be used to investigate the type of relationship. The type of relationship that exists between the writer and the participant in a text. In the analysis of interpersonal functions, there are two components: mood, residue element Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:111-120).

2.3 Structure of interpersonal Function

The structure of interpersonal function is mood and residue. Mood and residue have its elements, they are:

- 1) Mood elements constitute the main elements of clauses which are always minimally present in various types of mood. It consists of three entities: subject, finite.
- 2) The term residue elements refer to elements that do not belong to the mood elements. There are three types of residue elements: predicator, complement, and adjunct.

2.3.1 Mood elements

Mood is the first element in an interpersonal component. In a mood there is a subject and a finite. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:111), it is known as the mood element, and it is made up of two parts: the subject, which is a nominal group, and the finite operator, which is a verbal group. Based on the quote,

it can be understood that a subject and finite are included in a mood and the following is an explanation of subject and finite.

2.3.1.1 Subject

Subject are typically identified by a nominal group. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:111), the Subject when it first appears could be any nominal group. The quote implies that a subject can be identified by a person (person) or thing object that serves as the primary role in a clause in the form of a nominal group.

2.3.1.2 Finite

Finite is the mood element's second component. The Finite element is one of a small number of verbal operators expressing tense Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:111). A finite also shows a time, which is grammatically known as the primary tense and can also be referred to as a modality. According to Thomson (2014), explains that the mood elements namely subject and finite are closely related to each other because mood is built from the relationship between subject and finite.

Table 2.1 Example of mood element

Tina	Will	shoot	The dog
Subject	finite		

According to the example table above, "Tina will" is made up of a subject and finite , which is a part of the Mood element. Tina is a nominal, namely person (orang), and "will" is a verb, namely temporal finite verbal the operator that shows the time in the future or finite element is a small number of verbal operators expressing the tense (eg is, has) Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:111)

2.3.2 Residue elements

The residue is made up of three parts: predictor, complement, and adjunct. In a clause, there will be one predicator, one or more complements, and sometimes an adjunct.

2.3.2.1 Predicator

According to Eggins (2004:155), the predicator role is to specify the actual event, action, or process under consideration. Furthermore, Eggins (2004:155), claims that the Predicator is defined as all of the clause's verbal elements following the single Finite element. The predictor is part of the verbal group, but differs from the finite in that the predicator is a non-finite verb. The predictor is the verb part of the clause, the bit that tells what is happening, is happening, or is being Halliday and Matthiessen (2004). A quote from this can be understood that a predictor informs about what is being done or what is happening.

Table 2.2 Example of predicator in residue element

Tina	Will	Shoot	The dog
Subject	Finite	Predicator	

The predicator, according to the table above, is a verb in the form of an action performed by a subject, so we can conclude that „shoot“ as predicator in the table above. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:121), the predicator appears in Except where displaced by the ellipsis, it appears in all major clauses. It is accomplished by removing the verbal groups temporal or modal operator. Based on the quote, it is clear that a predictor is not the same as a finite in that it is not a temporal operator.

The temporal operator (primary tense), which serves as a finite in the mood element, is not manifested in the verbal group. For example, the verbal group was shining, have been working Halliday and Matthiessen (2014:121).

2.3.2.2 Complement

Complement is a residue element that describes a verb performed by the subject. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:122), which has potential as a subject but not in other words, this is an element that can be given an interpersonal enhanced capital obligation status. Because it is usually in the form of a nominal group, the quote implies that a complement can potentially also be a subject.

Table 2.3 Example of complement in residue element

Tina	Will	Shoot	The dog
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the complement in the form of a nominal group and it can be understood that the dog is the explanation that the one Tina will shoot the dog.

2.3.2.3 Adjunct

The adjunct is one of the sentence elements in the form of words used to explain or provide information about the object or subject in a sentences such as, descriptions of restrictions, descriptions of restriction, descriptions of conditions and etc, and adjunct in a clause is not very important for raised because a clause can be understood even if there is no adjunct. Adjunct can be contacted for more information. The information in this section, however, differs from that in the complement because the adjunct does not have the potential to become a subject.

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:123), an adjunct is a component that does not have the ability to be subject. And the types of adjuncts are as follows:

1. Circumstantial adjuncts

Circumstantial adjunct are marked at the end of a clause. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:125), circumstantial adjunct occurs in the end of clause because they function as circumstances in transitivity structure. Based on the quote, it can be explained that a circumstantial adjunct is at the end of the clause, while according to Gerot and Wignell (1994:33), it can be explained that a circumstantial adjunct is an explanation of how, when, where and by whom. Circumstantial adjunct answer the question how, when, where, by whom Gerot and Wignell (1994:34).

Table 2.4 Example of Circumstantial Adjunct

Tina	Will	Shoot	The dog	In the winter
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Circumstantial adjunct

2. Conjunctive Adjunct

Conjunctive adjunct is a connecting word that is used in a clause as a link or conjunction. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:132), conjunctive adjuncts are textual in nature they establish a contextualizing relationship with another (usually preceding) portion of text. Meanwhile, Thomson (2014) state that conjunctive adjunct includes items such as for example, anyway, additionally, meanwhile, consequently, nevertheless. As the quote, a conjunctive adjunct is distinguished by the presence of a conjunction that can function as a link.

Table 2.5 Example of Conjunctive Adjunct

Moreover	Tina	Will	shoot	The dog
Conjunctive Adjunct				

3. Mood Adjunct

Mood adjunct can be found in the position before or after a subject. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:126), the neutral position of the mood adjunct in the clause is located next to the finite verbal operator, either before or after it. According to the quote, the mood adjunct can be in a position before or after the finite. Gerot and Wignell (1994:35) state that the meaning of the finite verbal operators expressing probability, usualcy, obligation, inclination, or time is referred to as mood adjunct. According to the quote, a mood adjunct explains more specifically about a finite verbal operator.

Table 2.6 Example of mood adjunct

Actually	Tina	Will	Shoot	The dog
Mood adjunct				

4. Comment Adjunct

Comment adjunct is an expression that someone uses when they begin to speak. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), comment adjunct expresses the speakers comment.

Table 2.7 Example of comment Adjunct

Unfortunately	however	they	were	too late
Comment adjunct				

2.3.3 Speech Function

In doing communication, the speaker performs a particular speech role and is doing assigns to the listener a complementary role which the speaker wishes the listener to perform in his turn. Whenever people speak or write, actually their language has speech function. Halliday (1994:30) stated that speech function is an action or performance done by language users such as asking, commanding and

answering in order to fulfill the intention of the speakers and listeners. Speech functions are used as the medium exchange their experiences in order to fulfill their needs. Fosnot (1996: 45) stated that speech is the vocalization form of human communication. When communicate with other people, we are actually trying to do something with our language.

Schiffirin (1994: 386) says that in communication, people use utterances to convey information and to lead each other toward an interpretation of meanings and intentions. It may be either to give information, or demand something. Wherever people speak or write, actually their language has speech function. It is very important to know about speech function because errors of using speech function will cause a misunderstanding in communication.

2.3.4 The types of Speech Function

Halliday (2004:68) states that the most fundamental types of speech function, which lie behind all the more specific types are just two Giving and Demanding. Either the speaker is giving something to the listener or he is demanding something from him. Even these elementary categories already involve complex notions, eg: giving means inviting to receive and demanding means inviting to give. These two basic types of speech function related to the nature of commodity being exchange. This may either (a) goods & services or (b) information. The activity of giving and demanding are known as speech role in the speech functions whereas goods and services and information are commodities. These basic types of speech role related to the nature of commodity being exchanged creates the four primary types of speech function they are statement, offer, question, and command.

Table 2.8 Types of Speech Function

Role in exchange	Commodity exchanged	
	Goods & offer	Information
Giving	“ Offer “ Would you like a cup of coffee ?	“statement” He is giving him coffee
Demanding	“ Command ” Give me a cup of coffee!	“Question ” What is the give to me?

Halliday (1994:69) said that there are four primary types of speech function , they are : statement, question,offer and command.

Furthermore the explanation of each term of speech function will be explained below :

1. Statement

Statement is a way of giving information by starting or the act of starting in speech and writin Grolier (1992: 414). Statement is usually began with subject, fellowed by verb or auxiliary verb and ended by full stop (.) In this study, statements are most naturally expressed by declarative clauses.

Example : The explanation given by the teacher is not clear enough to be understood.

2. Questions

A question is asking about a particular point or an expression of inquiry that invites or calls for a replay as Grolier (1992: 327). Questions is a way of demanding information in the form of interrogative statement, defined as the act

of asking an requesting from others using such a particular expressions. According to Halliday(2004:75) the typical function of asking to questions is to indicate that the speaker wants to demand or request the information from the listener. Questions are used to enquire about something to request iformation or to probe. Questions is realized by interrogative clause. Which are used in questions form, a questions in ended with questions mark (?)There are three types of question such as : based on Eggins (2004 :148)

a) Yes /no questions

Yes or no question can be answered with “yes” or “no”, hence the name is reffered to.Example : have you already eaten ?

b) WH-questions

WH-questions use interogtive words to request information. In some langauages, WH-mpvement may be involved. They can not e answered with a yes or no. Example : what do you mean ?

c) Taq questions

Taq questions are grammatical structure in which a declarative statement or in imperative is turned into a questions by adding on interrogative fragment (the “taq”), such as “right”. Ta question can be answered with a yes or no.

Example : you are still remembering me, aren“t you ?

3. Offer

Offer is an expression of willingness to give or to do something.in other word, offer is something to give or to present. In the act speaking, if a speaker wants to give goods/ services, se/she will use word “offer”. Offer does not have an unmarked representation of mood. Offers are the odd one out, since they are not

associated with a specific mood choice (though they are strongly associated with modality). Offer can be realized by declarative, interrogative and imperative. Example : would you like to send me your email address ?

4. Command

Command is a way to receive some information, goods or services by forcing the listener to give them. A command is used in oral interactions, though they can be found in written procedures such as instructions or in dialogue. Command is realized by imperative clause. Example : Bring me some files and check them first !

2.3.5 The Realization of Speech function in Mood

The four primary types of speech function (offer, command, statement, and question) find their realizations in mood types or the mood structures which is an aspect of interpersonal meaning at the level of lexicogrammar (Saragih, 2014:40). Thus, in their unmarked or congruent representations, the four primary speech functions are realized or expressed by declarative, interrogative and imperative. The mood structures in English is described as in the figure 2.1 below.

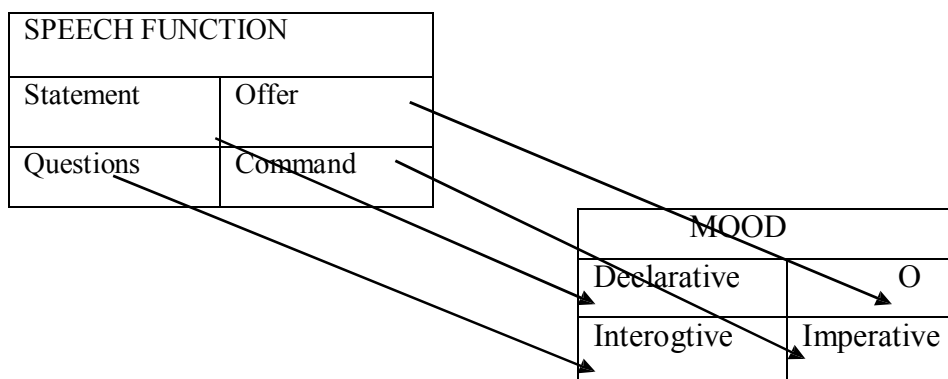


Figure 2.1 The realization of speech function in moods

2.4 Type of Mood

The mood type is a collection of clauses that serve as resources for interpersonal functions. A clause is perceived as an exchange by the mood system. The mood structure relationship between subject and finite is the foundation of the mood system. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:23), the subject and finite order determines whether the clause is declarative mood, interrogative mood, and the last is imperative mood.

2.4.1 Declarative Mood

Declarative is an indicative type in which the mood element consists of a subject and finite. A declarative statement is a statement made about something that expresses a speaker or listener idea. In the meantime, it can be used as a statement to provide information, such as:

Table 2.8 Example of declarative mood

The duke	Has	Given	That teapot away
<i>Subject</i>	<i>Finite</i>	<i>Predicator</i>	<i>Complement</i>
Mood element		Residue element	

Based on the above table it can be identified as a declarative mood because the mood structure consists of a Subject in the word 'The duke' and after that followed by Finite in the word 'has'. Indicates that it can be identified to be a declarative mood because the mood structure consists of a Subject then followed by a Finite.

2.4.2 Interrogative Mood

Finite and subject structure are used to achieve the interrogative mood. It is used in a conversation to ask a question from the speaker to the listener. An example of an Interrogative mood is as follows:

Table 2.10 The example of interrogative mood

Has	The duke	Given	That teapot away?
Finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement
Mood element		Residue element	

Based on the example table above, because the mood element includes the finite in the word 'has' before the subject in the word 'the duke,' it can be concluded that the mood is interrogative.

2.4.3 Imperative Mood

The Imperative is an order from the speaker to the listener or audience to do something requested by the speaker, by giving an answer which is usually yes/no. The mood elements in the imperative mood do not always consist of a subject and a finite they can consist of only a limited number of subjects, or no mood elements at all, for example:

Table 2.11 The example of imperative mood

Give	Me	That teapot!
Subject	Predicator	Complement
Mood element		Residue element

2.5 Defenition of Speech

Speech is two-way communication that takes the form of speech or words. Presentations, deliberations, speeches, and campaigns are all examples of public speaking activities. According to Herman et al (2022:31), delivering a speech is one way to communicate ideas to the audience or listeners. So, in a speech the speaker will speak in front of an audience to convey a problem, idea and achieve certain goals. The speaker hopes to get the attention of the listener in the hope that the listener can accept the ideas conveyed by the speaker.

2.6 Type of Speech

Speech is classified into different categories because it occurs in various settings and for various purposes. When we know the different types of speech can help you to decide which one best suits your needs. According to Mufanti (2017:17), there are several types of speech as follows:

2.6.1 Narrative Speech

The purpose of a narrative speech is to entertain the audience or to share the speaker experiences Mufanti (2017:17). It is delivered in order to promote it self. This speech example is telling a story about type of competition that is frequently held at universities or schools. Speakers of this type must be able to entertain their audiences, whether they tell sad, funny, legend, drama, or other types of stories. In addition to mastering how to deliver the story and its content, the speakers should have a good sense of the story so that they can convey the story sense to the audience. In addition to mastering how to deliver the story and the content of the story, the speaker should have a good sense of the story so that they can convey the sense of the story to the audience.

2.6.2 Motivational Speech

Motivational speech are intended to motivate an audience and instill confidence in them to do better or improve themselves they primarily serve to lift the spirits and self-esteem of the audience. Motivational speech can assist an individual or an audience in moving closer to achieving a specific goal. Mufanti (2017:18-19) state that a motivational speech is a type of persuasive speech in which the speaker encourages the audience to seek their own happiness. The speaker can guide the audience toward achieving the goals they set together by instilling confidence in

them. A motivational speech relies on stirring emotions rather than logic to persuade. One of the famous speeches that always inspires people with motivation is Muniba Mazari's speech entitled "We are Imperfect Perfectly".

2.6.3 Demonstrative Speech

According to Mufanti (2017:13-14), demonstrative speech is one that is given to demonstrate how something works or is carried out a handphone sales manager, for example, might use demonstrative speech to show how the latest handphone works, or a cook utensil salesperson might use it to show how the modern rice cooker works. They can use visual aids to ensure the audience's understanding and to make the demonstration obvious while demonstrating the tools. People recognize the importance of visual aids in demonstrating demonstrations that are difficult to explain or take place on the floor. During such a speech, it is critical to ensure that all listeners have a clear view.

The demonstration related pause should be kept as brief as possible. Through out the performance, you must continue to deliver your speech and illustrate your points with illustrations. Remember to maintain as much eye contact with your audience as possible to ensure the clarity of your demonstration.

2.6.4 Informative Speech

The purpose of an informative speech is to educate and inform the audience. She goes on to say that in informative speeches, speakers essentially act as teachers, delivering knowledge and concepts on a variety of topics. Before delivering an effective informative speech, determine what the audience already knows as well as what they want or need to know. Return to the first chapter and consider the topic of

know your audiences. The speaker should do everything possible to keep the audience's attention throughout the speech.

2.7 Relevant Previous Studies

This study discusses interpersonal functions in Muniba Mazari's speech based on Systemic Functional Linguistics. A number of studies on the three metafunctions in linguistics have recently been published, with a focus on interpersonal meaning. This section includes some current studies that are closely related to this study.

First a thesis written by Syafirah (2017), entitled "*An Analysis of Interpersonal Meaning in Sri Mulyani Indrawati's Speech*". This research examines the analysis of interpersonal meaning in Sri Mulyani Indrawati's speech at the University of Virginia. When writing this thesis, the researcher had two objectives in mind. First, using mood structure, this study attempted to analyze interpersonal meaning in Sri Mulyani Indrawati's speech. Second, it attempted to analyze speech functions and mood types in the speech clauses of Sri Mulyani Indrawati. In this study, the qualitative research method was used. Finally as the conclusion, as a result of this research, it has been determined that the analysis of interpersonal meaning through mood structures consist of a mood and a residue. There are 141 subject and 158 finite in the mood element. There are 117 predicator, 122 complement, 142 adjunct in the residue element. There are 135 statement, 11 question, and 13 command based on the analysis of speech function. The contribution of this research as a reference, because the researcher thinks this research can support the researcher to understanding more about interpersonal function especially for mood elements.

Second Prasetyo (2013) in their *journal An Interpersonal Metafunction Analysis of Persuasive Speeches Produced by Speaking 4 Class Students of Yogyakarta State University's English Education Department in the Academic Year 2012/2013*. He investigates the mood types, person systems, and modal commitments realized in their speeches in this study, which employs qualitative research. The majority of students use the first person system, with 219 occurrences or 76.84% and the dominant mood type of the students' speeches is declarative, with 249 occurrences or 94.32%. With 83 occurrences or 69.17 %, the use of the median modal commitment dominates the modal commitments realized in their speeches. From this previous there are some the different with this research such as, objective, the problem of the study and this journal researcher focus on the mood types. The contribution of this research as a references, because the method used is same with this research so it can improve the researcher understanding about qualitative research.

Third Mustikawati (2017), in their journal "*Interpersonal Function in Interactive Dialogue Mata Najwa Metro TV*" The goal of this research is to identify the interpersonal functional metafunctions, modes, and modalities found in Mata Najwa interactive dialog. This study is qualitative in nature. Purposive sampling was used to determine the example. The data was gathered through the use of recording and transcription. This study used content analysis through three strategy stages for data analysis: data collection, data analysis, and data presentation. According to the data, realization action in the form of declarative clauses was dominant at 65.33%, followed by interrogative clauses at 34.30% and imperative clauses at 0.36%. There is a request for information, goods, and services

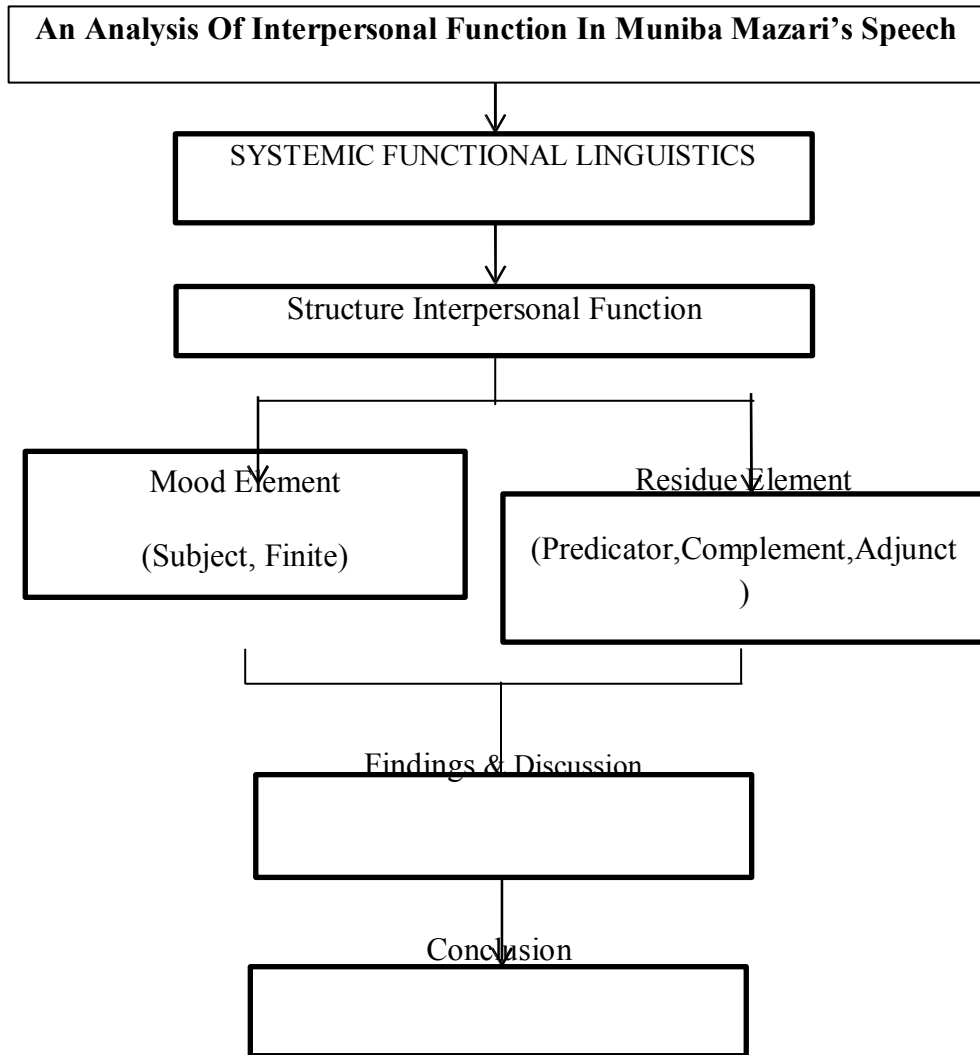
that fall within the scope of the proposals and propositions. According to the data, realization action in the form of declarative clauses was dominant at 65.33%, followed by interrogative clauses at 34.30% and imperative clauses at 0.36%. There is a request for information, goods, and services that fall within the scope of the proposals and propositions. The contribution of this research as a reference, because the researcher thinks this research can support the researcher to understanding more about interpersonal function especially for the mood types.

Fourth a thesis written by Wintara (2020) entitled “Interpersonal Function Analysis In Bangtan Boys (BTS)“ Speech At Unga 2020” The purpose of this study is to look into the interpersonal function of Bangtan Boys (BTS) speech. The qualitative method was used in this study. The clauses in BTS speech read at the 75th UNGA on September 23rd, 2020 served as the data for this study. The study found three mood types: declarative mood (92.30 %), imperative mood (6.59 %), and interrogative mood (1,09 %). The contribution of this previous talking about interpersonal function and researcher use as a reference to assist researchers in finding information related to the structure of interpersonal functions, especially mood and residue as the main point in this study.

The similarity of this proposal with previous research is about analyzing interpersonal functions using Halliday's theory, the difference between each of these previous ones is that they have different problem formulations and research objects, besides that previous research has discussed more the type of mood in the interpersonal function used in the research object. So, in this research, the researcher will discuss the elements used in the structure of interpersonal function,

namely the mood element and residue and the dominant element used in the structure of the interpersonal function in Muniba Mazari speech.

2.8 Conceptual Framework



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This research employs descriptive qualitative research to analyze and elaborate data as text in the form of clauses. This qualitative research seeks to comprehend and capture the essence of a phenomenon in a social context through close communication and interaction between researchers and the phenomenon under investigation. As a result, the researcher can present the framework of any text available from the research process. According Creswell (2010:4), qualitative research is a process that investigates and comprehends the meaning that various individuals or groups of people ascribe to social or humanitarian issues.

Qualitative research seeks to understand how a theory operates in various phenomena, with data collected in the form of words rather than numbers. Furthermore, according to Corbin and Anselm (2012), defined research whose results are obtained without using statistical procedures or other forms of calculation is called qualitative research. The researcher describes the types of mood and residue in this study, and the second to find out the most dominant element of interpersonal function structure in Muniba Mazari's speech based on Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL)

3.2 Data and Source of Data

According to Wulandari & Istina (2012:37), object of the descriptive qualitative research consists of data and source of data.

1. The data

The data of this research are clauses that have an element of interpersonal function spoken by Muniba Mazari speech.

2. Source of data

In this research the source of data was take from video of Muniba Mazari's speech that will be examined by the researcher. The statement contained in Muniba Mazari's speech entitled "We are all perfectly Imperfect" that was uploaded on July 7, 2018 on YouTube. which lasted 39 minutes and 31 seconds.

3.3 Instrument of Data Collection

An instrument is a tool to gather information, According to Creswell (2010:84), in qualitative research, the data contained in the instrument was used to fulfill the objectives of this research. The instrument use is documentation in the form of video recording to watch Muniba Mazari's speech, phone and determine the element of interpersonal function and the most dominant element of interpersonal function structure in Muniba Mazari's speech. Furthermore, the video aided the research by providing a visual representation of what actually occurred.

3.4 Techniques of Data Collection

According to Arikunto (2005), there are five kinds of method in collecting data, they are questionnaire, interview, observation, test, and documentation. Based on this statement, the researcher was used the documentation method. Documentation is a data collection method that involves gathering information in the form of written documents. In order to get an understanding of the phenomenon under study, qualitative researcher use written documents or other objects.

To obtain data for this research, the researcher collects the data through some steps as follows:

1. Searching on Youtube *We are all perfectly Imperfect* by Muniba Mazari speech.
2. Downloading the video of Muniba Mazari's speech from YouTube.
3. Watching and listening the video by focusing on interpersonal function in Muniba Mazari speech.
4. And the last, Transcribing the utterances from video in to written text.

3.5 Technique of Data Analysis

This study discuss about analysis interpersonal function in Muniba Mazari's speech. According to Miles and Huberman (2014:33), to analyze the data involves four steps namely: data collection, data condensation, data display, and the last conclusion drawing.

1. Data collection

In data collection the researcher was used the documentation method. Documentation is a data collection method that involves gathering information in the form of written documents.

2. Data condensation

This data condensation leads a process of selecting, focusing, classifying, and transforming the data.

The data through these processes:

- a. Selecting, the researcher selected the data by searching on YouTube "We are all perfectly imperfect" by Muniba Mazari's speech, after that

downloading the video, and then the researcher watching and listening the video of Muniba Mazari's speech.

- b. Focusing, in this stage the researcher focusing on element interpersonal function in Muniba Mazari speech after that transcribing the utterances from video in to written text.
- c. Classifying, in this stage the researcher classifying the utterance based on element of interpersonal function such as mood and residue element.
- d. Transforming, the data was transformed into table form so it can be displayed.

3. Data Display

A display is a set of information that has been organized and compressed that allowing conclusion drawing and the action Miles and Huberman (2014:33). The researcher describes the analysis of interpersonal function by showing a number of clauses in Muniba Mazari's speech as representatives for elaborating the explanation of interpersonal function elements such as mood and residue. The researcher also presented the data in analysis, which showed in the form table so that the readers can understand it easily.

4. Conclusion Drawing/ Verification

The conclusion was made based on the finding data analysis and then verified through existing theory. In order to answer the problems of this research, the researcher explained the analysis result by drawing a conclusion.

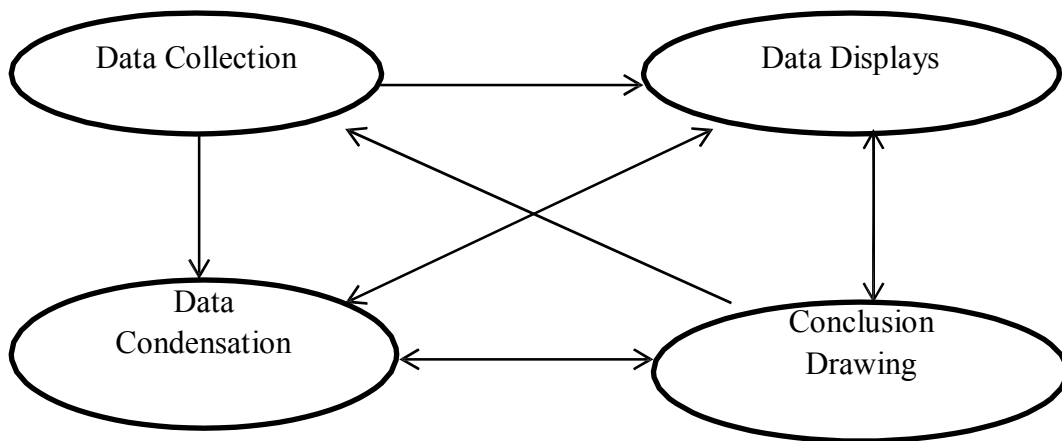


Figure 3.1: *Interactive Data Analysis Model* Miles and Huberman (2014:33)

Counting the realization of interpersonal function that mostly used by muniba mazari's speech. Using the formula :

—

Where:

X = the percentage of interpersonal function

F = the frequency of each element

N = the total of number of element interpersonal

3.6 Triangulation

Triangulation is to confirm the findings, triangulation involves the careful reviewing of data collected in order to achieve a more accurate and valid estimate of qualitative results for a particular construct Sugiyono (2007:330). The significance of qualitative research comes from the role it plays in investigating the reasons and processes leading to a certain result. Reality in relation to a similar social wonder is not the motivation behind triangulation, but rather broadens one's understanding of what has been investigated. Sugiyono (2007:372) states that the subjective cross-approval is called triangulation, which is evaluated as the frequency of the

information as indicated by the assembly of various information sources of numerous information assortment. According to Denzin (2018:22), there are four types of triangulation namely: Data triangulation, investigator triangulation, theory triangulation, and the last methodological triangulation which involves using more than one method to gather data.

In this research, the researcher was use methodological triangulation to confirm the validity of the data. By this technique, the researcher collects data throught download, screenshot and documentation or written documents from interpersonal function in Muniba Mazari speech, however, the data only focuses on the elements of interpersonal function and the most dominant elements used by Muniba Mazari speech.