MOOD VARIATION IN JOKO WIDODO'S SPEECH

Adi Manggala Saputro[1] Malikatul Laila[2] Agus Wijayanto[3]

Department of English Education, Faculty of Graduate School, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta

Abstract

Many people use speech to convey information, experiences, and imagination or planning. The President of Indonesia, Joko Widodo, is no exception, who is familiar with his daily use of speech to address the public, general audiences, and delegates from outside Indonesia. The speech used will affect the meaning to be conveyed. This study aims to determine the meaning of the utterances conveyed by President Jokowi during his speech. Also, looking for correlations of continuity of meaning using speech theory and mood variations. The results of the research show that there is a continuity of meaning when analyzed using speech theory and also variations in mood. The first step in conducting the analysis is to classify the data into commissive or expressive speech acts. This aims to determine variations in mood data that will be used to integrate speech acts with variations in mood. Second, analyzing the mood variation elements of the data where the researcher classifies them into certain types of moods. And third, analyzing the data based on the mood function to find out the meaning of the utterances used. In the mood variation analysis function, the researcher identifies the data types of mood variations.

Keywords: speech act, mood variation, president joko widodo

Abstrak

Banyak orang menggunakan ucapan untuk memberikan informasi, pengalaman, dan imajinasi atau perencanaannya. Tidak terkecuali juga oleh seorang Presiden Indonesia, Joko Widodo yang akrab dengan kesehariannya menggunakan ucapan untuk berpidato di depan masyarakat, audiensi umum, dan juga delegasi dari luar Indonesia. Ucapan yang digunakan akan mempengaruhi makna yang akan disampaikan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui makna ucapan yang disampaikan oleh Presiden Jokowi saat berpidato. Serta, mencari korelasi kesinambungan makna menggunakan teori ucapan dan variasi mood. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya kesinambungan makna saat dianalisa menggunakan teori ucapan dan juga variasi mood. Langkah pertama dalam melakukan analisa yakni mengklasifikasikan data ke dalam tindak tutur komisif atau ekspresif. Hal ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui variasi mood data yang akan digunakan untuk melakukan integrasi tindak tutur dengan variasi mood. Kedua, menganalisis elemen variasi mood data di mana peneliti mengklasifikasikannya ke dalam jenis suasana hati tertentu. Dan ketiga, menganalisis data beradasarkan fungsi mood untuk mengetahui makna dari ucapan yang digunakan. Dalam fungsi analisis variasi mood, peneliti mengidentifikasi tipe data dari variasi mood.

Kata kunci: tndak tutur, variasi mood, presiden joko widodo

1. INTRODUCTION

People use speech to tell information, experience, and imagination. How speakers' attitudes, behavior, or intention and manner reflected within their mood during the speech. What is

known by the mood in this paper refers to Matthiessen & Halliday's (1997) theory. Messages in communication will be meaningful if they are analyzed using Systemic Functional grammar, as it creates systematic relations between choices and forms within the less abstract strata of grammar and phonology, on the one hand, and more abstract strata such as context of situation and context of culture, on the other.

SFL annalyze text by it contex, semantics, lexicogrammar, and phonology. The context of text was classified before semantics, lexicogrammar, and Phonology because context is essential part of the entire process of making meaning. Each context will be attached to each other. Matthiessen and Halliday (1997) classified context into curtural context and situation context.

Within the language itself, the SFL has a model with three levels as a tristratal model of language. They are as follows: (1) Discourse semantics, it has three metafunctions: Interpersonal metafunctions, Ideational metafunctions, and Textual metafunctions. (2). Lexico-grammar involves grammar and vocabulary in one stratum and shows the view of language in both lexis and grammar. (3). Phonology and orthography (or graphology) relate to the sound system, the writing system, and the wording system (Eggins 2004, p. 19).

This study concern to analyze Joko Widodo's Expressive Utterance and Mood. The objective of this present study is to examine the meaning of the statements made by President Joko Widodo in various occasions. It used 2 types of speech act theories, expressive utterance and commisive utterance by Searle (1997). The theory of mood variation by Halliday used to annalyze the type of mood in Jokowis' utterances. This study is different with the previous study, where researcher compared the result of each annalysis to find the correlation.

2. METHOD

The type of this study was descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research concerns with developing explanations of social phenomena. In other words, it concerns the social aspects of our world and seeks to answer questions about 1). Why people behave the way they do, 2). How opinions and attitudes are formed 3). How people are affected by the events that go on around them 4). How and why cultures and practices have developed in the way they have (Hancock, 2006). This research was annalyzing Joko Widodos' speech. The data was taken by observation and documentation techniques. The researcher observe two videos of President Joko Widodos' speech that collected via youtube. The videos that has been choosen by the researhcer than being recorded and transcripted into data required. This study

was focus on annalyzing Mood Variation in Expressive and Commisives utterances used by the President of Joko Widodo in his speech.

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Finding

3.1.1   The Mood Variations on Joko Widodo's Speech

Datum 01

"Today, I am happy, I am very happy, to be with you, because you know I was a businessman years ago".

The mood elements of his expression consists of "I am" as the subject and Finite, "happy" as the complement. The finite of this utterance has a form is Simple Present Tense and the time of this utterance tells about the present situation when Joko Widodo is speaking in the event.

The kind of mood is included in Modality especially on Modalization (modality propositions) and Personal Pronoun. In Modalization, the utterances show habit that has the same meaning relating to the situation of the Joko Widodo's background as the businessman and he used to talk about it.

Regarding the Personal Pronoun, there is one of subject that used in this utterances. The subject is "I" represents Joko widodo, and the meaning "I" is also that he was a businessman like the audience.

The function of mood of the utterance *"I am happy, I am very happy"* is Declarative Mood, because the structural element of the utterance is Finite followed by complement and the utterance shows the expression of Joko Widodo's statement.

Datum 02

"So, this morning, I am very happy because we can talk about business, about investment with all of you".

In datum 02, there are two clauses. First, the utterance consists of "I am" as the finite, and "very happy" as the complement. The finite of this utterance is in the form of simple present tense, seen from the time, he told about the ongoing events. Second, it is "we can talk", that is included in Mood Variation consisting of "we" is a subject, and "we can talk" is finite using simple present tense. "Aan" is as Modal. This utterance shows the ability of Jokowi when he talked about business.

This utterance is in Modality especially on Modalization (modality propositions) and Personal Pronouns. In Modalization, the utterances show past habits, because Joko Widodo has always experienced this situation before.

In regard to personal pronouns, there are two subject that is "I" and "We". "I" is first personal pronoun. "We" is also included as the first personal pronoun, and it has the meaning "all of the participants" who have the same experiences in businessmen with the speaker (Joko Widodo).

The utterance in datum 02 is included as Declarative Mood, because the structures of this utterance are finite followed by complement. The utterance also expressed Joko Widodo's statement when opening the APEC 2014.

3.1.2   The illocutionary meanings of Joko Widodo' speech.

a.   Expressive Utterances

Datum 01

"Today, I am happy, I am very happy, to be with you, because you know I was a businessman years ago".

Datum 1 shows the event when Joko Widodo opened the speech in front of the audience in APEC CEO SUMMIT. He felt very happy because the event had a similar relation to his background as a previous businessman. It was a conference by Businessman. So, the datum 01 is included in Expressive Utterances of showing Joko Widodo's positive emotions. The illocutionary meaning of this speech was to show happiness.

Datum 02

"So, this morning, I am very happy because we can talk about business, about investment with all of you".

Datum 02 shows that the utterance of Joko Widodo's speech to an audience is formal. He was very enthusiatics because he could meet all of the important audience from some countries and he could promote to an investor about the project in Indonesia and the background of this event wasa business meeting and they were all prospective investors. So, the datum 02 is included to Expressive Utterances because it shows about the Joko Widodo's positive emotions when he made speech about his own background as a businessman. The illocutionary meaning of this speech was to show happiness.

b.   Commissive Utterances

Datum 04

"So we want to channel our fuel subsidy from consumption to the productive activity".

4

This utterance was delivered by Joko Widodo when he explained about Indonesia planning. The purpose of this speech was that he wanted to make the participants believe him. The meaning of the utterance above was commitments or promise that included as Commisive Utterance. Therefore the illocutionarry meaning of this utterance was promising.

Datum 05

"We want to channel our fuel subsidy to the farm for seeds, for fertilizers, and also for irrigation".

In the Utterance of datum 05, Jokob Widodo wanted to tell his planning to organize the fuel subsidy to be allocated to the farm. The plan submitted was included in its promise to farmers which, if classified falls into the type of Commisive Utterances. Therefore the illocutionarry meaning of this utterance was promising.

3.2 Discussion

3.2.1   The Mood Variations on Joko Widodo's Speech

To analyze data on mood variations from Jokowi's speech. First, researcher conducted an annalysis related to mood elements. Second, grouping data into mood types. Third, determining the mood function of Jokowi's speech. Example as follows:

"Today, I am happy, I am very happy, to be with you, because you know I was a businessman years ago".

The mood elements of his expression consists of "I am" as the Finite and "happy" as the complement. The finite of this utterance has a form is Simple Present Tense and the time of this utterance tells about the present situation when Joko Widodo is speaking in the event.

The kind of mood is included in Modality especially on Modalization (modality propositions) and Personal Pronoun. In Modalization, the utterances show habit that has the same meaning relating to the situation of the Joko Widodo's background as the businessman and he used to talk about it.

Regarding the Personal Pronoun, there is one of subject that used in this utterances. The subject is "I" represents Joko widodo, and the meaning "I" is also that he was a businessman like the audience.

The function of mood of the utterance "*I am happy, I am very happy*" is Declarative Mood, because the structural element of the utterance is Finite followed by complement and the utterance shows the expression of Joko Widodo's statement. To counting the data frequency, the researcher used the following formula:

N= *(fx / n)* x 100%   (1)

N = Percentation of mood

5

fx = Frequency of mood

n = Total frequency of mood

Table 1. Jokowi's speech 1

No	Kinds of Mood	Frequency of Mood	Percentage
1	Modality	14	43.75%
2	Personal Pronoun	16	50.00%
3	Auxiliary Verbs	2	6.25%
	Total	32	100.00%

The data is from Jokowi's speech, there are three kinds of mood used, namely Modality, Personal Pronoun, and Auxiliary Verbs. First, in the type of mood Modality, there are 14 findings from 16 data with an average percentage of 43.75%. Second, Personal Pronoun, in this annalysis found 16 findings with a percentage reaching 50%. Third, two annalysis data were found on the Auxiliary Verbs mood type. With a percentage reaching 6.25% or being the least compared to the other two types.

3.2.2   The illocutionary meanings of Joko Widodo' speech.

In analysing illocutionary meaning of the data from Jokowi's speech. First, the researcher determines the context of the utterance. The second classifies the data into Illocutionary Act types. Third, determine the meaning of utterances. Example as follows:

"So we want to channel our fuel subsidy from consumption to the productive activity".

This utterance was delivered by Joko Widodo when he explained about Indonesia planning. The purpose of this speech was that he wanted to make the participants believe him. The meaning of the utterance above was commitments or promise that included as Commisive Utterance. Therefore the illocutionarry meaning of this utterance was promising.

The data annalysis of Illocutionary meaning used speech act theory by Searle in Levinson (1983: 240) states that the classifications are representatives, directives, commissives, expressive, and declarations. To counting the data frequency, the researcher used the following formula:

N= *(fx / n)* x 100%   (2)

N = Percentation of Illocutionary

fx = Frequency of Illocutionary

n = Total frequency of Illocutionary

Table 2. Jokowi's speech 2

No	Kinds of Illocutionary	Frequency of Illocutionary	Percentage
1	Representatives or Assertives	0	0.00%
2	Directives	0	0.00%
3	Commissives	13	81.25%
4	Expressives	3	18.75%
5	Declarations	0	0.00%
	Total	16	100.00%

The data is from Jokowi's speech, there are two kinds of Illocutionary Act used, namely Commissives and Expressives. First, in the type of commisive, the researcher found 13 data, with 81.25% percentation from 16 data analized. Second, 3 data from expressive utterance were found in this research with 18.75% percentation. In this research, the researcher did not found any data that include in Representatives or Assertives, Directives, and Declarations.

4. CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the researcher concludes the result of the research. There are three point that concludes based on the result of this research, as follows, The analysis of Jokowi's utterances use speech act theory that can find out what situations exist in the context that being discussed in the event. Especially regarding the speech acts shown by President Jokowi's when giving a speech in front of the audience. In classifying the speech act, there are two findings of speech acts submitted by President Jokowi's. The first finding, there are three data that fall into the classification of expressive speech act, which can be seen from the expression of President Jokowi's feelings when delivering several introductory sentences in his speech. Meanwhile, for the second finding, there are 12 findings of speech acts which mean what promises or programs and command he will give in the future while serving as President. The speech act is included in the Commisive Utterances.

The analysis of Jokowi's utterances using mood variation that structurally analyzed using the theory of mood variations of speech acts are all included in meaningful statements to provide information. In addition, there is a correlation annalysis between speech acts and the theory of mood variation. Where the correlation annalysis is find what strength, and can further conclude the strengthening of the meaning of what will be conveyed by President Jokowi in that context. The meaning implied by President Jokowi's words are not different even though they are analyzed using the theory of speech acts and mood variations. Instead, the meanings that appear are the same and tend to be correlated with each other. It can be

proven by the data that was analyzed using the theory of speech acts, which will find the same meaning even though it was analyzed more deeply using the theory of mood variations.

REFERENCES

a Pragmatic Annalysis of Speech Acts of the Main. (2014).

Adenike, M., & Olusanya, M. (2014). Mood and Modality in Christian Magazines: A Systemic Functional Annalysis of Christian Women Mirror. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, *4*(14), 138–149.

Aijmer, K. (2014). Modality and Mood in Functional Linguistic Approaches. *The Oxford Handbook of Modality and Mood*, *January*, 495–513. https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199591435.013.22

An annalysis of prison system in india. (2018). 75–109.

Austin, J. L. 1962. How to Do Things with Words. London: Oxford University Press.

Azhari, A. S., Priono, -, & Nuriadi, -. (2018). Speech Acts of Classroom Interaction. *International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Culture*, *4*(2), 24. https://doi.org/10.21744/ijllc.v4i2.639

Banks, D. (2002). Systemic Functional Linguistics as a model for text analysis. *ASp*, *35–36*, 23–34. https://doi.org/10.4000/asp.1584

Bruno, L. (2019). 済無No Title No Title. *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling*, *53*(9), 1689–1699. https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781107415324.004

Chapter 1. מאימתי.)2013(. *The Jerusalem Talmud,First Order: Zeraim, Tractate Berakhot*. https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110800487.39

Fanani, A., Setiawan, S., Purwati, O., Maisarah, M., & Qoyyimah, U. (2020). Donald Trump's grammar of persuasion in his speech. *Heliyon*, *6*(1), e03082. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2019.e03082

Guiraud, N., Longin, D., Lorini, E., Pesty, S., & Rivière, J. (2011). The face of emotions: A logical formalization of expressive speech acts. *10th International Conference on Autonomous Agents and Multiagent Systems 2011, AAMAS 2011*, *2*(Aamas), 969–976.

Halliday, A. K. (1985) An introduction to functional grammar. London, Melbourne, Auckland: Edward Arnold.

Hancock, B. (2006). An Introduction to Qualitative Research Au t hors. *Qualitative Research*, *4th*, 504. https://doi.org/10.1109/TVCG.2007.70541

Hidayat, A. (2016). Speech Acts: Force behind Words. *English Education: Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris*, *9*(1), 1–12.

Hoff, M. (2019). Epistemic commitment and mood alternation: A semantic-pragmatic annalysis of Spanish future-framed adverbials. *Journal of Pragmatics*, *139*, 97–108. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pragma.2018.10.016

Hulu, F. (2019). *International Journal of Systemic Functional Linguistics Interpersonal*

Function in Martin Luther King Jr ' s Speech. 2(1), 2–5.

Khomutova, T. N. (2014). Mood and Modality in Modern English. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, *154*(October), 395–401. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.10.174

Kreidler, Charles W. 1998. Introducing English Semantic. London Roudledge Massachuttles: Blackwell Publisher.

Leech, Geoffrey. (1983). Principles of Pragmatics. London: Longman.

Levinson, Stephen. 1983. Pragmatics. Cambridge: Cambridge University Pers.

Lyons, J., 1977. Semantics. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge

Matthiessen, C. (2010). Systemic functional linguistics developing. Annual Review of Functional Linguistics, 2, 8-63.

Mey, J. L. 2009. Concise Encyclopedia of Pragmatics (2nd Ed.). Oxford: Elsevier.

Musii, R. S., & Stasyuk, H. B. (2002). Thermoelastic state of a hollow conducting cylinder under the action of quasistationary radio-wave pulses. In *Materials Science* (Vol. 38, Issue 3). https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1021717531970

Meaning Modals: An Inquiry Into The Semantic Content Of Some English Modals, 8 Ghana Journal of Linguistics 81 (2019). https://doi.org/10.4314/gjl.v8i1.5

Noor, M. (2016). Systemic Functional Linguistics Mood Annalysis of the Last Address of the Holy Prophet (PBUH). *International Journal of Language and Linguistics*, *4*(1), 1. https://doi.org/10.11648/j.ijll.s.2016040101.11

Oliver, J. (2013). 済無No Title No Title. *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling*, *53*(9), 1689–1699. https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781107415324.004

Opara, Stephen C. 2005. "Mood Structures in Selected Clauses in Buchi Emecheta's Second-Class Citizen." In Perspectives on Language and Literature, edited by M. Olateju and L. Oyeleye, 117-133. Ile-Ife: Obafemi Awolowo University Press Ltd.

Osisanwo, Wale 1999. An Introductory Analytical Grammar of English – A Systemic Approach. Lagos: Femolus-Fetop Publishers.

Praditya, Dwi Jaya I Made, Putra, A. J. I. N., & , Artini, L. P. (2014). an Annalysis of Speech Acts in the Conversation Between Habibie and Ainun in the Movie Entitled Habibie and Ainun 2012. *Journal of English Education Department, Postgraduate Program Ganesha University of Education Singaraja, Indonesia*, *2*(1), 1–10.

Ronan, P. (2015). Categorizing expressive speech acts in the pragmatically annotated SPICE Ireland corpus. *ICAME Journal*, *39*(1), 25–45. https://doi.org/10.1515/icame-2015-0002

Senjawati, D. (2016). Transitivity Annalysis of Tenth Grade Students' Recount Texts. *Journal of English and Education*, *4*(1), 1–22. http://ejournal.upi.edu/index.php/L-E/article/view/4617

Thesis Journal Transitivity Annalysis on William B Uttler Yeats ' Short Story " Where There Is Nothing , There Is God ." (n.d.).

Tutuarima, Z., Nuraeningsih, N., & Rusiana, R. (2018). An Annalysis of Speech Act Used in London Has Fallen Movie. *Vision: Journal for Language and Foreign Language Learning*, *7*(2), 122. https://doi.org/10.21580/vjv7i23022

UN Aids. (n.d.). *An Introduction to Triangulation*. http://www.unaids.org/en/media/unaids/contentassets/documents/document/2010/10_4-Intro-to-triangulation-MEF.pdf

Villegas, C. L. (2018). *Syntactic Mood in Naturally-Occurring Speech Acts* . *August*, 0–29. https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.28520.52480

Weisler, S., & Lyons, J. (1979). Semantics. In *The Modern Language Journal* (Vol. 63, Issue 7). https://doi.org/10.2307/326010

Yuliana, D., & Imperiani, E. D. A. (2017). The realization of interpersonal meaning in course newsletters: A systemic functional linguistic perspective. *Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics*, *7*(1), 181–188. https://doi.org/10.17509/ijal.v7i1.6873