CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Thesis Organisation

In general, the first part of this study (CHAPTER I) is introduction. It consist of background of the study, problem statement, limitation of the study, objective of the study, and benefits of the study. Introduction is explanations relate to the issues to be discussed in the chapter. The second part (CHAPTER II) contains theoretical studies that support the research topic, the third chapter (CHAPTER III) contains research methods, the fourth chapter (CHAPTER IV) contains data presentation and research findings, discussion of research results, and the fifth chapter (CHAPTER V) contains conclusions, suggestions and research implications.

B. Background of the Study

Most 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).

Many previous studies have relation to this current study, they are study conducted by Yoon (2011) that explored the semantic-pragmatic properties of RCs. The study pointed out that rhetorical effects can be triggered by negative polarity items, expletive negation, and the subjunctive mood. Adenike and Olusanya, (2014) studied the interpersonal relationships and the nature of propositions in a religious article. The research is to show a correlation between mood and modality in Modern English. Khomutova (2014) investigated relationship between logical and linguistic modalities. The semantic scope of linguistic modality was established. The typology of language means was used to express the linguistic modality. Pradipta (2018) studied systemic functional grammar as seen from the mood system in speech between Poppy and Branch in the movie Troll. Hoff (2018) investigated adverbial clause data of the Spanish subordinates containing Cuando and present-tense verbs, which can be explained that indicative is use to find out the activities before or simultaneously is talking, on the other hand, the subjunctive is the only choice for actions that cannot be realized. Noor, Kazemian, and Ali (2016) analyzed the functional and semantic properties that take from the last address of the Holy Prophet (PBUH). This research is based on the SFL Mood Halliday analysis. .Fanani, Setiawan, Purwati, Maisarah, and Qoyyimah (2020) analyzed the nature of the propositions in President Trump's persuasive speech, which explained the controversial Jerusalem from a mood annalysis perspective. Chefor (2019) described the inaugural political speech of 2018 Cameroon President Paul Biya in French and his English translation of this study using the Systemic Halliday Functional Grammar theory to analyze the interpersonal language metaphor, focusing on mood systems, in two linguistic mediums. Yuliana and Imperiani (2017) analyzed the realization of interpersonal meanings from a bulletin offering online course services made by public and Islamic educational institutions, the aim is to find out the strands of meaning obtained by the two groups that are similar or different. Aijmer (2016) analyzed a functional approach using mood and modality. This research focused on Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) related to Halliday writing, Functional Grammar (FG), and functional schools especially Grammar Roles and Reference (RRG) functional American.

The study above used the same mood annalysis for the research, however the object and method of annalysis are different with the current research. This study analyzes 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.

C. Problem Statement

The data of the present research were obtained from Joko Widodo's speech in APEC CEO SUMMIT 2014.The research questions of this study are as follows:

1. What are the mood variations on Joko Widodo's speech?
2. What are the intended meanings of Joko Widodo's utterances?

D. Limitation of the Study

Based on the research context above, the research was limited as follows. The speech act that was analyzed include expressive and commisives utterances for integrating the annalysis mood variation and the meaning classification of Joko Widodo's utterances.

This study used two basic theories for analyzing the data: Mood Variation by Halliday (1985) and speech act intention by Kreidler (1998) and Searle (in Levinson, 1983: 240).

E. Objective of the Study

Based on the problem statement above, there are two aims of this study as follows:

1. To describe mood variation of Jokowi's Speech.
2. To find out the meaning of the Jokowi's utterances.

F. Benefit of the Study

There are two benefits of this research, theoretical and practical benefits, as follows:

1. Theoretical Benefit

To add their knowledge or meaning from the utterance of Jokowi's Speech.

2. Practical Benefit

For the Society:

To develop speaking ability of society especially in Indonesia when Jokowi's Speech.

For the other researcher:

To be a reference for other researchers with the same topic but different objects.