

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of five points. They are background of study that explains the background of the research topic to be carried out. Research questions explain the main questions that are the focus of the research. Objectives of the study explain the objectives of the research to be carried out. Significance of the study explains both theoretical and practical significance of the study. Scope and Limitation of the study explain the particular linguistic field that is the basis of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language plays a very important role in human life. Language is a means of communication that humans use to communicate and convey ideas, information, feelings and concepts to other people. According to Hutabarat, et al (2020) “language is a communication tool between every people in the form of sounds and symbols that have meaning”. Language has various elements such as words, grammar, phonology, and semantics which are used to compose messages that can be understood by the parties involved in communication. Language can be in written form, one example of written language is newspapers. Language can also be oral (spoken), and one of the oral languages frequently used by humans for communication is speeches.

Speech is a form of oral communication delivered verbally by someone to an audience with the aim of conveying a message, expressing ideas, or influencing the views, opinions or actions of other people. The purpose of a speech can be different, such as to persuade, inform, entertain, or motivate the audience. Chen & Shuo (2018) state “Speech is a directive and effective way to express emotions, give information and establish social and personal relationships”. Speech are often used in a variety of contexts, including politics, education, business, or even at social events. Speech has played an important role in human history and culture. Speech are often used in the world of politics. Many well-known political leaders

have used speech with political context as a tool to persuade audiences to take certain actions.

A political speech is a type of speech delivered by a political leader or individual involved in political affairs to convey their message, views or arguments about certain political issues to a wider audience. Political speech aim to influence people's opinions and attitudes towards political issues and gain support for a particular political agenda. According to Yang (2017) “Political speech is a case in point with the aim of making the political viewpoints widely known or winning support for a proposal”. Political speech can be used to convince, motivate, or influence an audience to support a particular view, policy, political candidate, or cause. Political speech is a category of public speaking made by authority with political objectives in an effort to sway a particular audience based on its functions and contents (Luthfiyanti, et al, 2023) . In general, political speeches are used by political figures, one of which is the President of the Republic of Indonesia, namely Joko Widodo.

Mr. Joko Widodo is the 7th President of the Republic of Indonesia. President Joko Widodo has served as President of the Republic of Indonesia since 20 October 2014. The writer chose President Joko Widodo's speech because he is a public figure who often delivered speeches in national and international political contexts and when communicating President Joko Widodo can leave a deep impression. According to Makmur (2016) “President Jokowi has a low context communication style, with communication characteristics or presentation traits: leaving a deep impression, open, dominant, attentive, friendly, and quite lively (use of facial expressions)”. The object of this research is President Joko Widodo's speech at the 2023 Ecosperity Week working visit, at which time President Joko Widodo delivered his speech in English.

Ecosperity Week 2023 is organized by the Temasek Foundation in Singapore. Baheramasyah (2023) “This activity brought together various global leaders, investors and people from various industries to discuss policies, technology and various other supports to achieve the Net Zero Emission commitment”. “In his agenda for Ecosperity Week 2023, President Joko Widodo was a speaker and

helped promote Indonesian investment, especially in the fields of energy transition, green infrastructure and development of the Indonesian Capital City (IKN)” (Wahibudiyak, 2023). In his speech, President Joko Widodo not only provided valuable insight into future challenges and opportunities, but also firmly invited Singaporean entrepreneurs to explore investment opportunities in Indonesia.

This study discusses President Joko Widodo's speech at the Ecosperity Week 2003. This study aims to identify the Mood and modality types of interpersonal meaning in President Joko Widodo's speech at the Ecosperity 2023. This study uses Halliday's theory to analyse interpersonal meaning in President Joko Widodo's speech.

The speech delivered by President Joko Widodo contains interpersonal metafunctions found in the clauses in each speech. Speech is a communication medium for conveying messages used by society today through the chosen words used by the speaker. However, not all listeners can understand what the speaker wants to convey behind the words they say. Therefore, it is important to understand the choice of words used by the speaker in his speech using interpersonal meaning. The use of speech as a message conveys information, convinces, invites action, inspires, and conveys opinions or feelings to listeners.

Interpersonal meaning conveys the speaker's attitudes and judgments. It involves how language is used for requesting or providing information, asking others to perform tasks, and expressing our views on wants, needs, and possibilities. This aspect also covers the grammatical tools for performing social roles, establishing and altering relationships with others, and presenting perspectives on various topics. Halliday & Matthiessen (2014), interpersonal meaning is a clause interpretation in its function as an exchange. This involves two main components: Mood and modality of the clause.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the background and focus of the research above, the writer formulates the research questions as follows:

1. What are the Mood types of interpersonal meaning found in President Joko Widodo's speech?
2. What are the modality types of interpersonal meaning found in President Joko Widodo's speech?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the questions above, the writer has the following research objectives:

1. To explain the mood types of interpersonal meaning found in President Joko Widodo's speech.
2. To explain the modality types of interpersonal meaning found in President Joko Widodo's speech.

1.4 Significance of the Study

By analyzing President Joko Widodo's speech, the meaning of this research is based on two parts, namely theoretically and practically. The first significance is theoretical. This research will be able to enrich readers' knowledge about interpersonal meaning through speech and inspire others to learn more about systemic functional linguistics (SFL), especially those related to interpersonal meaning. Practically, it is hoped that this research will be useful for readers who are interested in speech texts and can help them study them further, especially in the Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) course. Therefore, future researchers can use this research as a guide.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope use in this study is systemic functional linguistics, especially on the mood and modality types of interpersonal meaning. It focuses on President Joko Widodo's speech at the Ecosperiy Week 2023. This research utilizes the metafunction of interpersonal language in Systemic Functional Linguistics proposed by Halliday and Matthiessen in 2004 as a theoretical framework for

exploring the function of types of interpersonal meaning in President Joko Widodo's speech.