

## Analyzing Realization of Donal Trump's Interview

Risa Umami S.Pd., M.A., Nanda Irawan, M.Pd., and Hertati Betisda Siregar  
Politeknik Mandiri Bina Prestasi

risaumami595@yahoo.com, nandairawanharahap@gmail.com, hertatisgr30@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

This study deals with to know the president of the Republic of Indonesia represents his speech functions through his speeches. Language plays an unproduced role for this. Language is a device in communication. When someone says something who is used sentence in the communication. The sentence itself consists of the structure and meaning. The structure and meaning are speech function and mood. This study used systemic functional linguistics approaches. This method was used to analyze and to describe the mood and speech functions used in terms of service in twitter . The objective of the study is to find out the mood and speech function from Donal Trump's interview. the dominant speech function is congruent. The main function of speech is giving, explaining, and clarifying something happens in the society.

**Keywords :** *mood, speech function, donal trump's interview*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

One of the functions of language in human life as a member of the society is to exchange experience. This is systemically termed as speech functions (Halliday, 2004: 107-108). This study is related to know the president of the Republic of Indonesia represents his speech functions through his speeches. A study on the speech function is worth while doing for it giving contribution for the better understanding of the presidue policy for development. Language plays an unproduced role for this. Language is a device in communication. When someone says something who is used sentence in the communication. The sentence itself consists of the structure and meaning. The structure and meaning are speech function and mood. This systematically conclude that speech function calls discourse semantics and mood calls lexicogrammar (Martin, 1992: 36). The grammar of a language is the description of the ways in which words can change their forms and can be combined into sentences in that language. If grammar rules are too carelessly violated, communication may suffer, although, creating a good grammar rule is extremely difficult. Linguistic investigating native speaker speech (and writing) has, over the years, devised various different systems to describe how the language works.

In relation to that structural linguistics presents us with a systematic way to describe the units of language and how those units combine to produce acceptable sentences. A language can be considered from several levels, each related in some way to the others. Thus sounds combine to form syllables and words, which in turn combine to form phrases and sentences. Commonly used terms, in increasing order of size, are phone, phoneme, morpheme, word, phrase, sentence, and text.

In this paper the researcher is interested in analyzing realization of Donal Trump's interview. These are some reason to emphasize her interests in the research. Based on the theory that there is a pattern to be considered which realization of speech function in mood is because according to Martin (1992: 36) speech function (discourse semantics) has been stratified with respect to mood (lexicogrammar) on the content plane. That means realization of speech function in mood can help the reader to find out the kinds of the structure in the sentence and the meaning of the sentence which refers to get the information from the sentence itself.

### 2. Theory Speech Functions

Speech functions (Martin, 1992: 36) is a semantic aspect of meaning which is realized by

mood at the level of lexicogrammar. That means mood is talking about the structure of the sentence and the speech function is talking about the meaning of the sentence. Both of them should be realized in the sentence. In this case, speech functions should be realized by moods, they are (1) declarative, (2) interrogative, and (3)

### Types of Speech Functions

According to Martin (1992: 45) the speech functions network can now be elaborated which follows:

- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| 1) Call [attending: calling/initiating]                                 | John                   |
| 2) Greeting [attending: greeting/initiating]                            | See you.               |
| 3) Exclamation [negotiating: reacting/initiating]                       | Utter rubbish!         |
| 4) Offer [negotiating: exchanging: giving/goods & service]              | Let me get you a beer. |
| 5) Command [negotiating: exchanging: Demanding/goods & services]        | Get me a beer.         |
| 6) Statement [negotiating: exchanging: giving/Information/ initiating]  | He was won.            |
| 7) Question [negotiating: exchanging: Demanding/information/initiating] | Has he won?.           |

That means speech functions have many various forms in the sentence because the sentences are the unity of the kinds of structure

imperative. All of these are the representation of human beings' utterances in their communication. Therefore, speech functions are used to exchange human's experiences through language function by using interpersonal meaning and realized by mood.

which have the meaning of the sentences. In the other hand, according to Saragih (2004: 12) speech functions are summarized as follows:

- |                               |             |                          |
|-------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| a) Giving/ information        | = statement | [ They play football]    |
| b) Demanding/information      | = question  | [ Do they play football] |
| c) Giving/goods & services    | = offer     | [ Let us play football]  |
| d) Demanding/goods & services | = command   | [ Play the football]     |

There are four speech functions used in a communication, they are statement, offer, question, and command. All of them are realized by mood to perform two roles, namely Giving and Demanding, while the two exchanges may be either Information or Goods & Services, are described in the following Saragih (2005: 12).

Commodity Role in exchange	(a) good & services	(b) information
(1) Giving	'offer'	'statement'
	Let us play the football	They are playing the football
(2) Demanding	'command'	'question'
	Play the football!	What are they playing?

Table 1.1: *Types of Speech Functions.*

With reference to systemic functional linguistic theories, as developed by Halliday (1994: 69) and other systemicists, the four speech functions are summarized as follows:

- |                       |             |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1) Giving/information | = statement |
|-----------------------|-------------|

- |                                |            |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| 2) Demanding/information       | = question |
| 3) Giving/ goods & services    | = offer    |
| 4) Demanding/ goods & services | = command  |

From the statement above, the types of speech functions have simple; it will be easier to divide the types of speech functions in the several sentences. It will be focused in this research.

### Realization of Speech Function in Mood

Halliday (1994: p. xx) the relation between the semantics and the grammar is one of realization: the wording 'realizes', or encodes, the meaning. The wording, in turn, is 'realized by' sound or writing. There is no sense in asking which determines which; the relation is a symbolic one. It is not possible to point to each symbol as an isolate and ask what it means; the meaning is encoded in the wording as an interpreted whole. From the statement, it can be concluded that semantics and grammar both of them can not separate each other in the sentence.

In relation from that statement, there is another theory about semantics and grammar which call speech function as discourse semantics and mood as lexicogrammar. The four speech functions (statement, question, offer, and command) find their realization in mood which is an aspect on interpersonal function at the level of lexicogrammar. The representation of speech function 'statement' is realized by 'declarative', 'question' is realized by 'interrogative', and 'command' is realized by 'imperative'. However, the speech function of 'offer' does not have an unmarked representation of Mood. It is realized by any one of the four speech functions. The unmarked realizations of the speech functions are realized in moods following Saragih (2005: 13).

Speech Function	Mood	Examples
Statement	Declarative	He came to the office yesterday
Question	Interrogative	Did you go to the movie?
Command	Imperative	Open the door!
Offer	-	Let me take the book for you

### 3. Research Design

This study used systemic functional linguistics approaches by Halliday (1994) and Suzanne Eggins (1994). This method was used to analyze and to describe the mood and speech functions used in terms of service in twitter.

### 3. Data

The data of this research is written data, it is the transcription of Donal Trump's interview. The data is the text of the terms of service in Youtube, taken from <https://youtube.com>. The data were chosen because it is one of the popular social media accessed by people around the world in recently and contains of interpersonal elements.

### 4. Data Collection

The data of the study were collected by searching then downloading "Donal Trump's interview" on the website <https://youtube.com> for the analysis.

### 5. Analysis

Conversation	Mood	Speech Function
Student: May I come in, sir?	Interrogative	Question
Teacher: Yes, stand here. Why do you always come late?	O / Interrogative	Offer / Question

S: Sir It is the bus which makes me late.	Declarative	Statement
T: What time do you leave home?	Interrogative	Question
S: I always leave home at quarter to eight.	Declarative	Statement
T: How far is your home from here?	Interrogative	Question
S: It is about three kilometers from here.	Declarative	Statement
T: That is why, you get late. You leave your home very late.	Declarative	Statement
S: Sir, I take my break fast at 7:30 a.m.	Declarative	Statement
T: What time do you get up?	Interrogative	Question
S: I get up at about 7:00 a.m.	Declarative	Statement
T: Don't you offer your prayer?	Interrogative	Question
S: Not regularly.	Declarative	Statement
T: My dear. It is a bad habit. Change your routine. Always get up early in the morning. Offer your prayers and go for a morning walk	Declarative	Statement
S: Sir, there is no park near our home.	Declarative	Statement
T: No problem. You can walk along the street in the morning time. Take breakfast at right time and then leave for school.	Declarative	Statement
S: You are right, sir. From tomorrow, I shall never be late.	Declarative	Statement
T: Good. One thing more keep in mind. Regularity and punctuality conquer the mountains.	Declarative	Statement
S: Thank you very much for your good advice. Can I sit now, sir?	Declarative	Statement
T: Oh Yes, of course. Here it is.	O	Offer

.Conversation	Mood	Speech Function
Shazia: Good morning, doctor.	Declarative	Statement
Doctor: Good morning.	Declarative	Statement
S: 's mother: My daughter Shazia is	Imperative	Command

running temperature today, doctor. Please check my loving daughter.		
<b>D:</b> Sit on the stool Shazia and open your mouth.	<b>Imperative</b>	<b>Command</b>
<b>S:</b> 's mother: Does she have fever?	<b>Interrogative</b>	<b>Question</b>
<b>D:</b> Yes, she should take these medicines regularly three times daily.	<b>Declarative</b>	<b>Statement</b>
<b>S:</b> 's mother: For how many days this treatment is required?	<b>Interrogative</b>	<b>Question</b>
<b>D:</b> 3 day. Moreover, it is necessary to take precaution.	<b>Declarative</b>	<b>Statement</b>
<b>S:</b> 's mother: My daughter has become very weak. Please write some medicine to recover her from this weakness.	<b>Imperative</b>	<b>Command</b>
<b>D:</b> Medicines are not necessary to treat such weakness. She should drink milk and eat eggs etc. These are the great gifts of God Almighty and a complete food.	<b>Declarative</b>	<b>Statement</b>
<b>S:</b> 's mother: Can my daughter take bath?	<b>Interrogative</b>	<b>Question</b>
<b>D:</b> Why not. Taking bath every day is necessary in such summer days even if she has a fever.	<b>Declarative</b>	<b>Statement</b>
<b>S:</b> 's mother: When should we come again?	<b>Interrogative</b>	<b>Question</b>
<b>D:</b> Please come here again after three days.	<b>Imperative</b>	<b>Command</b>
<b>S:</b> 's mother: Good morning doctor, Please (After 3 days) check my daughter.	<b>Imperative</b>	<b>Command</b>
<b>D:</b> Your daughter does not need further medicine. She will be safe and sound.	<b>Declarative</b>	<b>Statement</b>

<b>S:</b> 's mother: Good-bye, Thank you doctor.	<b>Declarative</b>	<b>Statement</b>
<b>D:</b> Good-bye, Thank you.	<b>Declarative</b>	<b>Statement</b>

From the analysis above, can conclude that :

Types	Total	Percentage
Congruent	50	89%
Metaphorical	6	11%

## 6. Conclusions

After analyzing the data conclusions are drawn as the following:

- (1) The four speech functions in initiating are realized as follows: statement realized by declarative Mood, question realized by interrogative Mood, and command realized by imperative Mood. The researcher concludes that speech function refers to the verb in the sentence. It categorizes in the semantics term. Semantics term has realized in the lexicogrammar. Every sentence has realized in the speech function, and also speech function in semantics has realized in mood system in lexicogrammar. The conclusion is speech as the object of the study which realizes in the speech function and mood. It could be dominant using of speech function. So that is the reason why speech function is the dominant using in the speech.
- (2) The types of speech function in both of the speeches are: statement, offer, question, and command. And in that case, there are 50 sentences are congruent, and 6 sentences are methaphorical. So, the dominant speech function is congruent. The main function of speech is giving, explaining, and clarifying something happens in the society.

## 7. References

- R, Hurford, James. 2000. *Semantics: a Coursebook*. New York: Cambridge University Press
- Saragih, A. 2004. *Discourse Analysis. A Systemic Functional Approaches to the Analysis of Texts*. Faculty of Language and Arts. The State University of Medan
- Saragih, A. 2005. *Introduction Functional Grammar*. Medan: Pasca Sarjana UNIMED

- Saussure, Ferdinand de. 1916. *Cours de Linguistique Générale*. Ed. by C. Bally, A. Sechehaye, and A. Reidlinger. Paris: Payot.
- (1916)1986. *Course in General Linguistics*. Trans by Roy Harris. LaSalle, IL: Open Court.
- Sneddon, James N, 1996. *A Comprehensive Grammar*. London: Routledge
- Thompson, Geoff. 1996. *Introducing Functional Grammar*. China: Edward Arnold
- William A. Kretzschmar, Jr. 2009. *The Linguistics of Speech*. New York: Cambridge University Press
- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grammatical\\_mood](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grammatical_mood)
- [http://web.mac.com/cmatthie\\_Glossary.html](http://web.mac.com/cmatthie_Glossary.html)
- <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Speech>
- [http://www.nsknet.or.jp/~peterr-s/public\\_speaking/speechtypes.html](http://www.nsknet.or.jp/~peterr-s/public_speaking/speechtypes.html)
- <http://www.indonesiatogo.com/2009/07/18/sby-speech-about-the-bombing/>
- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/News\\_conference](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/News_conference)
- <http://www.rimanews.com>
- <http://www.presidensby.info/index.php/pers/presiden/2010/12/02/535.html>
- <https://youtube.com>
- <http://www.famous-speeches-and-speech-topics.info/speech-topics/informative-speech.htm>