

# SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS MODD ANALYSIS OF Mr. H.E. Dr. SUSISLO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO'S SPEECH IN THE OPENING OF THE 18th ASEAN SUMMIT

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## Abstract

Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) is a model of grammar that was developed by Michael Halliday in the 1960s. This study focussed on Mood Analysis, which consisted of two things were Mood and Residue. This study aimed to know the result of the SFL study in Mood Analysis on Mr. H.E. Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech. The method that the writers used to get the result was a quantitative method. Because in this study, the writers got the data from reading the speech text. The writers hope, this study will help the next researchers to get more knowledge about the study which used Systemic Functional Linguistic, especially in Mood Analysis.

**Key words:** SFL, Mood Analysis, Speech

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## INTRODUCTION

Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) is a model of grammar [1], [2] that was developed by Michael Halliday in the 1960s [3], [4], [5]. Systemic Functional-Linguistic (SFL) is a theory of language [6], [7] which centered around the notion of language function [8], [9], [10]. In Systemic Functional Linguistic especially in mood analysis, two important things used to analyze [11], [12], those are Mood and Residue [13], [14], [15]. To analyze the text, the writers have three previous studies that analyze text use Systemic Functional Analysis. The title of the previous studies is the first *Systemic Functional Linguistics Mood Analysis of the Last Address of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)*. The second title is *The Use of SFL Genre Theory for the Analysis of Students' Writing Skills in ESP*. The third title is *A Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) Analysis of Exposition Texts As Teaching Materials Written by Pre-Service Teachers*. More information about those three previous studies will explain below.

The first previous study entitled *Systemic Functional Linguistics Mood Analysis of the Last Address of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)* was written by Noor, Mehwish; Ali, Moazzam; Muhabat, Fakhrah; and Kazemian, Bahram. Three of them are from the Department of English, University of Gujrat, Punjab, Pakistan [16], [17], [18]. While for one of them

(Kazemian, Bahram) from the Department of English [19], [20], College of Persian Literature and Foreign Languages [21], [22], [23], Tabriz Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tabriz, Iran [24], [25]. In their journal, they were analyze translated manuscript of the address of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) [26], [27] in English [28], [29], [30]. To get the result, they chose 56 clauses to be analyzed [31], [32], [33]. The result of their research is the found three types of clausal moods [34], [35]. Those clausal moods are Declarative, Imperative, and Interrogative [36], [37], [38]. Among those three moods, the most frequent mood that they found is a Declarative mood [39], [40]. After that, the second and the last moods which are mostly found in the text are Imperative and then Interrogative [41], [42], [43].

The second previous study entitled *The Use of SFL Genre Theory for the Analysis of Students' Writing Skills in ESP* was written by Arancon, Pilar Rodriguez from Universidad Nacional de Educacion a Distancia (UNED). In his journal, he analyzed the corpus of UNED Students' essays [44], [45], [46]. He took 30 essays from the students [47], [48] who took the same exam on the same date and answered the same question [49], [50]. The total number of words in the sample is 3456, divided into 30 texts which the range id around 46 to 220 words in length [51], [52], [53]. Around half of the texts are below 100 words [54], [55]. The corpus is the representative and domain-specific [56], [57], [58]. The result of his research is there are some mistakes done by the students [59], [60]. Those mistakes are spelling, pronoun reference, error or lack of punctuation, error in the use of capitals, and others [61], [62], [63].

The third previous study entitled *A Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) Analysis of Exposition Texts As Teaching Materials Written by Pre-Service Teachers* was written by Dewi, R. Winda Herdisa from Department of English Education, Indonesia University of Education. In her research, she took three exposition texts written by three English pre-service teachers in a senior high school [64], [65] in terms of their schematic structure and the theme system [66], [67], [68]. The result of her research is pre-service teachers were able to make coherent text seen from Theme and Thematic Progression which applied in the texts [69]. Besides that, pre-service teachers also have problems. The problems are difficult to make text to be more relevant and coherent and also distinguish between censorship and professional [70].

## **METHOD**

The method that the writers used in this study was a qualitative method. Qualitative method is the method that does not have mathematical graphics as in quantitative method. The design of the method that the writers used in the qualitative method was case and library study. Because in this study, the writers read some journals that discussed Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). Besides that, the writers searched the text that became the object of this study. To get the result of this study, the writers chose speech to text which spoken by Mr. H.E. Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono in the Opening of the 18th ASEAN Summit. This speech was spoken on May 7, 2011, in Jakarta. Then, the writers read the speech text and analyzed one by one sentence in the text.

The writers analyzed it based on Mood and Residue which understood by the writer. Mood consisted of Subject and Finite. While Residue consists of Predicate, Complement, and Adjunct. The subject was who decides what mood of the clause or the sentence. Then, Finite is the expression or the view of the writer or the speaker. While Predicator is part of a verb, that shows the event of that clause or sentence. After that, Complement is the word that fulfills the argument from that clause. Next, Adjunct is a word which decides the location, time, place, and how the event can happen. Besides those moods and residue, the writer also understood that there are some forms to decide the mood of the sentence. Those forms are Subject ^ Finite: Mood declarative. While Finite ^ subject: Mood Interrogative. (Note: the meaning of “^” is followed by ...). To get more information about SFL analysis especially in terms of mood analysis, the writers read some articles which told about mood analysis. The writers found that Conjunctive Adjunct is when the adjunct located in Mood structure. While Circumstantial Adjunct when the adjunct located in Residue structure. After that, for Vocative Adjunct have explained in their journal. Vocative Adjunct is the adjunct which valid for all people of every generation and age.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

After read and analyze the text based on what the writer understood and the information that the writer got from the articles, the writer got the result. The results of my analysis are below :

1. We need to continue to enhance cooperation between nations

We	need to continue	enhance	Cooperation	between nations
Subject	Finite	Predicate	Complement	Adjunct: Circumstantial
Mood: Declarative	Predicator Residue			

2. We must ensure stability and security in our region

We	must	ensure	stability and security	in our region
Subject	finite: modal	Predicate	complement	Adjunct: circumstantial
Mood: Declarative		Predicator Residue		

3. We are faced with the challenges of food security and energy security.

We	Faced with	The challenges	Food security and energy security	
Subject	finite	predicate	complement	
Mood: Declarative		Predicator: residue		

4. We need not to forecast what would happen in ten or twenty years in the future.

We	Need not	Forecast	what would happen in ten or twenty years	in the future
Subject	Finite: negative	Predicate	complement	Adjunct: circumstantial
Mood: declarative		Predicator residue		

5. We will need clear and evident cooperation amongst ASEAN

We	Will	Need clear and evident	Cooperation	Amongst ASEAN
Subject	Finite: modal	complement	predicate	Adjunct: circumstantial

Mood: Declarative				
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6. ASEAN needs to strengthen cooperation on renewable energy sources and alternative energy

ASEAN	Needs	Strengthen cooperation	renewable energy sources and alternative energy
Subject	finite	Predicate	complement
Mood: Declarative		Predicator: Residue	

7. The global economic fluctuations that have occurred also deeply impact all nations

Global economic	Fluctuations	Occurred	Deeply impact all nations
Subject	Finite	Predicate	complement
Mood: Declarative		Predicator : Residue	

8. We must intensify joint exercise in disaster management

We	must	Intensify	Joint exercise	Disaster management
Subject	Finite : modal	Adjunct : conjunctive	Predicate	Complement
Mood : Declarative			Predicator : residue	

9. It becomes more difficult to differentiate these issues from domestic, regional and global issues

It	More difficult	Differentiate	These issues	from domestic, regional and global issues
Subject	Finite	predicate	complement	Adjunct: circumstantial
Mood: Declarative		Predicator: residue		

10. ASEAN was establish based on the strong desire to establish peace, through regional cooperation and integration

ASEAN	Establish	Based on the strong desire	To establish peace	Through regional cooperation and integration
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Subject	Predicate	Finite	complement	Adjunct: circumstantial
Mood: Declarative	Predicator: Mood			

## CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this research is Systemic Functional-Linguistic (SFL) is a theory of language which centered around the notion of language function. In Systemic Functional Linguistic especially in mood analysis, two important things used to analyze, those are Mood and Residue. Mood consists of Subject and Finite. While Residue consists of Predicate, Complement, and Adjunct. The subject is who decides what mood of the clause or the sentence. Then, Finite is the expression or the view of the writer or the speaker. While Predicator is part of a verb, that shows the event of that clause or sentence. After that, Complement is the word that fulfills the argument from that clause. Next, Adjunct is a word that decides the location, time, place, and how the event can happen. Based on ten sentences that the writer took in Mr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech as the sample, all of them are declarative mood. It means, in Mr. H.E. Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech, most of the sentences which can be analyzed in mood analysis is having a declarative mood..

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