A FUNCTIONAL GRAMMAR ANALYSIS OF DECLARATIVE MOOD EXPRESSION AS FOUND IN THE TEXT OF BARACK OBAMA'S ACCEPTANCE SPEECH

A THESIS

Submitted in Partial fulfillment
of the Requirement of Degree of Sarjana Sastra (SS)

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PADANG
2009

ABSTRAK

Dalam skripsi ini penulis membahas tentang klausa deklaratif dari teks pidato pengukuhan Barack Obama sebagai nominasi calon presiden dari Partai Demokrat di Denver, Colorado, Amerika Serikat pada tanggal 28 Agustus 2008. Dari teks tersebut, penulis ingin menemukan struktur bentuk dan fungsi bahasa dari klausa deklaratif yang digunakan Obama dalam pidatonya yang dikaitkan dengan konteks situasi untuk mendapat dukungan pemilih. Sumber data adalah teks pidato Obama yang diambil dengan cara mengunduh dari internet. Data yang dianalisis adalah *statement* utama dari teks pidato Obama. Data dianalisis menggunakan teori *Functional Grammar* oleh Halliday untuk menjelaskan elemen-elemen klausa.

Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa dari 25 data yang dianalisis ditemukan bahwa Obama lebih sering menggunakan bentuk *positive declarative* (80%), *negative declarative*(16%), dan *Question declarative* (4%). Ini berarti Obama mengekspresikan *statement*-nya secara positif. Sedangkan fungsi bahasa dari *statement* utama yang diucapkan Obama mengekspresikan *promises* (28%), *expectation (24%)*, *confirmation* (24%), *concession* (12%), *willingness* (12%) dan *persuasive invitation* (4%).

Disamping itu, Obama lebih sering menggunakan subjek "*I*" dalam *promise* yang berarti ia bertanggungjawab langsung terhadap janji-janjinya jika ia menjadi Presiden Amerika. Penggunaan subjek "*We*" berfungsi sebagai *expectation* dan *confirmation*. Hal ini berarti bahwa Obama tidak bertindak sendirian dalam menjalankan pemerintahannya, tapi ia juga melibatkan seluruh masyarakat Amerika untuk mewujudkan impian merobah Amerika menjadi lebih baik dari pemerintahan terdahulu. Selanjutnya hasil analisis dipresentasikan dalam bentuk tabel dan kalimat biasa.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Grammar and language are important to communicate or interact with other people. They cannot be separated from each other. When dealing with language, we will be faced with grammar. Without grammar, it is difficult to understand and interpret the message conveyed by a speaker or a writer. Gerot and Wignel (1994:1) stated "Grammar is a theory of language, of how language is put together and how it works". For instance, when we hear or read this sentence *breakfast before car that wash*, we will not understand what the speaker or the writer intends to say. However, if the sentence is arranged in a good structure or grammar like *wash that car before breakfast!* Therefore, it will be easy to understand what the speaker or the writer intends to say.

Actually, there are four kinds of grammar based on their development. They are traditional grammar, structural grammar, transformational grammar and functional grammar. Traditional grammar aims to describe the Standard English by comparing with Latin. Besides that, traditional grammar is perspective and it focuses on rules for producing correct sentences. Until now, we still use some grammatical terminology used in traditional grammar like adjective, adverb, noun, verb, article, conjunction, preposition and pronoun. Those words are known as part of speech (Gerot and Wignel, 1994: 5).

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The second one is structural grammar. It appears because many linguists see that traditional grammar is inadequate because many of the use are radically different in structure from Latin. This approach is descriptive not perspective. This approach studies the structure of language as objectively as possible without referring to other languages. The linguists work objectively with the data, they can test and verify. They collect a 'corpus' (sample) of the language they are investigating. The stucturalists pattern the sentences by making a distinction between content (lexical) words and function (structural) words. Lexical words express lexical (content) meaning and functional words convey primarily grammatical meaning (Nettell, 1966: 12-19).

The third one is transformational grammar. It appears because the structural description is too superficial. It can only describe the surface structure of language and it can not explain the relationship of the meaning which is clear there. Chomsky (in Lion, 1977: 15) argued that the structural grammar can not overcome this problem because the language is being analyzed and described in isolation from the human mind which produces it. If we want to understand and how language works, it can not be seen as a phenomenon itself. It must be seen as the reflection of human though patterns. In order to be able to be analyzed, it must have two levels of meaning: a deep level, which concerns with the organization of thoughts, and surface level is where the thought is expressed through syntax of language. Therefore, the grammar of language is not the surface structure themselves, but the rules that enable the language user to generate the surface structure from the deep level of meaning.

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CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

Having analyzed the 25 data of declarative mood expression in Barack Obama's Acceptance Speech, it can be concluded that Obama dominantly used his statement in positive declarative form, 20 times (80%); negative declarative form, 4 times (16 %); question form, 1 times (4 %) and he never used tag question. It shows that he mostly expressed his statements to attract and impress the voters in positive ways. Besides, in expressing his statements, Obama often used pronoun "we" and "I". Here, Obama involved the Americans in his speech. He took himself among the Americans and did not express his statement selfishly, but he tried to behave humanly in front of the American voters.

In addition, the second finding is that Obama's statement mostly has function to express promise, 7 times (28 %), expectation, 6 times (24%), confirmation 6 times (24%), concession 3 times (12%), willingness 2 times (8%) and persuasive invitation 1 time (4%). In his statements, Obama told about the failure of the last government and tried to convince the Americans with the promises, expectations and confirmations. Besides, he involved the American citizens in his statements to change the America became better. So from this analysis, we could see and learn how Obama could attract and impress his voters by using language in his speech. It is proved that he could win the presidential election.

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