

**SPEECH FUNCTION IN VLADIMIR PUTIN'S SPEECH AT
FIFA WORLD CUP 2018 IN MOSCOW**

SKRIPSI

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Requirements
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program*

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**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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ABSTRACT

Nasution, Ariza Nur Alvi. 1402050216. "Speech Function in Vladimir Putin's Speech at FIFA WORLD CUP 2018 in Moscow" Skripsi. English Education Program of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan. 2018.

The study dealt with the analysis of speech function realized in Vladimir Putin's Speech. The objectives of this study were to investigate the types of speech function used in Vladimir Putin's Speech and to describe mood strategy. This study applied the qualitative research with using content analysis design. The data were taken from the speech utterances about speech function. Those data were analyzed by using Miles and Huberman analysis model including data reduction, data display, conclusion and verification. The research finding showed that there were four types of speech function found in this research namely statement, question, offer, and command. It was also found that there were one strategies of speech function used in Vladimir Putin's Speech those were realization speech function in mood. In conclusion, not all the types of speech function were realized in this research, while in terms of strategy, the one kind of speech function strategy were applied.

Keywords: Speech function, Mood and Speech

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Medan, October 2018
The Researcher,

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Speech function was a way someone conveyed ideas in communication to make listener understand the ideas well. The speaker and listener should know how and when to use speech function because an error of using speech function made misunderstanding in communication. In fact students English nowadays, when they were communicate with other friends or other people they had different meanings. Usually, when the speaker gave information to the listener, not all of the information they tried to share to be understood by the listener. Speech function needed to avoid different meanings in delivers ideas to make conversation well.

As far as speech function concerned, It was denote a writer (speaker) attitude and judgment which called meaning and expressed in the structural form called mood. Speech functions expressed a complete sentence. Many students were difficult to distinguish what were the types of speech functions in daily conversation.

According to Halliday (2014:97) speech functions through the grammar of the clause were statements (giving information), questions (demanding information), offers (giving goods-&-services), and commands (demanding goods-&-services). Speech function referred to a function performed by a speaker in a verbal interaction or conversation which specified his or her role and the content or commodity transacted.

The writer also wanted to give the deeply explanation about speech functions which contained of two parts they were giving and demanding which was the essence of communication must be noticed well to avoid misunderstandings occur towards the speaker and the listener. When the speaker uttered something through question, he were actually requiring the listener to receive it. While requiring gave information when he was utter something through command or offer. The writer awared this issue so that he analyzed the speech functions of speeches. In case there were some research through this theory and found some conclusions, for the examples in hypnosis utterances tent to use question as the highest proportion because the hypnotist asked some question to get the information as much as possible (Anggraini:2011).

Discuss about speech function, it should be kept in mind that one of the aimed of study linguistics were to provide the learners with some innovative materials such speech, stories, movie etc. In that way to make the teaching and learning process more interesting, so that they may have resources for language activities such as analyzing the language of literary works or others. This study was about the analysis of speech function used in a speech. Therefore, this study was important to be analyzed to give a better understanding for the listener.

Speech was something that spoken by the speaker. In this case, it was usually public discourse. Speech finded difficult to understand, if the listener was not get the point of what the speaker tried to say. With it, we have to knew what was the speaker meant. In this research used a speech which the title Vladimir Putin's Speech at FIFA WORLD CUP 2018 IN MOSCOW to analyzed speech function.

In that speech, Vladimir Putin gave the speech to the audience. He conveyed some sentences to them. The researcher interested to the speech because the people antusiasted of that big football competition. The audience should what was the meaning of speech which conveyed by Vladimir Putin. So, in this research, the researcher interested to analyze the SPEECH FUNCTION OF VLADIMIR PUTIN IN FIFA WORLD CUP 2018 IN MOSCOW.

B. The Identification of the Problems

Based on the background of the study, this study was identified as being related to:

1. Students were difficulty in understanding speech function,
2. students were difficult to distinguish what are the types of speech function.

C. The Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study was focused on the types of speech function identified in Vladimir Putin's speech. The limitation was the speech of VLADIMIR PUTIN IN FIFA WORLD CUP 2018 that was FIFA Congress: Welcome to Russia! Let the Football Begin. There were four primary speech functions namely statement, question, command and offer.

D. The Formulation of the Study

The problems of this study was formulated as the following questions:

1. What kinds of speech functions were dominantly realized in Vladimir Putin Speech in FIFA WORLD CUP 2018?
2. How were the speech functions realized in the Vladimir Putin Speech in FIFA WORLD CUP 2018?

E. The Objectives of the Study

In line with the problem the objectives were:

1. To investigate the dominant speech function found in Vladimir Putin Speech in FIFA WORLD CUP 2018
2. To investigate the ways speech function realized in Vladimir Putin Speech in FIFA WORLD CUP 2018

F. The Significance of the Study

a. Theoretically

Theoretically, the result of this study was expected to contribute on the development of discourse analysis study, especially on types of speech function in Vladimir Putin's Speech. And findings of the study was expected to add up new knowledge of linguistics. In addition, the study can be references for further studies. This research hopefully could give theoretical information concerned to the speech functions in daily conversation.

b. Practically

- 1) English teacher; it was as the source for teaching materials, especially about speech function.
- 2) English students; the result of this study was useful for english students to increased their ability in using speech function.
- 3) Other researchers; the result of this study was the reference to did the next research for the other research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

In this chapter discussed about the basic concept of discourse analysis, systemic functional grammar, speech function, realization speech function in mood.

1. Discourse analysis

In this study of language, some of the most interested observations made, not in terms of the components of language, but in terms of the way language was used. For further investigation how we made sense of what we read, how we can recognized well-constructed texts as opposed to those that were jumbled or incoherent, how we understood speakers who communicate more than they said, and how we successfully take part in that complex activity called conversation, we are undertaking what is known as discourse analysis (Yule, 2010:141). According to Yule (2010) discourse analysis is committed to an investigation what that language is used for.

Discourse analysis is a study of analyzed a text based on its context. It is not about analyzed sentences in their formal and normative rules but explained how the sentences can be united to make a text and used naturally in real situation. Just as mentioned by Gee and Handford (2012:2) Discourse Analysis can undertook one or both of two tasks, one related to utterances-type (general) meaning and one related to situate meaning. In order to get a

good interpretation of the text or discourse, context was needed to understand the meaning.

2. Systemic Functional Grammar

Systemic functional grammar (SFG) or systemic functional linguistics (SFL) was part of a broad social semiotic approach to language called systemic linguistics. The term “systemic” referred to the view of language as “a network of systems, or interrelated sets of options for making meaning”; the term “functional” indicates that the approach was concerned with meaning, as opposed to formal grammar, which focused on word classes such as nouns and verbs, typically without reference beyond the individual clause. Functional grammar viewed language as source for making meaning.

Halliday (in Bloor and Bloor, 2004:2) stated that language was a system of meaning. When people use language, it contains the expression of meaning. Halliday (2014:30) calls these language functions metafunctions, and referred to them as ideational, interpersonal and textual. Metafunction was the function of language based on human use of the language. The meaning of metafunction was to represent, to exchange, and to organize experiences. These metafunctions technically termed as ideational, interpersonal, and textual function.

2.1 The Ideational Metafunction

The ideational metafunction related to the field aspects of a text, or its subject matter and context of use. According to Morley (2000:11) the ideational function of language was concerned with the communication and

interlinking of ideas may itself be broken down into the experiential and logical function. The experiential function concerned with content and ideas. The logical function concerned with the relationship between ideas. Language provided a theory of human experience, and certain of the resources of the lexico grammar of every language were dedicated to that function. We call it the ideational metafunction, and distinguish it into two components, the experiential and the logical (Halliday, 2014:30).

The ideational metafunction was the function for construing human experience. It was the meant by which we made sense of "reality". Halliday divided the ideational into the logical and the experiential metafunctions. The logical metafunction referred to the grammatical resources for built up grammatical units into complexes, for instance, for combining two or more clauses into a clause complex. The experiential function referred to the grammatical resources involved in construing the flux of experience through the unit of the clause.

The ideational metafunction reflected the contextual value of *field*, that was, the nature of the social process in which the language was implicated. An analysis of a text from the perspective of the ideational function involved inquiring into the choices in the grammatical system of "transitivity": that was, process types, participant types, circumstance types, combined with an analysis of the resources through which clauses were combined. Halliday's *An Introduction to Functional Grammar* (in the third edition, with revisions by Christian Matthiessen) set out the description of these grammatical systems.

2.2 The Interpersonal Metafunction

Language was the basically used by people to communicate with one another. One of the main purposed of communicate through the language was to interact with others and to maintain social relationships between the speakers or writers and the listeners or readers. From the viewpoint of functional grammar, the meaning exchanged was called interpersonal meaning. At the same time, whenever we used language there was always something else going on. While construing, language was always also enacting: enacting our personal and social relationships with the other people around us.

The clause of the grammar was not only a figure, representing some process – some doing or happening, saying or sensing, being or having – together with its various participants and circumstances; it was also a proposition, or a proposal, whereby we informed or question, gave an order or made an offer, and expressed our appraisal of and attitude towards whoever we were addressing and what we are talking about. This kind of meaning was more active: if the ideational function of the grammar was ‘language as reflection’, this was ‘language as action’. We call it the interpersonal metafunction, to suggest that it was both interactive and personal (Halliday, 2014:30). In communication there were two roles: giving and demanding.

When the speaker was either giving or demanding something, it expected that the listener is giving something response. Interpersonal meaning was a set out of an interpretation of clause in its function as an exchange. The basic of exchange was giving and demanding for information or goods and services. The interpersonal function was realized at the two levels namely at

the level of discourse which is termed speech function and at the level of lexicogrammar which is mood.

2.3 The Textual Metafunction

The textual metafunction related to mode; the internal organization and communicative nature of a text. This comprised textual interactivity, spontaneity and communicative distance. Textual interactivity was examined with reference to disfluencies such as hesitations, pauses and repetitions. It was also known as language used to relate what was said or written to the real world and to other linguistics events.

This involved the use of language to organize the text itself. This distinction between two modes of meaning was not just made from outside; when the grammar was represented systemically, it showed up as two distinct networks of systems (Halliday, 1969; cf. Martin, 1991, on intrinsic functionality). What was signified was that (1) every message was both about something and addressing someone, and (2) these two motifs can be freely combined – by and large, they did not constrain each other. But the grammar also showed up a third component, another mode of meaning that related to the construction of text. In a sense this can be regarded as an enabling or facilitating function, since both the others –construing experience and enacting interpersonal relations – depend on being able to built up sequences of discourse, organizing the discursive flow, and creating cohesion and continuity as it moves along. This, too, appears as a clearly delineated motif within the grammar. We call it the textual metafunction (Halliday, 2014:31).

3. Speech Function

Ye (2006:36) stated that speech functions was an action or performance done by language users such as asking, commanding and answering in order to fulfill the intention of the speakers and listeners. Speech functions were used as the medium exchanging experiences in order to fulfill their needs.

Sulistiyowati (2010:71) stated that to communicate effectively, we should clearly organize the messages that we wanted to convey through conversation. The organization of messages involved giving and demanding and this exchange might be more complicated than it seemed. If we were demanding something, it meant we were invite to give, and if we were give something, it meant we were invite to receive.

Halliday (1994: 68) stated that the most fundamental types of speech functions, which lie behind all the more specific types were just two (1) giving and (2) demanding. Either the speaker was give something to the listener or he was demanding something from him. Even these elementary categories already involved complex notions i.e. giving means 'inviting to receive', and demanding means 'inviting to give'. The speaker was not only doing something himself, but s/he also required something of the listener.

In discourse structure patterns, the speech functions choiceswerre a key resource for negotiating degrees of familiarity. If participants wished to explore their interpersonal relations, they must choosed speech functions which keep the conversational going and this frequently meant that intimate

relations involve interact reacting to each other in confronting, rather than supporting, moves. Speech function referred to a function performed by a speaker in a verbal interaction or conversation which specifies his or her role and the content or commodity transacted.

Viewed from the perspective of both the speaker or addresser and the listener or addressee (who in his or her turn also becomes the speaker) a speech function involved an orientation. In other word, the speech function involved or specified the role played by the conversant, commodity exchanged and orientation taken by the interlocutors in the interaction. The role played by the interlocutors in a conversation was either that of giving or demanding. Nobody can live harmoniously in the society without the acts of giving and asking of demanding for something in interaction. Saragih (2013) claimed that when the role (giving and demanding) and the commodity (information and good & services) were intersected, four speech function are derived as in the following table.

Table 2.1 Speech Function

| ROLES | COMMODITY | |
|------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| | INFORMATION | GOOD & SERVICES |
| GIVING | STATEMENT | OFFER |
| DEMANDING | QUESTION | COMMAND |

In editions, according to Halliday (1994), the two variables were role and commodities exchanged, if taken together; define the four primary speech

function: statement, question, offer, and command. Speech function could be defined as the way the speaker shows or expresses his idea in order to make the listener understand the idea.

3. 1 Kinds of Speech Function

The four speech functions are specified as the following:

a) [giving/information] = statement (S)

Statement was a way of giving information that can be either positive or negative. The speaker gave information to hearer, and invited the hearer to receive that information. Statements were used to provide information, make remarks, assertions and so on. It was called as a statement if the subject was placed in front of a verb or auxiliary verb and it is ended with a period (.). In this study, statements were most naturally expressed by declarative clauses.

For example:

“My uncle left for Timor Leste to serve in the army. My mom is a midwife.”

b) [demand/information] = question (Q)

Question was a way of demanding information in the form of interrogative statement. The speaker demanded the hearer some information and the hearer were thereby invited to give that service or provide the goods. Questions were used to enquire about something to request information or to probe. There were types of Question such as: Yes or no-questions; and Wh-questions. A question may be either a linguistic expression used to make a

request for information, or else the request itself made by such an expression. This information was provided with an answer. Questions were normally put or asked using interrogative sentences.

For example:

“What is your favorite movie?”

“Do you like ice cream?”

c) [give/good & services] = offer (O)

Offer was an expression of willingness to give or do something. The speaker gave the hearer some goods or some services and the speaker inherently inviting the hearer to receive those goods and services. Offer did not have an unmarked representation of mood. Offers are the odd one out, since they were not associated with a specific mood choice (though they are strongly associated with modality). The formula is: (modal+ subject+ verb)

For example:

“Would you like to take that book? ; Let me take the book for you!”

“Can I help you?”

d) [demand/good & services] = command (C)

Command was a way to receive some information, goods or service by forcing the listener to give them. The speaker demanded the hearer some goods or some services and the hearer were thereby invited to give that service or provide the goods. A command was used to get things done or to obtain goods or services. Commands were usually used in oral interactions, though

they can be found in written procedures such as instruction or in dialogue.

Command was realized by imperative clauses.

For example:

“Push!; Open the door!”

“Please don’t smoke here!”

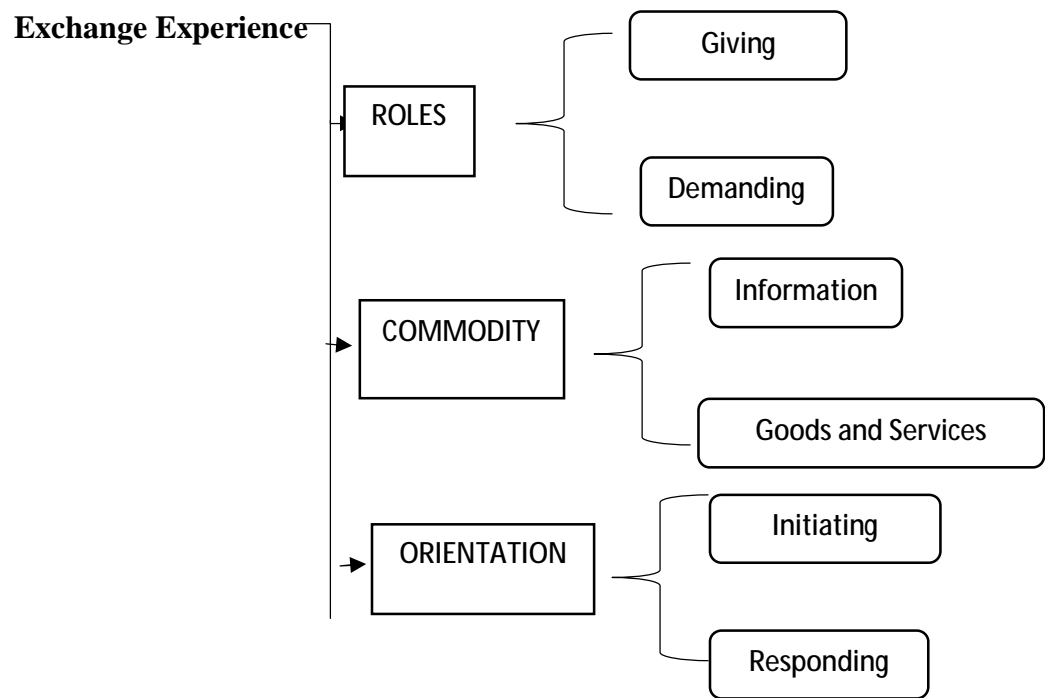
The speech functions of statement, question, and command are realized by declarative, interrogative, and imperative clauses in which statements are most naturally expressed by declarative clause; Questions by interrogative clauses; and Command by imperative clauses. They are different from ‘off which did not have an unmarked representation of Mood.

These four basic moves above (statement, question, offer, and command) were what Halliday referred to as speech functions. On the other hand, speech functions were the specific activities which occur from the cross-classifying of speech roles and commodity exchange. Therefore, it can be said that every starting move in dialogue must be one or other of these speech functions and each speech function involved both a speech role and a commodity choice.

In an interaction or dialogue, typically it did not involve only one speaker. We needed also to recognize that after one speaker has initiated an exchange, another speaker was very likely to respond. In other word, a speech function by an addresser was responded by an addressee. Martin (1992:56) stated that when the initiation and response as orientation of both the interlocutors were taken into account, other four speech functions were

derived thus make eight speech functions. The derivation of speech functions were summarized in the following figure.

Figure 3.1 The derivation of eight speech functions (Martin, 1992:56)



With reference to the figure, systemically eight speech functions are derived as follows:

1. [giving/information/initiating] = statement
2. [giving/information/responding] = acknowledgment
3. [demanding/information/initiating] = question
4. [demanding/information/responding] = answer
5. [giving/goods and services/initiating] = offer
6. [giving/goods and services/responding] = acceptance (may be non-verbal)
7. [demanding/ goods and services/initiating] = command

8. [demanding/ goods and services responding] = compliance (may be non verbal)

That the four basic or proto speech function of statement (S), question (Q), offer (O) and command (C) were from the speaker or initiating side. Corresponding to the four proto speech functions, the other four speech functions of acknowledge statement (AS), response statement to question (RSQ), acknowledge offer (AO) and response offer to command (ROC) were derived from the listener or responding side. The eight speech functions were systematically derived and hence are grouped into four pairs.

The examples of initiation and responding in speech functions:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Statement | Acknowledgment Statement |
| My mom gives her a cup of coffee. | Oh, does she? |
| Question | Response statement to question |
| What is she giving her? | A cup of coffee |
| Offer | Acknowledge offer |
| Would you like some coffee? | Yes, I would or No I wouldn't |
| Command | Response Offer to Command |
| Drink it! | All right or I will |

The four speech functions (statement, question, offer, and command) were semantic in nature. Speech function was the speaker's role in communicative exchange. Interpersonal relationships were that of what the language was done, the purposed of the discourse- speech functions. For example, could we stop for a minute, please? Is a request, would you like a sweet? Is an offer, whatever you do is a command (Morley, 2000:9). They

found their realization in mood which is an aspect of interpersonal meaning at the level of lexicogrammar. In their unmarked or congruent representations, the speech functions of statement, question and command are realized by declarative, interrogative and imperative moods. But the speech function of offer did not have an unmarked presentation of Mood.

4. Mood

According to Halliday (2014: 97) Mood was the major interpersonal system of the clause; it provided interactants involved in dialogue with the resources for giving or demanding a commodity, either information or goods-&-services – in other words, with the resources for enacting speech functions (speech acts) through the grammar of the clause: statements (giving information), questions (demanding information), offers (giving goods-&-services), and commands (demanding goods-&-services).

4.1 Mood Types

a. Declarative

Declarative clauses could be identified as clauses in which structural element of subject occurs before the finite element of the clauses. Declarative mood had structure can be describe as subject + finite. Halliday used finite to referred to the first auxiliary in the verb phrase, the part of the verb phrase that carries tense. The part of a sentence that was not involved in determining mood structure is called residue.

b. Interrogative

Interrogative clauses were different from declarative, the one that made it different are from the structure of the subject and the finite. The declarative clause were realized by the subject precedes the finite structure, while interrogative clause are realize by finite precedes subject structure.

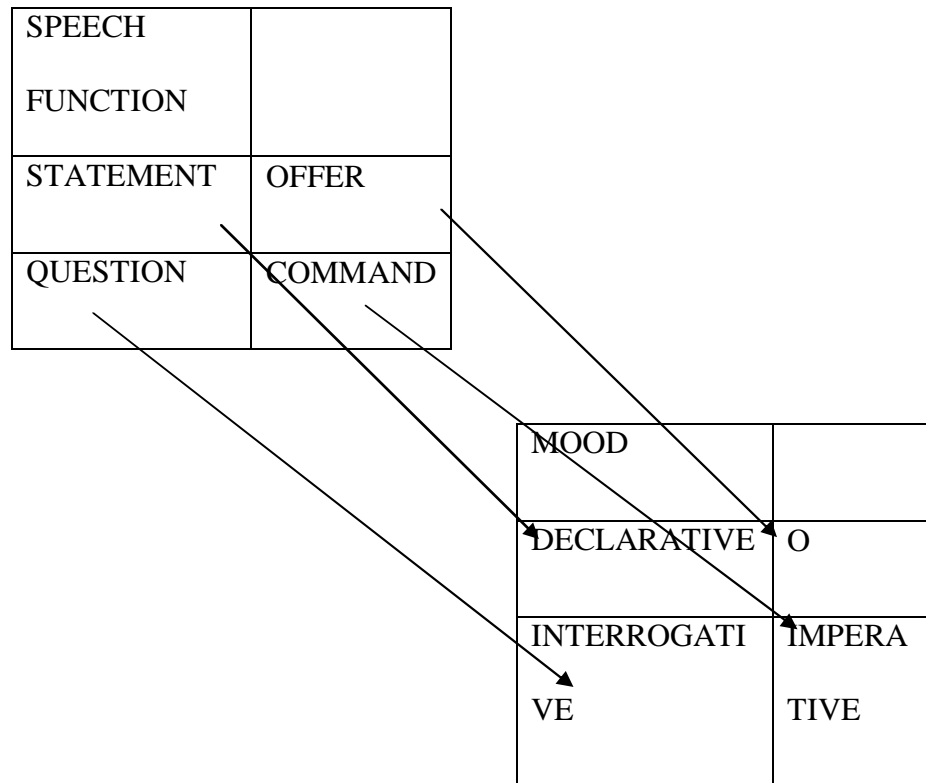
c. Imperative

Imperative clause typically did not contain element of subject or finite, but imperative clause consisted of a predicator, any of the non core participant of complement and adjuncts. The imperative was used to tell someone to do something without argument.

5. Realization Speech Functions in Mood

The mood in English was realized by the elements of subject and finite. In this case, all the speech function should be coded by three moods namely declarative, interrogative, and imperative. Saragih (2013) stated that with reference to the semiotic system the speech functions were analogous to meaning and the mood is to expression. Thus, in their unmarked representations, statement, question and command are respectively realized by declarative, interrogative and imperative moods, while offer did not have an unmarked representation of mood. Offer was potentially coded by any one of the three moods. This meant that It can be realized either by the declarative, interrogative or imperative mood. Realization of speech function in moods is summarized as follow.

Figure 2.2 Realization of Speech Functions in Mood



6. Biography of Vladimir Putin

Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin born 7 October 1952 is a Russian statesman and former intelligence officer serving as President of Russia since 2012, previously holding the position from 2000 until 2008. He was Prime Minister of Russia from 1999 until the beginning of his first presidency in 2000, and again between presidencies from 2008 until 2012. During his first term as Prime Minister, he served as Acting President of Russia due to the resignation of President Boris Yeltsin. During his second term as Prime Minister, he was the chairman of the ruling United Russia party.

Putin was born in Leningrad in the Soviet Union. He studied law at Leningrad State University, graduating in 1975. Putin was a KGB foreign intelligence officer for 16 years, rising to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel before resigning in 1991 to enter politics in Saint Petersburg. He moved to Moscow in 1996 and joined President Boris Yeltsin's administration, rising quickly through the ranks and becoming Acting President on 31 December 1999, when Yeltsin resigned. Putin won the 2000 presidential election by a 53% to 30% margin, thus avoiding a runoff with his Communist Party of the Russian Federation opponent, Gennady Zyuganov. He was reelected president in 2004 with 72% of the vote. During his first presidency, the Russian economy grew for eight straight years, and GDP measured in purchasing power increased by 72%. The growth was a result of the 2000s commodities boom, high oil prices, and prudent economic and fiscal policies. Because of constitutionally mandated term limits, Putin was ineligible to run for a third consecutive presidential term in 2008. The 2008 presidential election was won by Dmitry Medvedev, who appointed Putin as Prime Minister, the beginning of what some opponents considered to be a period of "tandemocracy".

In September 2011, after presidential terms were extended from four to six years, Putin announced he would seek a third term as president. He won the March 2012 presidential election with 64% of the vote, a result which aligned with pre-election polling. Falling oil prices coupled with international sanctions imposed at the beginning of 2014 after Russia's annexation of Crimea and military intervention in Eastern Ukraine led to GDP shrinking by 3.7% in 2015, though the Russian economy rebounded in 2016 with 0.3% GDP

growth and is officially out of the recession. Putin gained 76% of the March 2018 presidential vote and was re-elected for a six-year term that will end in 2024.

B. Relevant Studies

Numerous studies that related to this research had been conducted before. The first one was conducted by Imelda Sabrina Sibarani (2017). This study deals with speech function in shampoo's slogans in television advertisement. The objectives of this study were to describe the speech functions linguistically coded in shampoo's slogan of television advertisement, to examine out the types of speech functions used in shampoo's slogan of television advertisement, to derive out the dominant types of speech functions used in shampoo's slogan of television advertisement, to explain reasons for the used of the dominant speech functions. The data were collected by using content analysis technique. The data were shampoo's slogans which were taken from advertising media like television, internet or billboard. The data were analyzed based on the theory of speech function proposed by, Saragih (2000:9). There were found 11 slogans which consist of Speech Functions. The research finding, there were only 4 speech functions found in the slogans. They were statement, question, command, and offer. The most dominant speech function used was statement (90.9%).

The second was conducted by Liestyorini (2017). This study deals with Speech Function in Jokowi's Speeches. The objectives of this study are to find out the types of Speech Function, the most dominant type of Speech Function used, and the meaning of the dominantly used. The research on this thesis was carried by using descriptive qualitative. The data were taken from 4 speeches of Jokowi

in English. The data were analyzed and classified into four types of speech functions in the procedures namely Statement, Question, Offer, and Command. There are 116 speech functions from 4 speeches of Jokowi. The findings indicated that there are Statement 88 (75,86%), Question 11 (9,48%), Command 17 (14,66%), and there is no Offer in Jokowi's Speeches (0%). Statement as the most dominant type of speech function is used in Jokowi's speeches it's mean give or state information, the way of the speaker to deliver the information about the Jakarta city's problem and how to solve it, the speaker's planning for Jakarta, and give thanks for the audience in Jakarta Anniversary to the audience by using statement.

Based on the both research above, those have similarities and differences in the research that will be done in this time. The similarity was all of the researcher discussed about speech function. The different in the first researcher discuss about forms of commissive speech act which there was the advertisement slogan. And the last, the different in the second researcher discussed about the speech function of Jokowi's speech.

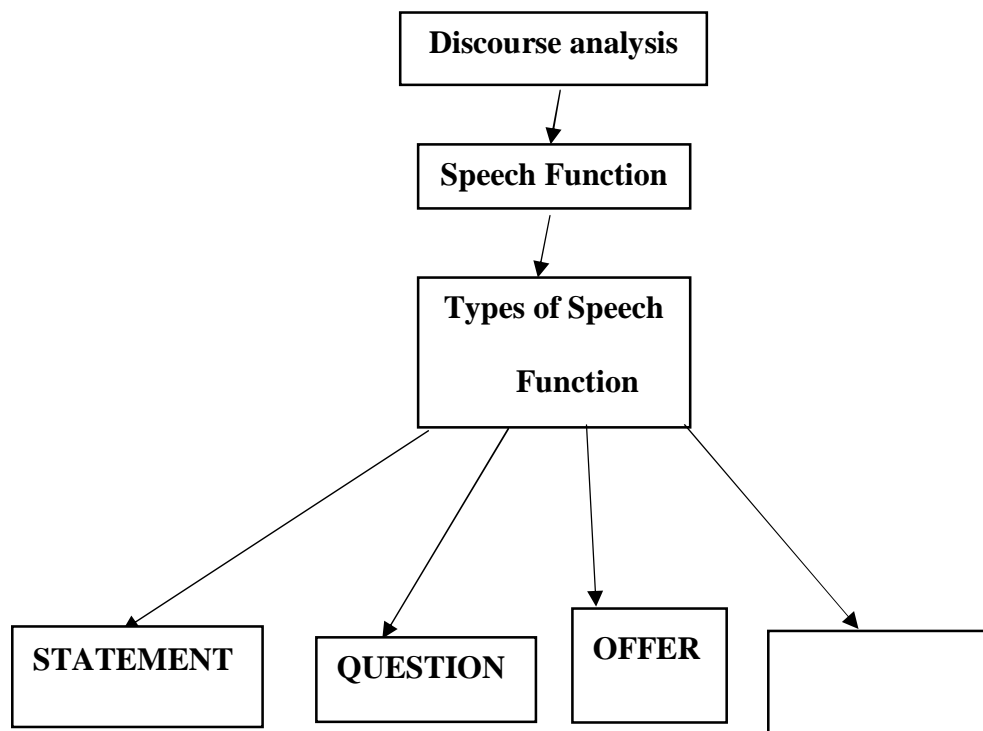
C. Conceptual Framework

Discourse Analysis and its role have attracted the attention of a number of researchers and practitioners within the field of linguistics. The scope of discourse analysis is to analyze the rules that control the use of language in a specific context. It studied how the transmission of meaning depends not only on the linguistic knowledge (e.g. grammar, lexicon etc.) of the speaker and listener,

but also on the context of the utterance, knowledge about the status of those involved, the inferred intention of the speaker and so on.

The conceptual framework of this study was described in detail in the following figure.

Figure 1.1 Types of Speech Function



CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This research was applied descriptive qualitative research by using content analyzing research design, the data consists of sentences. It purposed to describe the speech function that happened in the speech. Qualitative research was analyzing speech function application of speaker. It meant that analyzing expression and sentence based on the context and situation was a important section that used during this research. The purpose of qualitative research was to understand something specifically, not always looking for the cause and effect of something and to deepen comprehension about something that studied. The result of descriptive qualitative not showed with statistic procedures in analyzing the data, but the results present data in form of description. In a qualitative research, the researcher made accurate explanation to analyze and present what have been found.

B. Source Of The Data

The data in this research was taken from RT News on Moscow that shared on YouTube which related to the Vladimir Putin's speech at FIFA WORLD CUP 2018. The speech had been done on June 2018. The researcher took the whole speech.

C. Instrument of Research

This research was used analysis document in collecting the data. In another words, documentation technique was applied to get the research data. However, the researcher was key instrument in this research.

D. Techniques of Collecting Data

1. The techniques of collecting data was implemented by doing the several steps, as follow:
 - a. .Downloaded the video of Speech Function in Vladimir Putin's speech at FIFA World Cup 2018 in Moscow on Youtube.
 - b. Watched the video and pay attention in every sentence or words to find out the speech function.
 - c. Classified the data source into some type of speech function.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher used some steps as Milles and Huberman (1994) proposed; data reduction, data display, and conclusion and verification.

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction refered to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written up field notes or transcriptions. The mass of data has to be organized and somehow meaningfully reduced or reconfigured. These data was condensed so as to make them more

manageable. In this case, the researcher sorted the data by focusing on the classifications of *speech function on Vladimir Putin's speech*.

2. Data Display

The researcher is displayed the research data by using the table and checklist mark to analyze the data. The researcher to extrapolated from the data enough to begin to identify systematic patterns and interrelationships. The researcher draw the data after describing, the data continuously and throughout in the course of the study as the outcome. The researcher analyzed the data and explained it that have been taken and then makes conclusion. The outcome of the study was description and analyzing the researcher sorts the data by focusing on type of speech function.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS, FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Data Collection

The data were collected from the script of Vladimir Putin's speech at FIFA WORLD CUP 2018 in Moscow. The script was taken by downloading from internet. Further, as it has been mentioned in the scope that the data of this research only focused on the speech function in the Vladimir Putin's speech. In the script of Vladimir Putin's speech consist of 3 pages of the transcription. As there were 3 pages of the texts with 32 utterances of the texts and each applied speech function. The data classified into four types of speech function: they are statement, question, offer and command. The objectives were to determine the dominant type of speech function, realization speech function in mood. The data was analyzed based on M.A.K. Halliday's theory.

B. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the data was classified based on the four types of speech function and realization speech function in mood.

1. Classifications of speech function

There were four classifications of speech function, they were statement, command, offer and question.

1.1 Statement

Statement is a way of giving information that can be either positive or negative. Statements are used to provide information, make remarks assertions and so on. Statement occurs when the speaker gives information to listener, and invites the listener to receive that information.

Statement 1

The countdown for a glorious football event, which all fans are looking forward to, has begun.

Statement 1 marked as a statement. Took a look a meaning, the speaker informed to the listener the event that they were wait has begun. The data which marked as statement identified as declarative mood. Because it showed that the clause subject occurred before the finite element of the clauses “the match has begun”

Statement 2

This moment brings to mind the beginning of long, complicated and highly responsible path of the FIFA championships.

The data above showed statement as the types of speech function. It meant provided information the listener. It showed that the speaker tried to give information to the listener that he declared the situation of the event to the listener. It was also indicated as declarative mood.

Statement 3

The host country is not only one responsible for preparing this large-scale sports festival.

The data above told that a statement of speech function. It showed the speaker gave information to the listener that the event is not only their responsible but all over country which involved. The data which marked as statement identified as declarative mood. Because it showed that the clause subject occurred before the finite element of the clauses “The host country is not only one responsible”

Statement 4

This goal would not have been attained without the contribution made by a huge number of specialist and enthusiasts of the global football family.

The fourth statement applied statement types of speech function. The speaker told the information to the listener that the goal of the event attained by all people who involved there. And also marked there was subject placed in front of. The data which marked as statement identified as declarative mood. Because it showed that the clause subject occurred before the finite element of the clauses “This goal would not have been attained”

Statement 5

This close group has a wonderful tradition.

Statement 5 showed statement as the types of speech function. Because the data showed that the speaker gave information to the listener that the group of football has their own tradition. And also marked there was subject placed in front of. The data which marked as statement identified as declarative mood. Because it showed that the

clause subject occurred before the finite element of the clauses “this close group has a wonderful tradition”

Statement 6

Which is to gather before the tournament in the city where the opening match will be held.

The data aboveshowed statement as the types of speech function. Because the data showed that the speaker gave information to the listener that the group of football gathered before the tournament. And also marked there was subject placed in front of. The data which marked as statement identified as declarative mood. Because it showed that the clause subject occurred before the finite element of the clauses “which is to gather before the tournament in the city where the opening match will be held”.

Statement 7

It is a wonderful opportunity for Russia as the host country to express our gratitude to all of you and to your colleagues.

The data above showed statement as the types of speech function. The speaker informed to the listener their gratitude to all of people. The data which marked as statement identified as declarative mood. Because it showed that the clause subject occurred before the finite element of the clauses “the host country to express our gratitude to all of you and to your colleagues”.

Statement 8

For the support you have provided in word as well as in deed over a period of the past seven years.

The data above told statement as the types of speech function. It told that the speaker tried to give information to the listener that he appreciate to the people for supported them for a long time. It was also indicated as declarative mood.

Statement 9

During which Russia was preparing for this, one of the most popular and important sports events in the world.

The data applied statement of speech function. It told that the speaker gave information to the listener that Russia has prepared for the important event, The data which marked as statement identified as declarative mood. Because it showed that the clause subject occurred before the finite element of the clauses “During which Russia was preparing for this, one of the most popular and important sports events in the world”.

Statement 10

We worked together to hold the main football event all the top level and to make it an unforgettable moment in the life of everyone who participates in it.

The data above showed statement as the types of speech function. Because the speaker informed they worked together so that the event succeed to the listener. The data which marked as statement identified as declarative mood. Because it showed that the clause subject occurred before the finite element of the clauses “We worked

together to hold the main football event all the top level and to make it an unforgettable moment in the life of everyone who participates in it”.

Statement 11

Whether as a football player, devoted fan or as the television audience.

The data above showed statement as the types of speech function. Because the data showed that the speaker gave information to the listener that he mention all people who involve the event. The data which marked as statement identified as declarative mood.

Statement 12

Special thanks go to Mr. Gianni Infantino for his commitment to the ideals sports and justice, as well as for his invariably positive attitude to our country.

The statement 12 showed statement as the types of speech function. Because the data showed that the speaker gave information to the listener that he thanks to Mr. Gianni Infantino. The data which marked as statement identified as declarative mood.

Statement 13

We know that Mr. Infantino took over the helm at FIFA at a difficult time.

The data above showed statement as the types of speech function. Because the data showed that the speaker gave information to the listener that who Mr. Infantino is. The data which marked as statement identified as declarative mood.

Statement 14

But he has been steering the course firmly as a true captain.

The data above showed statement as the types of speech function. Because the data showed that the speaker gave information to the listener that Mr.infantino has been maintain the event. And also marked there was subject placed in front of. The data which marked as statement identified as declarative mood. Because it showed that the clause subject occurred before the finite element of the clauses “But he has been steering the course firmly as a true captain”.

Statement 15

The FIFA WORLD CUP is very important for our country.

The data above showed statement as the types of speech function. Because the data showed that the speaker gave information to the listener that the event is very important. And also marked there was subject placed in front of. The data which marked as statement identified as declarative mood. Because it showed that the clause subject occurred before the finite element of the clauses “the FIFA WORLD CUP is very important for our country”

Statement 16

Many generations of football fans dreamed to bring together the world’s best teams.

The data above conveyed statement as the types of speech function. Because the data showed that the speaker gave information to the listener that all people has same dream in that event. And also marked there was subject placed in front of. The data which marked as statement identified as declarative mood. Because it showed that the clause subject occurred before the finite element of the clauses “many generations of football fans dreamed to bring together the world’s best teams”

Statement 17

Tomorrow, their dream will come true.

Statement 17 above showed statement as the types of speech function. Because the data showed that the speaker gave information to the listener that the dream will be realized. And also marked there was subject placed in front of. The data which marked as statement identified as declarative mood. Because it showed that the clause subject occurred before the finite element of the clauses “their dream will come true”.

Statement 18

There are 12 first- class stadiums and modern infrastructure.

The data above showed statement as the types of speech function. Because the data showed that the speaker gave information to the listener that the facilities of FIFA WORLD CUP 2018. And also marked there was subject placed in front of. The data which marked as statement identified as declarative mood.

Statement 19

But what is the most important is that a huge number of devoted football fans from all over the world will come to Russia.

The data above showed statement as the types of speech function. Because the data showed that the speaker gave information to the listener that he wanted all guess will come back to Russia. And also marked there was subject placed in front of. The data which marked as statement identified as declarative mood. Because it showed that the clause subject occurred before the finite element of the clauses “Football fans from all over the world will come to Russia.”

Statement 20

And share the joy of being involved in this exciting and vibrant sports event.

The data above showed statement as the types of speech function. Because the data showed that the speaker gave information to the listener he wanted the people who participated in the event feel enjoy. The data which marked as statement identified as declarative mood.

Statement 21

The 68th FIFA Congress has brought together in Moscow the delegates of all 211 national football associations and six continental confederations the whole football world.

The data above showed statement as the types of speech function. Because the data showed that the speaker gave information to the listener that the participances of

the event all over country. The data which marked as statement identified as declarative mood.

Statement 22

Russia has always adhered to this principle and strives to closely communicate with everyone who intends to develop and strengthen the constructive nature of sports and its unlimited humanistic potential.

The data above showed statement as the types of speech function. Because the data showed that the speaker gave information to the listener that the qualities of Russian. And also marked there was subject placed in front of. The data which marked as statement identified as declarative mood. Because it showed that the clause subject occurred before the finite element of the clauses “has always adhered to this principle and strives to closely communicate with everyone”

Statement 23

Such large International forums as the World Cup are not only about a spectacle and thrill.

The data above showed statement as the types of speech function. Because the data showed that the speaker gave information to the listener that the event is not only about a spectacle and thrill. And also marked there was subject placed in front of. The data which marked as statement identified as declarative mood.

Statement 24

They can learn that in other countries there are also kind, enthusiastic and open minded people who want to live in peace, communicate, visit each other and watch and play football together.

The data above showed statement as the types of speech function. Because the data showed that the speaker gave information to the listener that the people can learn about how to interact each other. And also marked there was subject placed in front of. The data which marked as statement identified as declarative mood. Because it showed that the clause subject occurred before the finite element of the clauses “They can learn that in other countries”

Statement 25

Our country is ready to host the 2018 FIFA WORLD CUP and to provide everyone visiting Russia with a comfortable environment and positive emotions.

Data 26 above showed statement as the types of speech function. Because the data showed that the speaker gave information to the listener that Russia was ready for the event. And also marked there was subject placed in front of. The data which marked as statement identified as declarative mood. Because it showed that the clause subject occurred before the finite element of the clauses “Our country is ready to host the 2018 FIFA WORLD CUP”

Statement 26

Our goal is to make all guests from football stars to football fans feel our hospitality and friendliness.

The data above showed statement as the types of speech function. Because the data showed that the speaker gave information to the listener that they would make all people feel hospitality and friendliness. And also marked there was subject placed in front of. The data which marked as statement identified as declarative mood. Because it showed that the clause subject occurred before the finite element of the clauses “Our goal is to make all guests from football stars to football fans feel our hospitality and friendliness”

Statement 27

Learn about our original, multinational culture and the unique Russia nature.

The data above applied statement as the types of speech function. Because the data showed that the speaker gave information to the listener that the people can learn about their culture. The data which marked as statement identified as declarative mood.

Statement 28

We are expecting all of tomorrow at the opening match of the 21th FIFA WORLD CUP.

The data above showed statement as the types of speech function. Because the data showed that the speaker gave information to the listener that the event is 21th of FIFA WORLD CUP 2018. The data which marked as statement identified as declarative mood.

Statement 29

We are sincerely happy to see all of you. WELCOME TO RUSSIA!

The data above showed statement as the types of speech function. Because the data showed that the speaker gave information to the listener that he is happy to welcoming them. And also marked there was subject placed in front of. The data which marked as statement identified as declarative mood.

2.1 Question

A question is a way of demanding information in the form of interrogative statement which inquires reply from the listener. Question occurs when the speaker is demanding information from the listener and the speaker inherently invites the listener to give information. The formulation of the question is Aux, Verb or wh-question + S + V. Question is usually ended with question mark (?). There were not found the utterances which used the speech function especially in question part.

3.1 Offer

Offer is an expression of willingness to give or do something. An offer is way of giving goods and services to someone. Offer occurs when the speaker gives the hearer some goods or some service and the speaker inherently invites the hearer to receive those goods and service. The formulation of offer is Modal + Subject + Verb. Offer is usually began with one of the modals, followed by a subject and ended with a question mark (?). Based on the data collection, there were 0 utterances of offer that

found in this research. The percentage of offer was 0%. Because source of the data not found in the script of Vladimir Putin's speech.

4.1 Command

A command is a way of demanding goods and service in form of imperative statement whether in the form of positive or negative command. A command is used to get things done or to obtain goods or services. Commands are usually used in oral interactions, though they can be found in written procedures such as instruction or in dialogue. Command occurs when the speaker demands the hearer to do something, such giving some goods or service and the hearer are there by invited to give that goods or provide the service. The formulation of command is Verb + Object. Command began with the predicate and it is usually ended with exclamation mark (!). Based on the data collection, there were 5 utterances of command that found in this research. The percentage of command was 15.6%. It meant that command was the second proposition in the script of Vladimir Putin's speech.

Command 1

Which we have covered together as one big team.

The data above showed command as the types of speech function. Because the data showed that the speaker gave demanding goods and services to the listener that to cooperate for the event through successfully. The data which marked as command identified as imperative mood. Because it showed that but imperative clause consist

of a predator, any of the noncore participant of complement. The imperative is used to tell someone to do something without argument.

Command 2

I would like to emphasise the adherence of International Football Federation to the principle "sports and politics do not mix"

The data above showed command as the types of speech function. Because the data showed that the speaker gave demanding goods and services to the listener that do not mix sports and politics. The data which marked as command identified as imperative mood. Because it showed that but imperative clause consist of a predator, any of the noncore participant of complement. The imperative is used to tell someone to do something without argument.

Command 3

But are also a good opportunity for millions of people to learn about other countries and their traditions as well as to make new friends.

The data above showed command as the types of speech function. Because the data showed that the speaker gave demanding goods and services to the listener that they have to learn the tradition and culture one of another. The data which marked as command identified as imperative mood. Because it showed that but imperative clause consist of a predator, any of the noncore participant of complement. The imperative is used to tell someone to do something without argument.

Command 4

And let them want to come back again.

The data above showed command as the types of speech function. Because the data showed that the speaker gave demanding goods and services to the listener that they have to come back to Russia. The data which marked as command identified as imperative mood. Because it showed that but imperative clause consist of a predicator, any of the noncore participant of complement. The imperative is used to tell someone to do something without argument.

Command 5

Let me wish the delegates every success in their work.

The data above showed command as the types of speech function. Because the data showed that the speaker gave demanding goods and services to the listener that to get succeed the event. The data which marked as command identified as imperative mood. Because it showed that but imperative clause consist of a predicator, any of the noncore participant of complement. The imperative is used to tell someone to do something without argument.

C. Research Findings

After analyzed all the data for the types of speech function that were realized in the script of Vladimir Putin's speech at FIFA WORLD CUP 2018 Moscow, the finding were presented as the following:

1. There were four kinds of speech function; statement, question, offer, and command. The analyzing the data showed that two speech functions of four kinds of speech functions found in the script of Vladimir Putin's speech at FIFA WORLD CUP 2018 Moscow. There were statement and command by the total number of occurrences were statement was 29 (85.3%), and Command was 5 (14.7%). So that the dominant type of speech function used in the script of Vladimir Putin's speech at FIFA WORLD CUP 2018 Moscow was statement with 27 utterances with the percentage of the statement was 85.3%.
2. The realization of speech function in mood were classified into three basic speech functions of statement, and command are realized or expressed by declarative, interrogative and imperative moods.

4.2 The Percentage of Speech Function

| No. | Types of Speech Function | Mood | Occurances | Percentage |
|------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. | Statement | Declarative | 29 | 85.3% |
| 2. | Question | Interrogative | 0 | 0 |
| 3. | Command | Imperative | 5 | 14.7% |
| 4. | Offer | - | 0 | 0 |

D. Discussion

This study deals with representation of speech function in the text of The Imitation Game movie. The data were analyzed based on 4 types of Speech Function suggested by Halliday (2014). The following are the weakness of this study:

1. In discussion, there were only three from four speech functions that found in the text.
2. The realization of speech function in mood was declarative. However, some realizations are in imperative mood.

For the next researchers who are interested to the same study expected to be able to make a research better than this research. The weakness of this study as suggestion to make the next research with the same study will be complete from this study. To another researcher expected to more study about speech function to make better understanding how speech function used. The findings of this study were complementary with the previous researches.

In this study, there were types of speech function; statement, question, command, and offer. There were only two speech functions that found in the script of Vladimir Putin's speech at FIFA WORLD CUP 2018 Moscow. Based on the data analysis there were 34 utterances of speech function, with the total number of speech function were 29 utterances of statement, and 5 utterances of command. It meant that the dominant type of speech function was statement, because statement the higher proposition in the movie. To answer the second formulation should be analyzed the realization speech function in mood. There were classified into three basic speech functions of statement and command are realized or expressed by declarative and imperative moods.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

After analyzing the speech functions in the script of Vladimir Putin's speech at FIFA WORLD CUP 2018 Moscow, conclusions were presented as the following:

1. There were four types of speech function: they were statement, question, offer, and command. The analyzing the data showed that two speech functions of four kinds of speech functions found in the script of Vladimir Putin's speech at FIFA WORLD CUP 2018 Moscow. There were statement and command. The total numbers of speech function were occurrences 34 (100%) with deals as follow: statement was 29 (85.3%), and command was 5 (14.7%). Based on the data analysis found that the dominant type of speech function in the script of Vladimir Putin's speech at FIFA WORLD CUP 2018 Moscow was statement with the total number 29 utterances and percentage was 85.3%.
2. Realization speech function in mood consist of statement with declarative mood were 29 utterances and command with imperative mood were 5 utterances. There was no question and offer types. So the realization of speech function in mood was two based on the data analysis.

B. Suggestions

Referring to the result of this research, the following suggestions were given:

1. The student of English Department are advised to study more about speech function, so they can get better understanding how speech function are realized especially in speech.
2. For the other researcher, it is suggested that be result of the study will be very useful for them in conducting a research related to the same study, and for the reader are suggested to know how and why speech function realized in communication is important to use in their communication to avoid misunderstanding.

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APPENDIX I

SPEECH FUNCTION IN VLADIMIR PUTIN'S SPEECH AT FIFA WORLD CUP 2018 IN MOSCOW

President Infantino, members of FIFA Council, heads of the world's football association, ladies and gentlemen. The countdown for a glorious football event, which all fans are looking forward to, has begun. This moment brings to mind the beginning of long, complicated and highly responsible path of the FIFA championships. Which we have covered together as one big team. The host country is not only one responsible for preparing this large-scale sports festival. This goal would not have been attained without the contribution made by a huge number of specialist and enthusiasts of the global football family. This close group has a wonderful tradition, which is to gather before the tournament in the city where the opening match will be held. It is a wonderful opportunity for Russia as the host country to express our gratitude to all of you and to your colleagues. For the support you have provided in word as well as in deed over a period of the past seven years. During which Russia was preparing for this, one of the most popular and important sports events in the world.

We worked together to hold the main football event all the top level and to make it an unforgettable moment in the life of everyone who participates in it. Whether as a football players, devoted fans or as the television audience. Special thanks go to Mr. Gianni Infantino for his commitment to the ideals sports and justice, as well as for his invariably positive attitude to our country. We know that Mr.

Infantino took over the helm at FIFA at a difficult time, but he has been steering the course firmly as a true captain. The FIFA WORLD CUP is very important for our country. Many generations of football fans dreamed to bring together the world's best teams.

Tomorrow, their dream will come true. There are 12 first- class stadiums and modern infrastructure. But what is the most important is that a huge number of devoted football fans from all over the world will come to Russia and share the joy of being involved in this exciting and vibrant sports event. The 68th FIFA Congress has brought together in Moscow the delegates of all 211 national football associations and six continental confederations the whole football world. I would like to emphasise the adherence of International Football Federation to the principle “sports and politics do not mix”. Russia has always adhered to this principle and strives to closely communicate with everyone who intends to develop and strengthen the constructive nature of sports and its unlimited humanistic potential. Such large International forums as the World Cup are not only about a spectacle and thrill. But are also a good opportunity for millions of people to learn about other countries and their traditions as well as to make new friends.

They can learn that in other countries there are also kind, enthusiasts and open minded people who want to live in peace, communicate, visit each other and watch and play football together. Our country is ready to host the 2018 FIFA WORLD CUP and to provide everyone visiting Russia with a comfortable environment and positive emotions.

Our goal is to make all guests from football stars to football fans feel our hospitality and friendliness. Learn about our original, multinational culture and the unique Russia nature. And let them want to come back again. Let me wish the delegates every success in their work. We are expecting all of tomorrow at the opening match of the 21st FIFA WORLD CUP.

We are sincerely happy to see all of you. WELCOME TO RUSSIA!

APPENDIX II

REALIZATION SPEECH FUNCTION IN MOOD

| NO. | CLAUSES | S | Q | C | O | MOOD |
|-----|--|---|---|---|---|-------------|
| 1. | The countdown for a glorious football event, which all fans are looking forward to, has begun. | √ | | | | Declarative |
| 2. | This moment brings to mind the beginning of long, complicated and highly responsible path of the FIFA championships. | √ | | | | Declarative |
| 3. | Which we have covered together as one big team. | | | √ | | Imperative |
| 4. | The host country is not only one responsible for preparing this large-scale sports festival. | √ | | | | Declarative |
| 5. | This goal would not have been attained without the contribution made by a huge number of specialist and | √ | | | | Declarative |

| | | | | | | |
|------------|---|---|--|--|--|-------------|
| | enthusiasts of the global football family. | | | | | |
| 6. | This close group has a wonderful tradition, | √ | | | | Declarative |
| 7. | Which is to gather before the tournament in the city where the opening match will be held. | √ | | | | Declarative |
| 8. | It is a wonderful opportunity for Russia as the host country to express our gratitude to all of you and to your colleagues. | √ | | | | Declarative |
| 9. | For the support you have provided in word as well as in deed over a period of the past seven years. | √ | | | | Declarative |
| 10. | During which Russia was preparing for this, one of the most popular and important sports events in the world. | √ | | | | Declarative |
| 11. | We worked together to hold the main football event all the top level | √ | | | | Declarative |

| | | | | | | |
|------------|--|---|--|--|--|-------------|
| | and to make it an unforgettable moment in the life of everyone who participates in it. | | | | | |
| 12. | Whether as a football players, devoted fans or as the television audience. | √ | | | | Declarative |
| 13. | Special thanks go to Mr. Gianni Infantino for his commitment to the ideals sports and justice, as well as for his invariably positive attitude to our country. | √ | | | | Declarative |
| 14. | We know that Mr. Infantino took over the helm at FIFA at a difficult time, but he has been steering the course firmly as a true captain. | √ | | | | Declarative |
| 15. | But he has been steering the course firmly as a true captain. | √ | | | | Declarative |
| 16. | The FIFA WORLD CUP is very important for our country. | √ | | | | Declarative |
| 17. | Many generations of | √ | | | | Declarative |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---|--|---|--|-------------|
| | football fans dreamed to bring together the world's best teams. | | | | | |
| 18. | Tomorrow, their dream will come true. | √ | | | | Declarative |
| 19. | There are 12 first- class stadiums and modern infrastructure. | √ | | | | Declarative |
| 20. | But what is the most important is that a huge number of devoted football fans from all over the world will come to Russia. | √ | | | | Declarative |
| 21. | And share the joy of being involved in this exciting and vibrant sports event. | √ | | | | Declarative |
| 22. | The 68 th FIFA Congress has brought together in Moscow the delegates of all 211 national football associations and six continental confederations the whole football world. | √ | | | | Declarative |
| 23. | I would like to emphasise the | | | √ | | Imperative |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---|--|---|--|-------------|
| | adherence of International Football Federation to the principle “sports and politics do not mix”. | | | | | |
| 24. | Russia has always adhered to this principle and strives to closely communicate with everyone who intends to develop and strengthen the constructive nature of sports and its unlimited humanistic potential. | √ | | | | Declarative |
| 25. | Such large International forums as the World Cup are not only about a spectacle and thrill. | √ | | | | Declarative |
| 26. | But are also a good opportunity for millions of people to let learn about other countries and their traditions as well as to make new friends. | | | √ | | Imperative |
| 27. | They can learn that in other countries there | √ | | | | Declarative |

| | | | | | | |
|------------|--|---|--|---|--|-------------|
| | are also kind, enthusiastic and open minded people who want to live in peace, communicate, visit each other and watch and play football together. | | | | | |
| 28. | Our country is ready to host the 2018 FIFA WORLD CUP and to provide everyone visiting Russia with a comfortable environment and positive emotions. | √ | | | | Declarative |
| 29. | Our goal is to make all guests from football stars to football fans feel our hospitality and friendliness. | √ | | | | Declarative |
| 30. | Learn about our original, multinational culture and the unique Russia nature. | √ | | | | Declarative |
| 31. | And let they want to come back again. | | | √ | | Imperative |
| 32. | Let me wish the | | | √ | | Imperative |

| | | | | | | |
|------------|---|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|
| | delegates every success in their work. | | | | | |
| 33. | We are expecting all of tomorrow at the opening match of the 21th FIFA WORLD CUP. | √ | | | | Declarative |
| 34. | We are sincerely happy to see all of you. WELCOME TO RUSSIA! | √ | | | | Declarative |
| | TOTAL | 29 | 0 | 5 | 0 | |

S= STATEMENT

Q= QUESTION

C= COMMAND

O= OFFER

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