

INTERPERSONAL MEANING IN THE SPEECH OF SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO AND TONY ABBOTT IN PHONE-TAPPING CASE

(MAKNA INTERPERSONAL DI DALAM PIDATO SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO
DAN TONY ABBOTT
DALAM KASUS PENYADAPAN TELEPON)

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Abstract

Discourse analysis is defined as an investigation of language use in speech and writing (Mayr, 2008:2). Speech as one of the forms of spoken discourse is regarded as the object in this research. The speech entitled "Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's Speech on Phone-Tapping" on Thursday, November 21st 2013 and "Prime Minister Tony Abbott Responds to Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono" have surprised the Indonesian government after the occurrence of phone-tapping. To analyze the data, this research employs qualitative method in answering the aims of this study, such as to elucidate the interaction between Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and Tony Abbott, and to investigate the intended meaning of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and Tony Abbott's speech.. Furthermore, by analyzing the use of mood, modality, personal pronoun, and tense shift, the finding of this research shows that both Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and Tony Abbott use the same pattern in mood and personal pronoun, but they have different modality and tense shift. In this case, it proves that Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono is indecisive and he is less powerful than Tony Abbott. It is reflected when he is in doubt to point Australia as the one did this cyber crime of tapping. Meanwhile, Tony Abbott is more powerful than Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. It is showed when he disclaims apologizing for the Indonesian government.

Keywords: Discourse, Interpersonal Meaning, Speech, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, Tony Abbott.

Abstrak

Analisa wacana didefinisikan sebagai sebuah investigasi penggunaan bahasa baik di dalam lisan maupun tulisan (Mayr, 2008:2). Pidato merupakan salah satu bentuk wacana tertulis yang dijadikan objek di dalam penelitian ini. Pidato yang berjudul "Pidato Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono dalam Penyadapan Telepon" pada hari Kamis, 21 November 2013 dan "Perdana Menteri Tony Abbott Merespon Presiden Indonesia Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono" telah menggemparkan pemerintah Indonesia atas kejadian penyadapan telepon tersebut. Untuk menganalisa data tersebut, penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif guna menjawab tujuan studi ini, yaitu menjelaskan interaksi antara Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono dan Tony Abbott, serta menginvestigasi makna di balik pidato Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono maupun Tony Abbott tersebut. Selanjutnya, dengan menganalisa penggunaan 'mood', 'modality', 'personal pronoun', dan juga 'tense shift', penemuan penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono dan Tony Abbott menggunakan pola 'mood' dan 'personal pronoun' yang sama, namun mereka memiliki 'modality' dan 'tense shift' yang berbeda. Dalam hal ini, adanya kesamaan maupun perbedaan tersebut membuktikan bahwa Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono ragu dan kurang menunjukkan kekuatannya dibandingkan dengan Tony Abbott. Hal ini direfleksikan ketika ia ragu menunjuk Australia sebagai satu-satunya pihak yang melakukan tindakan kriminalitas dunia maya, yaitu penyadapan. Sedangkan, Tony Abbott lebih menunjukkan kekuatannya daripada Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. Hal ini ditunjukkan ketika ia menolak untuk meminta maaf pada pemerintah Indonesia.

Kata kunci : Wacana, Makna Interpersonal, Pidato, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, Tony Abbott.

Concerning with those research questions, this study has three purposes. They are:

- (1) To elucidate the interaction between Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and Tony Abbott by using interpersonal meaning theory.
- (2) To investigate the intended meaning of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and Tony Abbott's speech through the use of interpersonal meaning theory.

Introduction

Speech as one of the forms of spoken discourse is regarded as the object in this research. On Thursday, November 21st 2013, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono delivered his speech in front of the press. The speech was considered as the respond and representative of the Indonesia people's voice towards the phone-tapping case that has been smuggled by the Australian government in a couple months ago.

In Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech, he reminded the Indonesian people not to be emotional in facing this kind of issue, instead we need to think rationally, he also asserted that the tapping is breaking the international law, regulations, human rights and the rights to privacy between two countries. Moreover, the president also asked an official statement from the Australian government in confirming this issue by sending an official letters to the Prime Minister of Australia, Tony Abbott. The letter contains of the suspension of some treaties between both countries until he received the explanation and admission from Australian government. Lastly, the president believed that Australia would maintain the good relationship between both countries by respecting each other sovereignty and resolving this problem as their duty and obligation.

Twenty-four hours later after Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono delivering his speech, there was a reply speech from Tony Abbott as the Prime Minister of Australia. In this case, Tony Abbott as the representative of Australian government just confirmed that he pledged himself to build the strongest possible relationship with Indonesia without apologizing towards the Indonesian government after the incident. Tony Abbott convinced that Australia should not be expected to apologize towards Indonesia, they do not have to explain it in detail on what ways they protect their country, in case of it is similar to the other countries in protecting their own selves.

In accordance with the background above, this study is aimed to answer the following questions:

- (1) How does the interaction between Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and Tony Abbott realize the use of interpersonal meaning theory?
- (2) How do Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and Tony Abbott represent their intended meaning through the use of interpersonal meaning?

Research Methodology

This research is a qualitative research, since the analysis is in the form of interpretation or description (Mackey and Gass, 2005:2). This study is categorized as documentary research regarding with the data is taken from the document or written text; speech. The speech of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono was downloaded from [<http://www.theguardian.com/world/2013/nov/21/susilo-bambang-yudhoyonos-speech-translated>]. While, the text of Tony Abbott's speech was derived from the website of [<http://australianpolitics.com/2013/11/19/abbott-statement-on-intelligence.html>]. In processing the data, the first step was dividing the sentences into some clauses. There are 39 clauses taken from Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech, and 23 clauses derived from Tony Abbott's speech. The second step was putting the selected clauses into the table. The further step was naming each word into the terms where they belong to in interpersonal meaning by Halliday (1994), Butt *et al* (1995), and Eggins (2004). Furthermore, in analyzing the data, the first step to do was describing the result of data processing. Then, interpreting the result and analysis by using the theories above, and the last was serving the conclusion by giving a brief explanation of the result of analysis.

Result

The finding of the research showed that the most dominant mood used in the speech is declarative mood and followed by the imperative and interrogative one. There are 34 clauses identified as declarative mood in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech, and it is followed by 3 clauses as imperative mood, and 2 clauses as interrogative mood. However, in Tony Abbott's speech, there are 21 clauses categorized as declarative mood, and only 2 clauses included as the imperative one.

Table 1 The Frequency of Mood System

Mood	frequency of mood in the speech of	
	SBY	TA
declarative	34	21
imperative	3	2
interrogative	2	0
Total	39	23

In terms of modality, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono applies 2 modalities within his speech. The two modalities are ‘can’ that is classified as ‘low’ modal operator and categorized as ‘possibility’, and the word ‘must’ as ‘high’ modal operator and included as ‘obligation’. However, Tony Abbott applies the use of modality ‘should’ within his speech. This modality is realized as the ‘obligation’ modality and it is involved as ‘median’ category in expressing the speaker’s judgment or attitude about this tapping case.

Table 2 The Frequency of Modality System

Speakers	Modality	Category	Frequency
SBY	must	high	1
	should	median	0
	can	low	3
	must	high	0
TA	should	median	2
	can	low	0

Then, in personal pronouns, the most dominant pronoun used by these leaders is pronoun ‘we’. This pronoun is divided into two categories; they are ‘inclusive’ and ‘exclusive’. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono employs the ‘inclusive’ category in his speech. Meanwhile, Tony Abbott applies the use of ‘exclusive’ category.

Table 3 The Frequency of Personal Pronoun

Speakers	1 st Personal Pronoun		2 nd Personal Pronoun	3 rd Personal Pronoun	Total	
	I	We	You	It		
		in				ex
SBY	6	6	7	4	16	39
TA	4	0	13	0	6	23

Furthermore, in the use of tense shift, the mostly tense used by both leaders is present tense. Nevertheless, this tense has different purpose for each leader. The whole references reveal the implicit meaning of speakers’ interaction, speakers’ attitude, and how they formulate the validation of their proposition. The following sub-chapter demonstrates the process of revealing the implicit meaning of the data.

Table 4 The Frequency of Tense Shift

Speakers	Major Tenses						Total
	Past	Pres	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	Futu re	
			Cont.	Perf.	Perf. Cont.		
SBY	6	22	2	0	1	8	39
TA	0	19	0	2	0	2	23

Discussion

According to the result above, the most dominant mood used in the speech is declarative, and it is followed by the imperative, and the interrogative one. In declarative mood, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono informs the further steps he takes to suspend some co-operation agendas until there is an explanation from the Australian government. However, declarative mood in Tony Abbott’s speech concerns with explaining and informing the reasons of tapping as the form of their consistent determination to Australia, and asserting and confirming that tapping is the way to protect their country related with their agency’s motto, “reveal their secrets, protect our own”.

The second dominant mood is imperative. The imperative mood in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s speech is used to demand the information from the Australian government. Meanwhile, in Tony Abbott’s speech, the imperative mood is used as suggestion and request to disclaim apologizing for the Indonesian government. Then, the last is interrogative mood. Here, it is only Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono applies the use of interrogative mood. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono prefers to use WH-element in representing his questions and demanding the reasons of Australia in conducting tapping to Indonesian government.

Regarding with modality, there are 3 kinds of modality implemented in this speech; ‘can’, ‘must’, and ‘should’. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono expresses his attitude by the use of two modalities ‘can’ and ‘must’. The use of modality ‘can’ is to state Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s inability to talk to Australian government by the phone and to continue the relationship if this tapping issue is resolved. Moreover, the use of modality ‘must’ in his speech is aimed to invite and to obligate the Indonesian people to think rationally to face this tapping issue. On the other hands, Tony Abbott applies modality ‘should’ two times in asserting that he disclaims not to apologizing for the Indonesian government.

Then, there are 4 personal pronouns used by these leaders' country. These personal pronouns are 'I', 'we', 'you', and 'it'. In Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech, personal pronoun 'I' refers to him in describing his specific words and to present his personal comment that he is waiting for the explanation from the Australian government. On the other hands, in Tony Abbott's speech, personal pronoun 'I' concerns to show Tony Abbott's sympathy for Indonesian government and he wants to rebuild the relationship with Indonesia.

The second dominant personal pronoun used is the word 'we'. The personal pronoun 'we' in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech comes from different subjects, such as 'the two government', 'Indonesian', 'Indonesia and Australia', 'friends and partner – not enemy', and also the term 'we' itself. This term 'we' is included as 'inclusive' and 'exclusive'. In 'inclusive' category, this personal pronoun focuses on the involvement of Indonesian government only to invite Indonesian people to think rationally. In terms of 'exclusive' category, the main focus of this personal pronoun is to create the intimacy and to shorten the distance between both countries.

In Tony Abbott's speech, pronoun 'we' is adopted from some different subject, such as 'every government', 'others', 'this government', and 'Australia'. However, all of personal pronoun is included as 'exclusive' category, where it belongs to Australian government and the other countries in the world, while Indonesia is not involved within this category. This personal pronoun is used to declare Tony Abbott's authority and power towards the Indonesian government. By the use of this 'exclusive' category, it reveals that Tony Abbott does not consider Indonesia as their partner in bilateral relationship, and it is in contrast with what Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono evaluates.

Then, the second personal pronoun used is 'you'. Personal pronoun 'you' comes from subject 'Australia' and it is used to appoint Australian government indirectly. Then, the last personal pronoun is 'it'. Personal pronoun 'it' in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech is derived from different terms, such as 'intelligence', 'our reaction', 'the relationship', 'disaster', 'tapping', 'this problem', 'agenda', 'our good relationship', 'this problem', and the word 'it' itself. It reveals that Yudhoyono is in a doubt to appoint Australian government as the one conducted the tapping. However, in Tony Abbott's speech, the term 'it' belongs to subject 'relationship', 'recent media', 'our relationship', and anything related to the relationship. It represents Tony Abbott's hesitation in declaring the relationship's quality between the two governments.

Furthermore, in the use of tense shift, there are 6 tenses applied in this speech. They are past, present, present perfect, present continuous, present perfect continuous, and future tense. In Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech, past tense explains how Australia helped Indonesia in the past. Then, in present tense, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono declares the facts of the relationship's quality between two countries, disclaiming the existence of cold war between Indonesia and Australia, informing to revise the scheduled agendas, and demanding

the explanation from the Australian government towards the incident of the tapping. On the other hands, most of Tony Abbott's clauses signify his statement in elucidating the reasons of the tapping, and disclaiming to apologize for Indonesian government.

Moreover, the present perfect tense in Tony Abbott's speech is to blame what recent media has done to spread this tapping issue. Meanwhile, in present perfect continuous tense, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono evaluates the relationship's quality between Indonesia and Australia from the past, now, and for the further relations. Finally, the last tense used by both countries' leaders is future tense. In Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech, this tense is used to convey the regulations he is going to take in the near future. However, in Tony Abbott's speech, the clauses are conducted to state the reasons of tapping, and the plans he is going to take for the future governments.

By observing the use of mood and modality as explained above, both of these leaders are joint to keep maintaining the relationship between two countries by using their own ways. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono only demands the information of tapping reasons without blaming Australian government directly, and it shows that the president is less powerful than Tony Abbott. Meanwhile, Tony Abbott disclaims apologizing for Indonesian government, but still offering to rebuild the relationship. This action indicates that he is more powerful than Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono which is in doubt to point Australian government directly as the actor of tapping. Then, the use of personal pronoun and tense shift construe that Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono still regards Australian government as partner, even though there was an occurrence of tapping. This solidarity relationship can be seen by the use of term 'we' in inclusive category. Meanwhile, Tony Abbott prefer to use the term 'we' as exclusive category. It indicates that he does not consider Indonesia as their partner in bilateral relationship, and it is reflected in his hesitation to evaluate the relationship's quality between the two governments.

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