Interpersonal Metafunction in Leonardo DiCaprio's Speech

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ABSTRACT

This study is aimed to analyze mood, modality and personal pronouns as the elements of interpersonal metafunction found in Leonardo DiCaprio's speech. Metafunction is divided into three functions of language; interpersonal, ideational, and textual. Interpersonal metafunction is used to be the perspective of this analysis. Method of qualitative by Khasana states that qualitative research studies are designed to obtain information concerning to the current status of phenomena. The aim is to describe what exists with respect to variables or conditions or situations (Khasana, 2010, p. 33). The result of the analysis shows that positive declarative sentences dominate Leonardo DiCaprio's speech, then "will" as the modality, and "we" as personal pronoun are also dominantly found in the speech. Declarative sentences are dominantly found in the speech since Leonardo tries to share information to the audience. Modality "will" is mostly used since Leonardo wants people concern with the climate change in the future. Personal pronoun "we" shows that Leonardo expects people, including him, will take responsibility of the climate change.

Keywords: Speech, Mood, Modality, Personal Pronoun

INTRODUCTION

Communication, in the present, is used as a means of conveying an idea. It is stated that communication is a form of human interaction which affects each other, intentionally or not, and not only limited to the forms of verbal communication, but also in the form of facial expressions, paintings, art, and technology (Shanon, Calude, & Weaver, 1949:18-19). Based on that statement, it can be said that communication is easily interpreted as the process of transferring messages through communication means or media to the intended communicant. Communication is a form of message from the speaker to the listener to create a relationship between each

other and a process to change the others behavior (Effendy, Onong Uchjana, 2004:10). There are two ways to communicate, direct and indirect. It is stated that communication is the process of delivering a message in symbolic form meaningful as thoughts and feelings in the form of ideas, information, trust, hope, appeals, and as a guide performed by one person to another, either directly in person or indirectly through the media, with the aim of changing attitudes, views or behaviors (Effendy, Onong Uchjana, 2002: 60). Based on this quotation, it can be concluded that direct communication is to communicate without any intermediaries or media, such as speech. Speech is one form of direct communication

that is used to convey ideas, while indirect communication is performed by using tools to convey information. Some examples of tools in indirect communication are letters, SMS, radio and others. In communicating, people use language. Suggested that man speaks language. He uses language as a means of communication with other people, as a tool to express his ideas and wishes. Without language, it is hard to imagine how people can cooperate and get along with one another (Ramelan, 1999:1). Based on that opinion, it can be concluded that language is one of the tools used in communicating.

Based on Halliday, Michael Alexander Kirkwood (2004) metafunction is divided into interpersonal, textual, and ideational. This research is focused on interpersonal. As one of the language functions, interpersonal

discuss about social relations which is further formulated into three things: Mood, Modality, and Personal Pronoun. Leonardo DiCaprio's speech on April 22, 2016, at the Signature Ceremony for the Paris Agreement's opening was about how a leader makes changes. Leonardo focused on several things, the first was the fact of how the climate change occurs in several countries, the second was there is no movement in dealing with climate change well, and the third was the impact on earth in the future. In the speech, it can be seen that Leonardo hoped for all country to be able to handle climate change. Interpersonal metafunction is basically used to express views against a discourse, so the attitude and judgment against a discourse will be understood, which in this case is a speech on climate change that takes place across the country.

Mood

To understand a communication or a discourse requires interpersonal metafunction, especially about changes in clauses.

		Initiation [A/B]	Response	
			Expected [C]	Discretionary [D]
give [M]	goods-&-services [X]	Offer Shall I give you this teapot?	acceptance yes, please, do!	rejection no, thanks
demand [N]		Command give me that teapot!	undertaking here you are	refusal I won't
give [M]	information [Y]	Statement he's giving her the teapot	acknowledgement Is he?	contradiction no, he isn't
Demand [N]		question what is he giving her?	answer a teapot	disclaimer I don't know

(Halliday, Michael Alexander Kirkwood, 2004, p. 108)

Based on the explanation above, several ways can be performed to create a communication. The general principle behind the expression of MOOD in the

clause is as follows. The grammatical category that is characteristically used to exchange information is the indicative; within the category of **indicative**, the characteristic

expression of a statement is the **declarative**, that of a question is the **interrogative**; and within the category of interrogative, there is a further distinction between **yes/no interrogative**, for polar questions, and **WH-interrogative** for content questions. (Halliday, Michael Alexander Kirkwood, 2004:114).

The quote showed that Statement, Question, Offer and Command have attachment between declarative clause with statement, interrogative clause with question, and imperative clause with command. Subject

+ finite is a form of declarative clause, wh-q + subject + finite as interrogative clause, and finite + subject as imperative clause.

An example of Mood analysis:

The duke has given that teapot away

the duke	has	given that teapot away
Subject	Finite	Residue
Mood		

The above sentence is a declarative sentence, which has a subject and a finite.

Modality

Modality is a tool that is also used to analyze interpersonal meta function. By using temporal and modal operators, a discourse can be identified from the perspective of its modality.

Temporal operators:			
	past	Present	future
positive	did, was, had, used to	does, is, have	will, shall, would, should
negative	Didn't, wasn't, hadn't, didn't + used to	Doesn't, isn't, hasn't	Won't shan't, wouldn't, shouldn't
Modal operators:			
	low	Median	high
positive	can, may, could, might (dare)	will, would, should, is/was to	must, ought to, need, has/had to
negative	needn't, doesn't/didn't + need to, have to	won't, wouldn't, 't, (isn't/wasn't to)	mustn't, oughtn't to, can't, couldn't, (mayn't, mightn't, hasn't/ hadn't to)

(Halliday, Michael Alexander Kirkwood, 2004:116)

Personal Pronouns

The subject, when it first appears, may be any nominal group. If it is a personal pronoun, like he in the rhyme, it is simply repeated each time (Halliday, Michael Alexander Kirkwood, 2004:111). Li (2004) *added that one of the roles of personal pronoun is that it has an interpersonal function in discourse and it makes a kind of link between the speaker and the listener in a speech* (Li, Zhang, 2004).

Based on the above quotation, it can be concluded that personal pronoun is related to

interpersonal because the personal pronoun has a relationship between the speaker and the listener such as through the words "I", "we", and "You".

An example of Personal Pronoun:

To all my friend, thank you so much for all the support that you've given me. I am grateful to them.

Based on the above sentence, the word "I" explains that someone (the speaker) thanks him for the support given to him (by "you" as the listener).

METHOD

The qualitative method research method is used to analyze this paper. Qualitative research studies are designed to obtain information concerning to the current status of phenomena. They are directed toward determining the nature of situation, as is exists at the time of study. There is no administration or a control of a treatment as it is found in experimental testing. The aim is to describe what exists with respect to variables or conditions or situations (Khasanah, Marisatul, 2010L:33).

Qualitative method in general can be interpreted as research method that focuses on the quality of the research itself. The method is based on observing existing data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Mood

In Leonardo DiCaprio's speech, the mood is identified as in the table below:

Mood types	Number of sentences	Clause
Declarative	45	12
Imperative	-	1
Interrogative	-	1
Total		59

It can be seen that declarative sentence dominates Leonardo's speech while the imperative and interrogative clauses have the same amount in the speech. It became dominant because Leonardo wanted to provide information about climate change that was occurring.

An example of declarative sentence in Leonardo DiCaprio's speech:

(1) *You know that climate change happening faster than ever the most pessimistic of scientists warned us decades ago.*

You	know		*that*	*climate change happening faster than ever the most pessimistic of scientists warned us decades ago*
S	F	P		*Circ.Adjunct*
Mood				*Residue*

The sentence above is the example of declarative sentence with a clause that contains mood used by the speaker (Leonardo DiCaprio) to inform a fact about climate change occured all around the world from decades ago.

(2) *Now think about the shame*

Now	(you)		think		about the shame
Circ. Adjunct	*S (Ellipsised)*		*F*	*P*	*Complement*
Residue	*Mood*		*Residue*		

The sentence above is the example of imperative clause that contains mood used by Leonardo to make the listener do what he want the listener do. In the data above, Leonardo wants the listener to think about something that he thought about.

Modality

Modality in Leonardo Dicaprio's speech:

Temporal and Modal operators	will (future and median)	can (low and present)	must (high and present)	Would	should	may	shall (future)

	12	2	2	0	0	0	2
Total	18						

Modal operator median and temporal operator future in the word "will" is the most widely used modality in the speech. This was because Leonardo DiCaprio wanted a change of attitude regarding to the climate change that swept across the world in the future.

An example of modality analysis is as follows:

(1) *Now think about the shame that each of us* **will** *carry when our children and grandchildren look back and realize that we had the means of stopping this devastation, but simply lacked the political will to do so.*

According to the above data, the existence of temporal operator "will" was mentioned, which presents the circumstances that will occur in the future.

(2) *We must disenthrall ourselves and then we shall save our country.*

In the data above, there is the example of temporal and modal operator at the same sentence. The temporal operator shown in the "shall" word which presents what the speaker and the listener have to do in the future based on the speaker's thought. And the second is modal operator that shown in "must" word which presents a requirement that the speaker and the listener have to do with high intention to do it in present from the speaker given to the listener.

(3) *We can congratulate each other today, but it will mean nothing if you return to your countries and fail to push beyond the promises of this historic agreement.*

In the data above, there is a clause that contains a modal opearator, that is "can" which presents something able to do by the speaker and the listener as preference from the speaker in the present.

(3) *We can congratulate each other today, but it will mean nothing if you return to your countries and fail to push beyond the promises of this historic agreement.*

In the data above, there is a clause that contains a modal opearator, that is "can" which presents something able to do by the speaker and the listener as preference from the speaker in the present.

(4) *Our planet cannot be saved unless we leave fossil fuels in the ground where they belong.*

The data above shown that there is a negative modal operator that contained in "cannot". This modal operator presents the preference that the speaker and also the lsitener not to do and then added the contrast from the thing that they have not to do.

Personal Pronoun

Personal pronoun contained in Leonardo DiCaprio's speech:

Personal pronoun	Total
I	11
We	27
You	23

Personal pronouns found in Leonardo DiCaprio's speech are the word "we". The word "we" referred to Leonardo and the countries that joined to the Paris Agreement. Leonardo wanted to make the listener and the rest of the world realize that this is a shared responsibility for dealing with the climate change. This sentence can be found in the data below:

(1) **We** *all know that reversing the course of climate change will not be easy, but the tools are in our hands – if* **we** *apply them*

before it is too late.

The second sentence represents what Leonardo himself and also the listener achieve and this also be his words to cheer the member of the Paris Agreement.

(2) *Yes,* **we** *have achieved the Paris Agreement.*

The third sentence shows the preference of what Leonardo himself and the other listener can do by what they did in the past.

(3) **We** *can congratulate each other today, but it will mean nothing if you return to your countries and fail to push beyond the promises of this historic agreement.*

Moreover, there is also another personal pronoun that have been found in Leonardo Di Caprio's speech, that is "I" which refers to Leonardo himself. This pronoun used by Leonardo to give his thought or preference and also tell the listener what he did before he gives his speech. Below is the data with personal pronoun "I" in it:

(1) *As a UN Messenger of Peace,* **I** *have been travelling all over the world for the last two years documenting how this crisis is changing the natural balance of our planet.*

(2) **I** *have seen cities like Beijing choked by industrial pollution.*

(3) *In America* **I** *have witnessed unprecedented droughts in California and sea level rise flooding the streets of Miami. In Greenland and in the Arctic,* **I** *was astonished to see that ancient glaciers are rapidly disappearing well ahead of scientific predictions. All that I have seen and learned on this journey has terrified me.*

(4) **I** *do not need to throw statistics at you.*

(5) *As a citizen of our planet who has witnessed so much on this journey I thank you for all you have done to lay the foundation of a solution to this crisis, but after 21 years of debates and conferences it is time to declare no more talk.*

The last personal pronoun used in Leonardo DiCaprio's speech is "You" which refers to the listener as the target of the speech itself. This pronoun used by Leonardo to be a target from what he thought or even formed as an imperative sentence. Below is the data with personal pronoun "You" in it:

(1) **You** *know them better than I do, and more importantly, you know what will happen if this scourge is left unchecked.* **You** *know that climate change is happening faster than even the most pessimistic of scientists warned us decades ago.*

(2) *We can congratulate each other today, but it will mean nothing if you return to your countries and fail to push beyond the promises of this historic agreement.*

(3) *You will either be lauded by future generations, or vilified by them.*

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of some of the above analysis, it can be concluded that the use of declarative sentences was found dominantly in Leonardo DiCaprio's speech, which indicates that Leonardo wanted to provide information on the occurring climate change. Moreover, there are Imperative and Interrogative clause represented in the speech with each other one (1) occcurence. Beside of that, Modality "will" is also used dominantly in the speech, while "can", "must", and "shall" each other make two (2) occcurence in the speech. And the last is personal pronoun "we" became the most widely used personal pronoun with twenty-seven (27) data, while personal pronoun "I" about eleven (11) data and personal pronoun "You" about twenty-three (23) data. This was due to the desire of the speaker (Leonardo DiCaprio) for everyone involved and concerned with the existence of climate change in the future, for example in this speech Leonardo wants to tell about the concern of climate change and also ask the listener to involved to make a solution for the problem.

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