

Meaning Of Speech Functions in the Fifth 2024 Indonesian Presidential Debate: A Discourse Analysis

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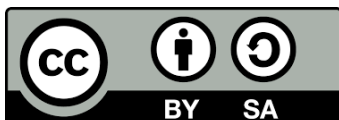
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Abstract

This study is about the meaning of speech function in the 2024 Indonesian presidential candidate debates. The purpose of this study is to find out the meaning of speech function of the speech function in Indonesian 2024 presidential candidate debates based on Halliday (2024) classification of speech function. Qualitative research design is used to analyze the data. The result showed that all candidates predominantly utilized statements to convey their vision and mission, indicating a focus on asserting their positions and values. There were offer function employed by all the presidential candidates. The distribution of speech function offer could differ across the sources or speakers analyzed. Question function submitted by the first candidate which is two utterances. The question function delivered by the first candidate Anies Baswedan and the third candidate Ganjar Pranowo. The command utterance was only found in the third candidate Ganjar Pranowo speech.

Keywords: speech function, SFL, discourse analysis, debate, presidential candidates



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INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the foremost important things that human has to interact with other individuals. Further, language cannot be isolated from the human being, it may be a media to express the thoughts, by utilizing language, individuals can be connected well, trading their thoughts additionally to fulfill their needs. Language consists of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs and discourses, all of the components refer to as linguistic units. These linguistic units, when combined effectively, convey meaning and facilitate communication. According to (Kridalaksana, 1984), language is a system of sound symbols used by members of a society to work together, interact, and identify with other people. Besides, (Nordquist, 2017) defined that language is a human system of communication that uses arbitrary signals, such as voice sounds, gestures, and/or written symbols.

(Foucault, 2010) stated that language is not merely a tool for communication but also a powerful instrument that shapes thoughts and experiences. Speech functions, such as the use of questions by figures of authority, can exert control. This study focused on discourse analysis, examining how language is used within its social and cultural context. Discourse analysis offers a powerful lens through which to examine the complex interplay between language and power in the political discourse.

Political discourse deserves special attention among several speech types. Currently, considerable attention is paid to political discourse in linguistics. Political discourse is an interdisciplinary concept that is of interest to linguists and political scientists, as well as to sociologists, cultural scientists, and psychologists. This gives better understanding to the nature of this phenomenon and to consider it from different angles, thereby creating a complete picture of it. According to (Dijk, 2013), the study of political discourse concentrates on the shapes of public communication of professional politicians with the point of winning and retaining power.

Speech can influence people's lives. For example, when the answer is found, there must be something that is kind of power behind words or speech. It can be simply called as the power of language. It is abstract, but it can be felt from within. (Yule, 1996) supports this assertion by explaining that power is a very abstract concept but plays a very important role in our lives, and point out that power has become very important in our lives because it can change someone's mind. Power is not only discovered by some people in certain situations. It appears in most human conversations and words are a part of it. Speech with specific purposes is arranged in specific ways to demonstrate their power. Thus, a discourse is never simply a discourse or a power. In essence, speech is the physical manifestation of speech function.

Speech function encompasses the roles of participants, the exchange of information, and the orientation of interlocutors within a conversation. These roles include giving and demanding. (M. A. Halliday, 1994) identified four primary speech functions: offers, statements, commands, and questions. These functions are interrelated and fundamental to human interaction and negotiation. All everyday language interactions can be categorized within these four functions. Effective speech requires careful preparation, including the selection of appropriate clauses, sentences, and word order. Speakers must carefully choose words, ensuring their suitability for the intended message.

(M. A. Halliday, 1994) stated that human communication involves two primary actions: giving and demanding. In Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), these actions are termed speech functions. Speech functions are how individuals convey their thoughts to others effectively. Communication and speech are intrinsically linked, with speech being the concrete manifestation of communication. For example, "Can you pass the salt?" represents a demand, while "It's raining outside" conveys information. Furthermore, (M. A. K. and M. Halliday, 2004) theory views language as a tool to achieve certain goals. By using (M. A. K. and M. Halliday, 2004) theory, this study can identify the implied meaning in a debate, such as the attitudes, emotions, and value that expressed by the debate participants.

This study was the speech function used in political debate of presidential candidate in Indonesia 2024. Debate is a very interesting area for analyzing speech function. This happened because language is used strategically and complexly to achieve certain goals in debate, namely convincing the interlocutor and audience of the truth of the arguments presented. In debate, there are various speech functions that can convey facts and data to support arguments, persuade the interlocutor and audience to accept certain views, express attitudes, and emotions, and give orders or requests. Debate is a complex social situation, where participants must interact with the interlocutor, audience, and moderator. Each of these interactions affect the way language is used. The debate that is used in this study is the 5th debate of the vision and mission of the 2024 Indonesian presidential candidates.

The data was taken from the 5th debate of the vision and mission of the 2024 Indonesian presidential candidates. The 2024 Indonesian presidential election has already determined. This means that the final debate, which was a pivotal event in the electoral process, has already taken place. The outcome of the election has been determined, and the new president has been inaugurated. Therefore, analyzing the speech functions of the candidates in the final debate would be more of an academic exercise to understand communication strategies and political discourse.

This study examines how candidates used language in the 2024 Indonesian presidential election debates. It investigates how they connect with voters, frame issues, and build their political brands in the digital age. To analyze this, the study used (M. A. K. and M. Halliday, 2004) theory of speech function, which examines how language is used to achieve goals like persuasion. This framework helps understand the communication strategies employed by candidates, such as statements, questions, and commands.

This study, focusing on the speech functions employed by candidates in the 2024 Indonesian presidential election debates, is both urgent and novelty. Its urgency stems from the need to understand the evolving nature of political discourse in the digital age, particularly how candidates utilize language to connect with voters, frame issues, and build their political brands. The novelty lies in its unique focus on analyzing these communication strategies within the specific context of the 2024 Indonesian election.

This study addresses the urgent need to understand the evolving nature of political discourse in the digital age, particularly how candidates utilize language to connect with voters, frame issues, and build their political brands. The novelty of this research lies in its unique focus on analyzing these communication strategies within the specific context of the 2024 Indonesian presidential election debates. To achieve this, the study employs (M. A. K. and M. Halliday, 2004) theory of speech function, which examines how language is used to achieve specific goals, such as persuasion. This framework allows for an in-depth analysis of the communication strategies employed by candidates, including the use of statements, questions, commands, and other speech functions.

The problem of study raised from this study is what are the meanings of speech functions found in the 5th Indonesian presidential candidates' debate 2024? and the purpose of this study is to find out the meanings of speech function found in Indonesian presidential candidates' debate 2024. The scope of this study is about speech function. This study focuses on the speech function analysis of utterances in vision and mission speech in the fifth Indonesian president election's debate. This study was limited on speech function based on (M. A. K. and M. Halliday, 2004) because it gave more detail, such as: offer, command, statement, and question.

There are 8 previous studies that are used in this study. The first previous study is the study by (Yang, 2021) entitled A Systemic Functional Study of the System of Modality in Chinese. The previous research had explored various aspects of SFL within the (M. A. K. and M. Halliday, 2004) theory, such as the system of modality in Chinese, this current study specifically focused on analyzing the language used by presidential candidates during the fifth

presidential debate. The second study entitled Investigating the Realization of Speech Function in a Speech through Systemic Functional Linguistics Perspective by (Herman et al., 2022) This second previous study showed similarity with the current study which were both of these studies analyzed the speech function, and also the theory that was used to analyze the speech function was the theory of speech function by (M. A. K. and M. Halliday, 2004).

The third study entitled an analysis of Speech Function Used by SEA Today News' Speakers to Present Indonesian Perspective to the World by (Yolanda, Natasha Ayalus Yoan Yola, 2022) This current study examined speech functions, particularly the work of (M. A. K. and M. Halliday, 2004). While the second previous study had examined speech functions across various contexts, this study specifically investigated the use within the high-stakes environment of a presidential debate. The fourth study entitled An Analysis of Mood and Speech Function In The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon Talk Show by (Nafalia, 2023).

The fourth previous study drew on (M. A. Halliday, 1994) while the current study drew (M. A. K. and M. Halliday, 2004) framework of speech functions. The fifth study entitled Speech Functions Analysis Used by The Main Character In "Over The Moon" Movie (2020) by (Dwiningtyas et al., 2023). The current study had a common focus with a previous study which both investigated speech functions. However, the studies differed in several key aspects. The studies utilized different theoretical frameworks that the current study employed (M. A. K. and M. Halliday, 2004) theory of speech functions, while the previous study utilized (Holmes, 2013) theory.

The sixth study entitled Analysis of Speech Function Utterances in Gill's YouTube Video: Teaching English Writing Practices of High School Education by (Firmansyah, 2023). This previous study shows similarity with the current study which was both of these studies analyzed the speech function. However, the theory that was used to analyze the speech function was different. The previous study used the theory of speech function by (Holmes, 2017). The seventh study entitled Speech Functions Analysis of Utterances in "Moana" Movies Script by Ron and John by (Larasati, 2023). This study extends research on speech functions, departing from previous work that analyzed speech functions in the "Moana" movie script (Holmes, 2013). The eight-literature review by (Muhid, 2024) the article "Analyzing Speech Accommodation Model in 1st Debate of the 2024 Indonesian Presidential Candidates" critically explores the communication accommodation model utilized by candidates during the debate, employing Giles' Communication Accommodation Theory (CAT) to analyze linguistic strategies such as convergence, divergence, and over-accommodation.

In conducting a study, theories were needed to explain some term applied in the study concerned the theoretical framework was aimed at giving clear concept of the application of this study. The theoretical frameworks in this study were divided into three parts of theories which are the theory about Systemic Functional Linguistic, Speech Function, and Discourse Analysis.

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a linguistic theory that views language as a resource for making meaning. It posits that language serves three primary functions: the ideational, the interpersonal, and the textual. These metafunctions are interwoven in every utterance, working together to create meaning.

Ideational metafunction is concerned with representing human experience. It helps text producers determine what kind of process is happening, who is involved, and when, where, and how the process takes place. Further, Textual metafunction is concerned with creating relevance to context. It is about how language is used to organize the text itself, and how humans use language to generate coherent and cohesive texts. According to (M. A. K. and M. Halliday, 2004), the ideational metafunction is the aspect of language that allows people to represent experiences of the world, both real and imagined. It is how language is used to construct

meaning about the world around people. Moreover, the ideational metafunction is further divided into two components, such as experiential metafunction, and logical metafunction.

Interpersonal metafunction is concerned with social relations and how language is used to participate in speech events, make comments, and take on communication roles. It is about the relationship between the speaker and the hearer. For example, text producers can use the interpersonal metafunction to tone down or increase their opinion in an exchange. According to (M. A. K. and M. Halliday, 2004), the interpersonal metafunction is the aspect of language that is concerned with social interaction.

Textual metafunction is concerned with creating relevance to context. It is about how language is used to organize the text itself, and how humans use language to generate coherent and cohesive texts. According to (M. A. K. and M. Halliday, 2004), the textual metafunction is responsible for creating coherent and cohesive texts. It is how language organizes information and structures discourse, ensuring smooth flow and understanding.

According to (Firmansyah, 2023), speech function refers to the communicative purpose of an utterance. It encompasses a wide range of linguistic acts, from simple statements to complex rhetorical devices. By understanding the different types of speech functions and how they are realized grammatically, it gives valuable insights into the intricate ways in which language shapes human interaction. Speech functions are the communicative purposes behind utterances. The four primary speech functions are statements, questions, commands, and offers. Statements are used to convey information or make assertions, while questions are used to seek information. Commands are used to give orders or make requests, and offers are used to propose or suggest something. The choice of speech function depends on the speaker's intent and the social context. The grammatical structure of a clause can indicate its speech function. Speech functions are not mutually exclusive and can often overlap.

(Ye, 2010) stated that speech functions are an action or performance done by language users such as asking, commanding, and answering to fulfill the intention of the speakers and listeners. Speech functions are used as the medium exchanging experiences to fulfill their needs. (Sulistyowati, 2010) stated that to communicate effectively, someone must clearly organize the message that they want to convey through conversation. Organizing messages involves giving and demanding and this exchange may be more complicated than it seems. If someone demands something, it means inviting to give, and if someone gives something, it means inviting to receive.

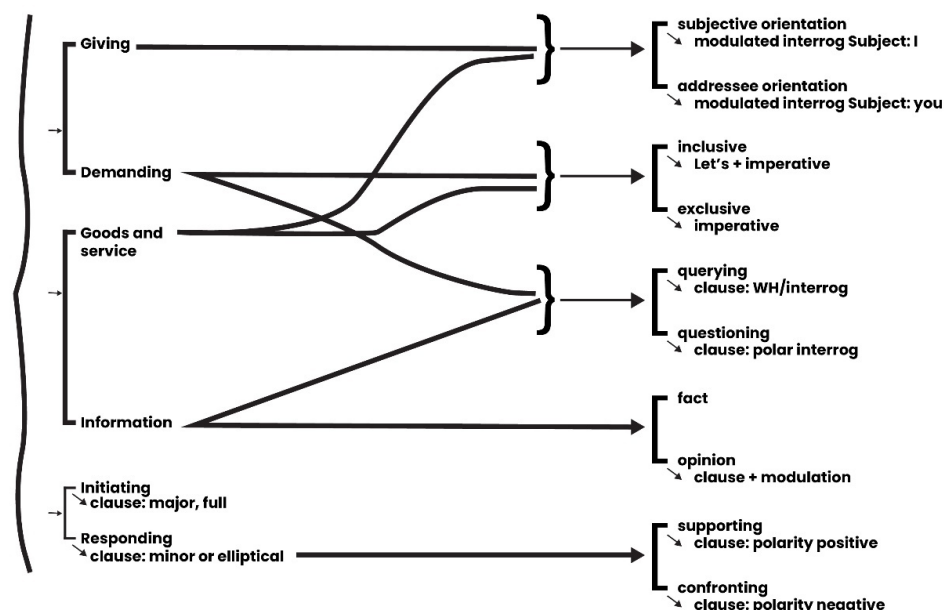


Figure 1. Speech function system (discourse-semantic stratum)

According to (M. A. K. and M. Halliday, 2004), the most fundamental types of speech role, which lie behind all the more specific to recognize are just two such as giving and demanding. Either the speaker is giving something to the listener (a piece of information) or he is demanding something from him. These elementary categories already involve complex notion: giving means “inviting to receive” and demanding means inviting to give. The speaker is not only doing something by himself, but he is also requiring something from the listener. Typically, therefore, an “act” of speaking is something that might more appropriately be called an interact. It is an exchange in which giving implies receiving and demanding implies giving in response. (M. A. K. and M. Halliday, 2004) states that there are four primary forms of movement types of speech function, those are: Statements, Questions, Commands, and Offer.

Table 1. Speech function pairs (adapted from Halliday 1994:69)

SPEECH FUNCTION PAIRS (Initiations and Responses)		
Initiating speech Function	Responding speech function	
	SUPPORTING	CONFRONTING
Offer	Acceptance (May be non-verbal)	Rejection
Command	Compliance (May be non-verbal)	Refusal
Statement	Acknowledgment	Contradiction
Question	Answer	Disclaimer

According to (M. A. K. and M. Halliday, 2004), there are four primary speech functions: statements, questions, offers, and commands. These functions are essential for effective communication and are realized through the grammatical structure of clauses. Meanwhile, (Egins & Slade, 1997) stated that the speech function choice is a key resource for negotiating degrees or familiarity. If interactants wish to explore their interpersonal relation, they must choose speech functions which keep the conversational going, and this frequently means that intimate relations involve interactants reacting to each other in confronting, rather than supporting moves.

Table 2. Speech Roles and Commodities in Interaction (Suzanne Egins, 2004)

Commodity Exchanged		
Speech Role	Information	Goods And Services
Giving	Statement	Offer
Demanding	Question	Command

The speech function theory of Halliday (2004) is used in this study for several reasons. First, this theory focuses on social context. (M. A. K. and M. Halliday, 2004) sees language as a social tool used to interact and build meaning in various situations. His theory is very useful for analyzing how language is used in different social contexts. Second, (M. A. K. and M. Halliday, 2004) speech function theory has completeness in explaining language functions that this theory provides a comprehensive framework for understanding various language functions, from interpersonal functions (building relationships), ideational (expressing thoughts and experiences), to textual (connecting ideas in texts). Third, it has relevance in various fields because speech function theory is not only relevant in linguistics, but also in other fields such as education, communication, and discourse analysis. Fourth, this theory is flexible enough to be applied to various types of texts and languages. Lastly, it influences on subsequent theories.

Discourse analysis can be used as an approach to the analysis of written, spoken, or sign language, including any significant semiotic event. Further, discourse is the creation and organization of the segments of a language above as well as below the sentence. It is segments of language which may be bigger or smaller than a single sentence but the adduced meaning is always beyond the sentence. The term discourse applies to both spoken and written language, in fact to any sample of language used for any purpose. According to (Paltridge, 2000), The Longman dictionary of language teaching and applied linguistics defines discourse as a general term for language that has been produced as the result of an act of communication.

(Fairclough, 1989) critical discourse analysis theory shows that there are three elements in the critical discourse analysis. Norman Fairclough presented his three-dimensional model of discourse analysis in his book "Language and Power" which was first published in 1989. The three-dimensional model of discourse analysis presented by Fairclough is a framework for analyzing the complex relationship between language, power, and ideology in social and political contexts.

The third dimension of Fairclough's model is social practice, which involves analyzing the broader social and cultural structures that shape discourse, including economic, political, and historical factors. Social practice includes analyzing how power relations and ideological assumptions are reflected in and reinforced by social structures and institutions, as well as how discursive practice is shaped by these broader social structures. Social practice is a crucial component of CDA as it allows for an analysis of the ways in which language use is shaped by and shapes social structures, power relations, and ideologies.

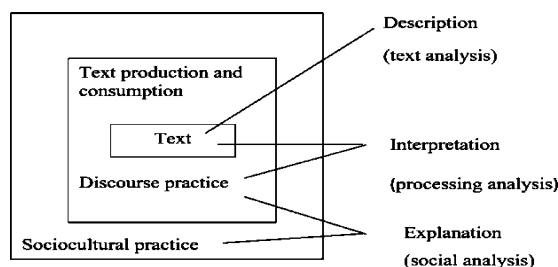


Figure 2. Fairclough's 3D model of critical discourse

Debate on the other hand, is a formal discussion on a particular matter in a public meeting while expository is an intended to explain or describe something and expressive is an effectively conveying thought or feeling. The third element is social practice analysis with three sub elements namely economy, education and politic. The elements are textual analysis, discourse practice analysis and social practice analysis. Each element consists of sub elements which need to be analyzed accordingly. For textual analysis, the sub elements are grammar which focuses on the theme of the analysis, lexical which focuses on metaphor and cohesion which focuses on repetition.

Debates can be seen as a showcase for strategic language use. Debates involve word choice, sentence structure, and language style that aim to convince the other party. Linguistic analysis of the text of the debate can reveal the rhetorical strategies used by the debate participants, such as the use of analogies, generalizations, or ad hominem attacks. Thus, debates not only reflect differences of opinion, but also become an arena for testing one's language skills. Thus, the debate is about the presidential election, so the talk will be the debate in the political area. According to Djik (2013), Political debate is one of the most common forms of debate that we encounter. In political debates, candidates for leaders or people's representatives compete in arguments to promote their visions and missions. Political debates have a great influence on public opinion and can affect election results. Analysis of political debates can provide insight into political communication strategies, issue framing, and power dynamics.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employed qualitative descriptive approach. According to (Creswell, John W., 2018) qualitative study is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social human problem. This study used document analysis or content analysis of qualitative descriptive study. Content analysis focuses on analyzing recorded material such as public records, textbooks, letters, films, reports, and etc. When this study used content analysis in the study, the authenticity of the document and the validity of the document should be established. Qualitative study focused on total picture rather than breaking it into variables.

This study analyzed speech functions present in the fifth Indonesian presidential election debate held on February 4, 2024. Data were collected from KompasTV Sukabumi's YouTube channel and underwent data condensation before analysis. Employing a document study or content analysis methodology, this study utilized (M. A. K. and M. Halliday, 2004) speech function theory as its analytical framework. The analysis process involved classifying speech types based on Halliday's speech function categories and subsequently analyzing the categorized phrases using the same theoretical framework.

The source of data in this study was taken from video submitted from the official YouTube channel of Kompas TV Sukabumi entitled "Debat Terakhir Capres 2024: Aksi Pamungkas Anies, Prabowo, Ganjar Bahas Stunting hingga Bansos" with the link as follows: <https://youtu.be/Gb-rdEag8U4?si=c2WrMGV9s-cqUren>. This video was uploaded to YouTube channel on February, 5th 2024. This study focused on the vision and mission speech in the debate. The 2024 Indonesian presidential debate was held in 5 sessions. However, this study focused on the 5th debate (February, 4th 2024) with the theme Kesejahteraan sosial, kebudayaan, Pendidikan, teknologi informasi, kesehatan, ketenagakerjaan, sumber daya manusia, dan Inklusi. The debate session which was being the source of data was the vision and mission session in the 5th Indonesian Presidential debate 2024.

In analyzing data, it needs identifying, classifying, interpreting data, and finding conclusion (Bloomer, 1998) This study used these steps for collecting the data such as identification, classification, and interpreting. A documentary method was applied in collecting data. This method was used because the source of data on this study was written source. This method is a technique of collecting data through a written document, especially archives and body about opinion, theory, argument, etc. which are related to the problem of the study. The technique of collecting data in this study was observation text. The technique to collect the data was done by doing observation. There were some steps in collecting data.

First, transcript the video to obtain the data that was needed from the video which was the vision and mission speech session. Second, breakdown the script into clauses and sentences based on the intonation and the stop. Therefore, the sentence was determined by how the speaker says it. Then, classifying and categorizing the sentence into speech function categories based on speech function theory by (M. A. K. and M. Halliday, 2004). Last, the data was interpreted based on (M. A. K. and M. Halliday, 2004) theory of speech function. Based on this study, it was found 84 clauses in total with the distribution as Anies Baswedan uttered 36 clauses, Prabowo Subianto uttered 24 clauses, and Ganjar Pranowo uttered 24 clauses.

This study investigated the speech functions utilized by Indonesian presidential candidates in 2024, aiming to identify these functions, understand their underlying meanings, and compare their use across different candidates. By analyzing these aspects, the study sought to gain insights into the rhetorical strategies and persuasive techniques employed by the candidates in their campaign speeches. The data of this study was analyzed by using (Miles, Matthew B., 2014) model. The data analysis involved data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

According to (Miles, Matthew B., 2014), data condensation refers to the process of selecting, centralizing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming data appearing in field notes or transcripts using document. Through data condensation, this study was able to remove the unnecessary parts, and organized the data to get final conclusions. This study reduced some part in the sentence that was uttered by the presidential candidate. The part that was reduced was the part where there was a repetition of a word or phrase in one sentence such as the sentence that contains double I in the subject etc., and the sentence that contains “Hmm”, “Mmm”, “Ee” was reduced.

According to (Miles, Matthew B., 2014), data display is a compressed and organized collection of information from which conclusions and actions can be drawn. Data visualization is the primary means of validating qualitative analysis, including different types of matrices, histograms, networks, and graphs. Thus, the data display can see what is happening and determine whether to draw the right conclusion.

This study utilized coding systems to analyze communication through documents, including speech. Unlike simple checklists, coding involved real-time recording of specific behaviors using agreed-upon codes. This approach aligns with content analysis as described by (Fraenkel, Jack R., Norman E. Wallen., 2009), which analyzes human behavior indirectly. The study adopted specific coding techniques from (Ary, Donald, 2010) framework for content analysis. Moreover, this study used the speech function analysis and their responses to analyze the data script and this study had classified the coding. This study displayed the data with the code which was used in the appendices to make the data simpler and easier to be analyzed, those are:

Table 3. Coding System

No	Speech Function	Coding
1	Statement	S
2	Question	Q
3	Offer	O
4	Command	C

This study employed a descriptive approach to display the data, and utilizing tables to display the classification of speech functions within the analyzed sentences. For each identified data, a detailed description was provided to explain the rationale behind its classification. Furthermore, this study utilized data coding to analyze the speech function analysis. This study classified the coded data such as speech functions statement, question, offer, and command.

According to (Miles, Matthew B., 2014), conclusions are an iterative process, refined as analysis progresses. This study drew initial conclusions during data collection, emphasizing the need for ongoing verification by referencing the data. Responsible conclusions require continuous refinement throughout the research process. This study drawn a conclusion on the types of the speech function used in the fifth debate of the 2024 Indonesian presidential election. This study analyzed the meaning of the utterance that was delivered by the presidential candidates. This study found the use of speech function in political field, and how the meaning was delivered to influence people.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Finding

The speech function data of the 2024 Indonesian Presidential Debate is presented as speech function. Total information such as frequency per role, commodity, candidate, and overall total are also stored into table. Table contained the total and percentage frequencies by role, commodity, or combination thereof, and to find the specific frequency of a candidate in a given category.

Table 4. Type of Speech Function in Indonesian Presidential Debate 2024

Role in Ex-change	Commodity exchange	Frequency	Anies	Prabowo	Gan-jar	Total	%
Giving	Goods and ser-vices	Offer	9	14	6	29	34,52%
	Information	State-ment	25	10	16	51	60,71%
Demanding	Goods and ser-vices	Com-mand	-	-	1	1	1,19%
	Information	Question	2	-	1	3	3,57%
Total			36	24	24	84	100%

DISCUSSION

This discussion discussed the meaning of the speech function found in the data. The serial numbers of the 2024 Indonesian presidential candidates were 01 for Anies Baswedan, 02 for Prabowo Subianto, and 03 for Ganjar Pranowo, but this study used the sequence in conveying the vision and mission in the final debate of the 2024 Indonesian presidential candidates, namely Prabowo Subianto who first conveyed his vision and mission, then Ganjar Pranowo who second conveyed his vision and mission, and finally Anies Baswedan who conveyed his vision and mission in the final debate.

The findings of this study on the meaning of speech functions used in the 2024 Indonesian presidential candidate debate was in line with the previous studies which conducted by (Nafalia, 2023) and (Firmansyah, 2023) were found a positive correlation between the interpersonal meaning of speech functions used in the study. However, this study expanded on (Nafalia, 2023) and (Firmansyah, 2023) study by examining the speech functions in the 2024 Indonesian presidential candidate debate, and found that the meaning of speech functions used were similar to the previous studies.

1) Speech function speeches data delivered by Prabowo Subianto (29:14-33:16)

In the final debate for the 2024 Indonesian presidential candidates, presidential candidate number 2, Prabowo Subianto, was the first speaker in the round of presenting the vision and mission so that researcher displayed and discussed the data of candidate number 2 based on the order in which the vision and mission were presented.

a) Statement

Data 1 Statement (29:20-29:28)

Prabowo: Saudara-saudara sekalian, Prabowo Gibran memiliki rencana besar yang kita beri nama strategi transformasi bangsa, (Ladies and gentlemen, Prabowo Gibran has a big plan that we call the national transformation strategy.)

In this speech, Prabowo Subianto acted as speaker. The speech function “statement” is used by Prabowo to provide information about what he is proposing as a presidential candidate. In this speech, Prabowo provided information about his hopes for leading the country if he is elected as the president of Indonesia.

This utterance took the theoretical concepts presented in the previous study proposed by (Muhid, 2024). It identified the statement function and analyzed its specific purpose that Prabowo, as a presidential candidate would like to inform the audience about his proposals and vision for the future.

b) Offer

Data 12 Offer (29:46-30:30)

Prabowo: Salah satu proyek strategis kita intinya adalah memberi makan bergizi untuk seluruh anak-anak Indonesia termasuk yang masih dalam kandungan ibunya, (One

of our strategic projects is to provide nutritious food for all Indonesian children, including those still in their mother's womb.)

In speech function, offer is an expression of someone's desire to do something or offer something. The purpose of an offer is to present, introduce, or propose assistance or support for consideration. It can also mean proposing help that can be accepted or rejected.

The wording reflects a comprehensive strategic offering with clear objectives and broad benefits, from improving children's nutrition to significant economic impact. This shows that Prabowo is not only providing information about the project but also offering a vision and hope for a better future for children and the Indonesian economy as a whole.

In this context, an offer functions as a strong communication tool to motivate and inspire action and gain support and commitment from listeners or parties involved in the project. This is an effective way to attract attention and build awareness about the importance of the proposed project. This analysis was in line with the fourth previous study.

2) Speech function speeches data delivered by Ganjar Pranowo (33:40–37:40)

In the final debate for the 2024 Indonesian presidential candidates, presidential candidate number 3, Ganjar Pranowo, was the second speaker in the round of presenting the vision and mission so that researcher displayed and discussed the data of candidate number 3 based on the order in which the vision and mission was presented.

a) Statement

Data 25 Statement (33:52-33:57)

Ganjar: Membangun Indonesia yang beradab, kita mulai dari tiga bagian. (Building a civilized Indonesia, we start from three parts.)

The sentence "kita mulai dari tiga bagian" in the context of speech function can be interpreted as a statement that instructs the listener to start an activity by dividing it into three separate parts. This is an example of a speech function that functions as a directive, namely when the speaker uses language to try to get the listener to do something.

The sentence "kita mulai dari tiga bagian" serves as a directive, providing instructions or guidance. Structurally, it comprises a collective subject "Kita", the action-oriented verb "Mulai", and a prepositional phrase "Dari tiga bagian" indicating division. This sentence is versatile, suitable for academic settings, project management, or team instructions. Its primary communicative objective is organizing and guiding discussions or work processes to enhance structure and systematic execution. This analysis was in line with the fourth previous study.

By using this sentence, the speaker is not only giving instructions but also indicating the plan or method to be followed, which helps in creating clarity and structure in communication. This sentence is effective in setting the direction of a discussion or activity and ensuring that everyone understands how the process will proceed.

b) Question

Data 41 Question (34:25-34:30)

Ganjar: Kenapa Ganjar Mahfud membuat satu Desa satu faskes satu nakes? (Why did Ganjar Mahfud create one village, one health facility, one health worker?)

The remarks made by Ganjar in his speech were a confirmation of the speech regarding the discussion of satu Desa satu faskes satu nakes. Ganjar reiterated the aim of creating 1 village and 1 health facility for health workers. By using the question function, listeners can immediately understand and get information about the purpose of creating 1 village, 1 health facility, 1 health worker. This analysis was in line with the second previous study.

In conclusion, Ganjar used the speech function question in the fifth debate of the 2024 Indonesian presidential candidates for several strategic purposes. First, he wanted to dig up more information about the vision and mission of his political opponents. Second,

he wanted to criticize the policies of his political opponents and highlight their weaknesses. Third, he wanted to highlight his own vision and mission and clarify the differences with his political opponents. Finally, he wanted to build a strong and professional impression in the eyes of the public.

c) Offer

Data 42 Offer (34:31-34:33)

Ganjar: Karena kami ingin mereka mendapatkan yang terbaik. (Because we want them to get the best.)

The clause above functions as a justificatory offer. In this context, the speaker uses an offer to provide a reason or justification for why an action or decision was taken, with the aim of providing the best results for the party concerned. This clause confirms that the motivation behind the actions taken is the desire to provide maximum benefits.

This clause can be used in various situations, such as in policy discussions, strategic planning, or when providing an explanation to stakeholders about why a decision was made. The main purpose of this statement is to demonstrate a commitment to quality and excellence. This statement also serves as confirmation that the decisions taken are based on the best interests of the parties concerned.

This clause is effective in conveying the message that there are good intentions and clear goals behind the actions taken, namely to ensure that the results obtained are the best for those involved. It reflects the values considered important by the speaker and is expected to resonate with the listener, thereby forming a collective view or attitude towards the importance of quality and excellence in every action or decision. This analysis was in line with the fifth previous study.

d) Command

Data 48 Command (35:34-35:41)

Ganjar: Tolong betul agar sekolah makin inklusi, dan mereka tidak mendapatkan perlakuan yang diskriminatif. (Please really make schools more inclusive, and they do not get discriminatory treatment.)

The utterance above functions as a command in the context of speech function. This is a request or instruction given to ensure that the school becomes more inclusive and does not provide discriminatory treatment to anyone. This statement emphasizes the importance of actions that must be taken to create an inclusive school environment.

This command can be used in the context of discussions about educational policy, school reform, or when providing feedback about school practices. The primary goal of this utterance is to encourage changes or improvements in school practices to make them more inclusive and equitable for all students. This also serves as an invitation to take concrete action to combat discrimination in the educational environment.

This command is effective in conveying the message that inclusivity and non-discrimination are important values that must be implemented in the education system to create a supportive learning environment for all students, regardless of their background. It reflects the values considered important by the speaker and is expected to resonate with the listener, thereby forming a collective view or attitude towards the importance of equality in education. This analysis was in line with the eight previous study.

3) Speech function speeches data delivered by Anies Baswedan (38:14–42:18)

In the final debate for the 2024 Indonesian presidential candidates, presidential candidate number 3, Ganjar Pranowo, was the second speaker in the round of presenting the vision and mission so that researcher displayed and discussed the data of candidate number 3 based on the order in which the vision and mission were presented.

a) Statement

Data 49 Statement (38:22-38:26)

Anies: Ibu bapak saudara-saudara sebangsa setanah air yang sangat saya cintai, (Ladies and gentlemen, my fellow countrymen and women whom I love so much,)

The statement above has a referential function and an expressive function in speech function. In terms of referential function, this statement conveys information about social conditions that the speaker considers important, namely the problems of inequality, inequality and injustice faced by the nation or republic. This shows that the speaker wants to draw the listener's attention to these issues as the main problem that needs to be addressed.

Meanwhile, in terms of its expressive function, this statement also expresses the speaker's feelings of love and concern for his nation and homeland. The use of words such as "my fellow countrymen whom I love dearly" conveys strong emotions and a deep personal connection with the listener and the nation as a whole. This analysis was in line with the second previous study.

Overall, this statement combines both functions to not only convey facts about an existing social problem but also to express the speaker's attitude and emotions towards the problem. This is an effective way to build awareness and motivate listeners to think about and, perhaps, take action on the issues presented.

b) Question**Data 74 Question (39:48-39:49)**

Anies: Apa masalah hari ini? (What is the problem today?)

In the context of speech function, the question "Apa masalah hari ini?" is an example of a speech act which aims to ask for information or clarification about a problem that may occur that day. This is part of the illocutionary function, where the speaker has the intention to get an answer or response from the listener regarding a certain situation or condition.

In the case of the fifth debate for the 2024 Indonesian presidential candidates, Anies Baswedan asked questions so he could provide statements on issues related to the discussion. The questions asked by Anies Baswedan are not questions for other people, but questions that he will answer himself for the smooth delivery of his vision and mission. This analysis was in line with the fourth previous study.

c) Offer**Data 77 Offer (40:16-40:21)**

Anies: Karena itu, dalam perjalanan kami 1 tahun, kami menemukan jutaan rakyat yang berbondong-bondong menginginkan perubahan. (Therefore, in our 1-year journey, we found millions of people flocking to want change.)

This clause reveals a year of experience that highlights the strong desire for change of many people. In the context of speech function, this clause functions as an assertive, which states information or beliefs as facts, and also as an expressive, which states feelings or attitudes towards the situation.

The one-year experience indicates the time period over which the observations were made. Millions of people refer to the large number of people involved or affected. Desire for Change emphasizes that there is a widespread urge among the people to see change in the current condition or situation. This clause reflects an understanding of the needs and aspirations of society and a commitment to responding to these desires. This analysis was in line with the second previous study.

CONCLUSIONS

In this study, the use of speech function statements was repeatedly happened, but the extent was varied. It is observed that every candidate employed speech function statements in their speech. Findings indicated that speech function statement was predominant overall. A higher frequency of statements could convey that speech function statement was being more informative or declarative in its communicative approach relative to others speech function.

There were offer function employed by all the presidential candidates. The distribution of speech function offer could differ across the sources or speakers analyzed. A higher frequency of speech function offers from the presidential candidates could be interpreted as a greater emphasis on proposing solutions, commitments, or future actions. The presence of this speech function offers generally conveyed expressions of willingness or commitment related to the speakers' expressed goals or positions, typically aligning with their stated visions or platforms.

There were also question function submitted by the first candidate which is two utterances. The question function delivered by the first candidate Anies Baswedan appears to show the problem what Indonesian's people face. The third candidate Ganjar Pranowo also has the question function which is 1 utterance that has function to show the problem in Indonesia. Meanwhile, the second candidate Prabowo Subianto has no question function delivered in his speech. This speech served to emphasize existing problems and provide solutions.

The command utterance was only found in the third candidate Ganjar Pranowo speech. This function was used to show what should be done by the person who involved to the problem. In this context, the person was the government who should finish the problem.

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