

TEXTUAL METAFUNCTION IN MARTIN LUTHER SPEECH *I HAVE A DREAM*

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Abstract

This research aims to examine the realization of textual metafunction and the kinds of mood and theme that dominate in Martin Luther King's Speech *I Have a Dream*. This research employed a qualitative research method and content analysis approach. The data were obtained from Martin Luther's speech and analyzed using Halliday's theory, following the steps of data analysis proposed by Bogdan & Biklen. As a result of analysis, it was discovered that: (1) the realization of textual metafunction in Martin Luther's speech was applied which is 268 clauses found in Martin Luther's speech, and each clause contained Theme and Rheme; (2) mood (a theme in declarative clauses) were mostly dominated particularly marked theme which had 125 clauses while unmarked theme 126 clauses. Otherwise, the theme in imperative clauses was not found in Martin Luther's speech. Meanwhile, (theme in interrogative clauses) wh-question; 17 clauses and yes or no was not found, theme types (ideational/topical theme was dominant), it consisted of 128 clauses, the second was (textual theme), it consisted of 113 clauses and the last was (interpersonal theme), it consists 27 clauses. Based on the result, it was expected that the readers employ textual metafunction in their objects since it is greatly effective in delivering the message to the listeners.

Keywords: Systemic functional grammar; textual metafunction; theme and rheme

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan realisasi metafungsi tekstual dan menemukan jenis mood dan tema yang mendominasi pidato Martin Luther's (*I Have A Dream*). Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif dan pendekatan analisis isi. Data diperoleh dari pidato Martin Luther's dan data itu sendiri dianalisis menggunakan teori Halliday dengan memperhatikan langkah-langkah analisis data yang dikemukakan oleh Bogdan & Biklen. Hasil analisis ditemukan bahwa: (1) realisasi metafungsi tekstual dalam pidato Martin Luther's diterapkan, yaitu terdapat 268 klausa dalam pidato Martin Luther's, dan setiap klausa terdapat Tema dan Rema; (2) mood (tema dalam klausa deklaratif) paling banyak didominasi oleh tema bertanda khusus sebanyak 125 klausa, sedangkan tema tak bertanda sebanyak 126 klausa. Sebaliknya, (tema dalam klausa imperatif) tidak ditemukan dalam pidato Martin Luther's. Sedangkan (tema pada klausa interogatif) wh-question; 17 klausa dan tidak ditemukan ya atau tidak, jenis tema (tema ideasional/topikal dominan), terdiri dari 128 klausa, kedua (tema tekstual), terdiri dari 113 klausa dan terakhir (tema interpersonal), terdiri dari 27 klausa. Berdasarkan hasil tersebut, pembaca diharapkan untuk menggunakan metafungsi tekstual pada objeknya, karena sangat efektif dalam menyampaikan pesan kepada pendengar.

Kata Kunci: Tata bahasa fungsional sistemik; metafungsi tekstual; tema dan rema

INTRODUCTION

Speech is a one-way communication tool that is delivered in public and its delivery it uses good language to convey information. Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) is a form of grammar that is part of a social

semiotic approach to language called Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). Thus in this sense, there are two terms of Systemic Functional Grammar: Systemic refers to the view of language as a network of systems, or interrelated sets of options for making meaning, then Functional

refers to the meaning of language. On the other hand, for SFL, a language is a 'system of meanings' (Bloor and Bloor, 2004).

Additionally, textual metafunction is about the verbal world, especially the flow of information in a text, and is as concerned with clauses as messages. The ideational theme focuses on the idea or what the topic of the clause talks about. The interpersonal theme refers to how language is used to interact with other people, whereas the textual theme refers to how the message of language is constructed in words. It means that through the organization of words, the message of the language is revealed. Then, a clause has a character of message, giving it the status communicative event. That communicative character comes from one part of the clause which is known as the theme. Theme and rheme help us to understand how information is conveyed in clauses.

Based on the explanation above, in this case, it can be seen that textual metafunction is presented to give an understanding of how the message is organized through the organization of the language of Martin Luther's speech. One of the most common theme to be found in the speech of Martin Luther's

Martin Luther was born on 14 July 1858 in Manchester into a family with a tradition of radical politics. In 1879, he married Richard, a lawyer and supporter of the women's suffrage movement. He was the author of the Married Women's Property Acts of 1870 and 1882, which allowed women to keep earnings or property acquired before and after marriage. His death in 1898 was a great shock to Emmeline. In 1889, Martin Luther founded the Women's Franchise League, which fought to allow married women to vote in local elections. Then, Martin Luther died on 14 June 1928.

One of the textual Metafunctions found in Martin Luther's speech is "I am here as a soldier. "In this example, I" is the

theme or subject in the sentence while "am here as a soldier" is a theme that is as explaining the theme. Another example of Martin Luther's speech when she changed at that time for every speech message and influenced many people at that time is when she said "You must give those women the vote" which is 'you' as the theme, and 'must give those woman the vote' is as the theme.

Finally, So because in general the content of Martin Luther's speech is a well-known speech and reflects the struggles that it brings also famous in the past until right now, the researcher wants to do more in-depth research. The researcher researched to find out that related to the example above, the objective of this study is to find out the Textual Metafunction and determine the theme and rheme in Martin Luther's speech "I Have A Dream". Based on the description above, the researcher will do the research titled "Textual Metafunction in Martin Luther's Speech (I Have A Dream).

METHOD

This research is conducted by using qualitative methods and using a content analysis approach. Content analysis is the study of content which refers to the meanings, contexts, and intentions contained in messages or text. According to Mathias et al (2020), the goal of content analysis is to provide knowledge and understanding of the phenomenon under study. Then this research design uses the qualitative method. Qualitative research is research that involves analyzing and interpreting texts and interviews to discover meaningful patterns descriptive of a particular phenomenon (Auerbach & Silverstein, 2003).

Based on the explanation above, this research employed a qualitative research method and content analysis approach. Therefore, the researcher analyzes how is the realization of Textual Metafunction in Martin Luther's Speech (I Have A Dream) and what kinds of mood and theme types dominated Martin Luther's

speech.

The data refers to the types of theme and rhyme that is found in Martin Luther's Speech *I Have A Dream*. The source of data for this research is Martin Luther's Speech (*I Have A Dream*) In collecting the data in this research the researcher will use documentation and documentation is one way to analyze the data, especially in Qualitative research. Some steps will be done by the researcher they are, First, the researcher downloaded script of the Martin Luther's Speech (*I Have A Dream*) from the internet. Second, the researcher will print out the script of Martin Luther's Speech *I Have A Dream*. Third, the researcher read and broke down the script of Martin Luther's Speech *I Have A Dream*. Finally, the researcher analyzed the data

After collecting the data, the next step is analyzing the data. The next step to analyze the data in this research is found by Bogdan and Biklen (2007) Defining data involves: working with the data, organizing the data, breaking the data, coding the data, synthesizing the data, and searching for patterns. Those can be explained as follows: 1. Working with the data. After the researcher collects the data, the data needs to be analyzed to get the information needed. The data that has already been collected needs to be reread and understood. 2. Organizing the data, in this step, the data collected from the documentation are combined and presented in several tables. 2. Breaking the data, breaking the data is a process of breaking the data, which is the researcher making a segmentation of the clauses in every paragraph in the script Martin Luther's Speech. Coding the data, after all data are collected, the researcher will give code to the information and the same coding together will put it in the same place also. Synthesize the data, in this step, all the data needed in the research puts in several tables. Search for a pattern, these are the steps the researcher describes the realization of textual metafunction in

Martin Luther's Speech *I Have A Dream*

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this research, the data itself was the script in Martin Luther's speech, specifically the clauses formed in Martin Luther's Speech (*I Have A Dream*). The data was obtained from the Internet since the data was documentation. Furthermore, the data was analyzed qualitatively and employed the theory of Halliday based on the Systemic Functional Grammar perspective, particularly Textual Metafunction. In analyzing the data, Bogdan & Biklen's theory was applied by considering the steps of data analysis. At the end of analyzing the data, the data would be interpreted in conclusions.

This research was analyzed by using the theory of Halliday to discover the answer to the research question. According to Halliday, Textual Metafunction was realized into Theme and Rheme. As a result of the analysis, it was found that the realization of Textual Metafunction in Martin Luther's Speech *I Have A Dream* The realization of Textual Metafunction was used to discover the research findings.

By considering the results and findings above, it can be assumed the researcher's findings are as follows. The realization of textual metafunction in Martin Luther's speech was applied. However, it can be explained that textual metafunction was realized by theme and rhyme. Hence, theme and rheme, mood kinds, and theme types are to be considered in analyzing the realization of textual metafunction. Each clause that was found in Martin Luther's speech contained a theme and rheme that carried the message to be told to the listeners. Furthermore, mood consists of three kinds, those are declarative, interrogative, and imperative. Based on the analysis, declarative and imperative also interrogative were applied in Martin Luther's speech. These types were also considered in analyzing the realization of a textual metafunction. There are three types of themes, those are ideational/topical theme, interpersonal

theme, and textual theme. As a result of the analysis, those three types of themes were applied in Martin Luther's speech.

The second is the kinds of mood and theme types that dominated in Martin Luther's speech contained a theme and rheme that carried the message to be told to the listeners. Furthermore, mood consists of three kinds, those are declarative, interrogative, and imperative. Based on the analysis, declarative and imperative also interrogative were applied in Martin Luther's speech. As a result of analysis, the kinds of mood dominated in Martin Luther's speech were declarative which divided into unmarked and marked themes. It consisted of 251 clauses from the calculation of unmarked and marked themes which means that declarative was the kind of mood mostly dominated in Emmeline Pankhurst's speech. Moreover, the imperative was not applied in Martin Luther's speech and the last was interrogative. Interrogative was found in Martin Luther's Speech It consists of 17 clauses from the calculation found in Martin Luther's speech. However, it also consists of theme types dominated it consists of 251 clauses from the calculation of unmarked and marked theme which means that declarative was the kind of mood mostly dominated in Martin Luther's Speech. As a result of the analysis, the theme type dominated in Martin Luther's Speech was ideational/topical theme consisting of 128 clauses from the total number of clauses found in Martin Luther's Speech and it was the theme type mostly dominated in Martin Luther's Speech (I Have A Dream The second was the textual theme, it consisted of 113 clauses from the total number of the clauses. The Interpersonal theme, it was consists of 27 clauses from the total number of clauses. It was the rare theme types that dominated in Martin Luther's Speech

However, this theory contrasts with this research, in which moods were found in Martin Luther's speech some parts of moods occurred in Martin Luther's speech,

those are declarative clause (unmarked and marked theme) and imperative clauses. The interrogative (polarity yes or no) clause wasn't applied in Martin Luther's speech, but only the interrogative WH-Question. Moreover, the theme types found in this research, are topical theme, interpersonal theme (vocative, modal/comment adjunct), and textual theme (conjunction, conjunctive adjunct).

To sum up, it can be concluded that whatever the object of the research, the ideational/topical theme mostly dominated since the speaker's focus on the message that are going to be delivered to the listeners. Furthermore, some parts of textual metafunction realization weren't applied in this research.

SIMPULAN

Based on the previous explanation, this research was to discover the realization of textual metafunction and to discover the kinds of mood and theme types that dominated Martin Luther's speech. As a result of textual metafunction analysis in Martin Luther's speech, it can be concluded as follows: First of all, based on the Textual metafunction perspective, the speaker attempts to get the listeners' attention focused on the message of what is being said. Each clause contained a theme and rheme then every theme contained an ideational theme, interpersonal theme, and textual theme. However, the first element of the clause is called theme as the focus information which concerned with the message of what is being talked about by the speaker. In short, Emmeline Pankhurst's speech proposes Martin Luther, an activist for women's rights in the British is passionate about creating a speech that inspires people, especially women. The second is the kinds of mood and theme types mostly dominated in Martin Luther's speech Declarative mood and Ideational/Topical theme.

It was also shown that the speaker, with spirit and enthusiasm for the position that have been demeaned. Because she felt she was in the same position at the time. But

with her struggle, it produces satisfying results and women get voted like the men. Therefore, the realization of textual metafunction was applied in this speech. However, some elements of textual metafunction realization weren't applied.

In finishing this research, the suggestion is also to be considered by some people. However, the researcher suggests it to politicians, English teachers, collegians, readers, and the next researcher who is interested in analyzing textual metafunction deeply. By means of enriching their insight about textual metafunction and to take advantage of this research.

For college, it is suggested to learn more about systemic functional grammar, particularly textual metafunction. On the other hand, textual metafunction contributes to analyzing a discourse, and the collegian may use this perspective on analyzing something in order they may not judge something easily. The last is for the next researcher who is interested in researching textual metafunction; it is suggested to know more about Systemic Functional Grammar, particularly textual metafunction, in using it with other objects.

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