



**SPEECH FUNCTION AND MOOD ANALYSIS OF AN
INTERVIEW BETWEEN SARAH SECHAN AND SHANE FILAN
ON SARAH SECHAN TALK SHOW**

JOURNAL ARTICLE

**Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements
for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S)**

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SEMARANG

2017

PAGE OF APPROVAL

This journal has been approved by Advisor, English Study Program, Faculty of Humanities, Dian Nuswantoro University on 4 September 2017.

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ABSTRACT

This thesis is entitled **Speech Function and Mood Analysis of An Interview Between Sarah Sechan and Shane Filan on Sarah Sechan Talk Show**. It deals with an analysis of systemic functional grammar from the speech function and mood aspect used in an interview between Sarah as a host, and Shane as a guest on Sarah Sechan Talk Show aired in October 2013. The researcher used the descriptive qualitative method. The steps followed to find the results are watching of Sarah Sechan's video Talkshow on Youtube aired on October 3rd, 2013, transcribing the utterances of the interview accurately since the transcript is not available in the internet, reading the whole transcript, classifying the data into clauses, segmenting the dialogue into speech functions, identifying types of moods, analyzing the reason behind using it, making a finding, and drawing the conclusion. There are 116 conversations between Sarah Sechan and Shane Filan in turn. It is formed from 563 clauses in the interview that are derived into 235 clauses of Sarah Sechan, and 328 clauses of Shane Filan. These findings of the research have led the researcher to these conclusions. The mostly used speech function in the interview is statement and the speaker who produced the most is Shane because his role as the giver or the interviewee by giving information and the most pattern of mood is declarative which is up to 90%.

Keywords: *Systemic Functional Grammar, Interpersonal Relationships, Speech Function, Mood, Talk Show.*

INTRODUCTION

Various kinds of technology and information in this era of globalization creates a community that is intelligent and responsive to the situation around nowadays. The development of information technology and communication does not only educate the society, but also helps them to complete all the tasks, jobs, study they have. This era is characterized by various inventions of advanced technology in communicating, such as the discovery communications equipment as telephone, radio, television, internet, and others that cause the information is delivered spread out easily, quickly, regardless the different space and time. Media is increasingly playing a role as a channel of information in both community life outside and domestic area. Among the various mass media that exist, television media is one which is effective in delivering the audio shaped message. Television provides information and human needs through displaying programs consists news, drama, entertainment, and others. The development of television program in Indonesia is so big. It encourages television companies to create a variety show of Television programs in order to compete with other television stations.

A variety show of television program that is very loved by viewers are talk show programs. Talkshow is a television program or radio where a person or groups sit together to discuss various topics with a relaxed but serious atmosphere, and is guided by a moderator. Almost all TV stations have a talk show program as a flagship program, such as Talkshow Sarah Sechan on Net. Net Tv presents an interesting talk show program called Sarah Sechan TalkShow. It is an event program aims to provide inspiration, spread positive vibe, generates motivation, gives information, and brings entertainment to people who are watching Sarah Sechan's program. Based on https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarah_Sechan The Sarah Sechan Talk show often referred to simply as Sarah's show that is aired nationally since May, 27th 2013. The show has been highly influential. Sarah has used the show as educational platform, featuring interviews, twitter trend topic, self improvement segments, etc. The talkshow was hosted by Sarah Sechan on October, 3rd 2013 and had a guest star, Shane Filan, the ex-Westlife boy band member.

To add information about the reason why this research took Sarah Sechan Talk show whose attended by Shane Filan, it is better to know a little bit about the show. According to <https://www.kpi.go.id>, Sarah Sechan was ever rewarded by Indonesia Broadcasting Commission (KPI) in 2014 as one of the Best Nomination Presenters of the Talkshow, and in 2015 She was rewarded by Indonesia Broadcasting Commission as the Best Winner Presenter Woman for talkshow category. She is smart and high quality host in Indonesia. Indonesia Broadcasting Commission or Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia (KPI) is well known as an Independent regulatory Institution that ensures all stakeholders of broadcast media in Indonesia is providing entertainment program which is not only fun, but also must educates and brings peace all the time and beneficial for people. In certain terms, KPI or Indonesia Broadcasting Commission gives award as appreciation to television and radio programs which had followed the broadcasting rules of KPI. The episode of Sarah and Shane interview was so special. It encouraged audience at home and studio to keep staying positive in facing the problem of life.

In Sarah Sechan talk show, the spoken language as a system of communication, and means for delivering message is applied well in real life. Talk show is an example of dialogue between two persons or more which provides people to express what is in their head about something through communicating it into language. It is intense, deep, and close as personally that describes the speakers' roles and attitudes. The dialogue like this is typically called as a casual conversation which performs an informal interaction contains with humor (Eggin and slade, 1997: 20).

When people can take part in a dialogue or in a casual conversation, then, it means they can negotiate and build the exchange of interpersonal meanings and realize social relations with other language users. It reflects the intimacy and interpersonal differences of the speakers. It is not easy indeed talking personally with someone who has just meet for the first time like Sarah Sechan and Shane Filan. There will be an awkward moment, silence in second, interrupting, giving turn, etc. However, Sarah as a good host can conduct the conversation to be as enjoy as it seems in the video. The part of Sarah Sechan interview that may draw this statement is as this following:

No	Speaker	Utterances	Speech Function
1.	Shane	(i) <i>all right</i> (ii) <i>can I have one of this?</i>	Acceptance Question

2.	Sarah	(i) <i>Yeah</i> (ii) <i>I made this myself?</i>	Answer Statement
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Shane: *"all right,
can I have one of this?"* - *elliptical declarative*
- *polar interrogative*

Sarah : *"Yeah,
I made this myself"* - *elliptical declarative*
- *full declarative*

(Both are laughing.....)

(Sarah Sechan Talk Show, 10:29)

The first speech function applied above is 'question' which is used by Shane to demand goods or information from Sarah whether he can eat some chocolate or not. The utterance *"can I have one of this?"* show that Shane asked some permission from Sarah. The second speech function is 'statement' which is used by Sarah to give information to Shane. The utterance *"Yeah, I made this myself"* means that Sarah gives information to Shane that he can eat the chocolate and it was made by herself.

From the interview utterances above, it can be seen that there is exchanging of goods happened in the utterances. It begins first from Shane utterances. He asked for some chocolate in front of him. His demanding speech function effects Sarah's reaction. She responded it humorously with a joke. Instead of being cold, and distance space interview, Sarah and Shane make a fun conversation. This kind pattern of mood and speech function can illustrate how to negotiate and construct conversational structure well to make attractive and interesting interview with other people; of course, it should be connected to the context.

The expression in utterances of the conversation is applied on purpose. Whenever people use language, there is always something else going on, either in order to the way how people should hold a good conversation, or how they should behave as smart speakers to avoid some rudeness, overlapping, or other unexpected incidence. Construing language is always also enacting, that means enacting the personal and social relationship with the other people around them. Language construction may involve words, clause, and sentence. The clause of the grammar is not only a figure, in fact it is the largest grammatical unit (Gerot and Wignell, 1995: 82).

When language is used to exchange information, the clause takes on the forms of proposition. People do not speak in sentences, yet they speak in messages which form in clauses and clause complex that represent some process, some doing or happening, saying, or sensing, being or having, together with its various participants and circumstances. It is also called a proposition, or a proposal, like an action to inform or give a question, gives an order, or makes an offer, and express, or gives attitude towards whoever we are addressing and what we are talking about. This kind of meaning language is more active; this is language as an action'. It displays people's role relationships with the others, and how people attitudes to each other. This function of language here is called with the interpersonal metafunction, to suggest that is both interactive and personal (Halliday, 2014: 30), and the major interpersonal system of the clause is mood. It provides intertants involved in dialogue with the resources for giving or demanding a commodity, either information or goods-&-services. Mood is the pattern of clause type, whether it is an imperative, interrogative, or a declarative. Based on mood of the clause, it is possible to know what role the speaker performs during the conversation.

Related to interpersonal metafunction, in speech role, the speaker is not only doing something for himself, he is also requiring something of the listener. The most basic and necessary types of speech role, which is considered as the more specific and are recognized, giving and demanding. Usually, an 'act' of speaking is then something that might more appropriately be called as an 'interact'. These kind of interact are matched by a set of desired response. It is an exchange of information, in which giving implies receiving, while demanding implies giving in response, as accepting an offer, carrying out a command, acknowledging a statement and answering a question (Halliday, 2014: 135). Exchanging information is more complicated than exchanging goods and services, as in the beginning the listener is being asked not only to listen and do something but also to act out a verbal role, like he asked to affirm or deny, or to supply a missing piece of information.

Concerning to the facts above, the researcher is interested in analyzing *Speech Function and Mood Analysis of an Interview between Sarah Sechan and Shane Filan on Sarah Sechan Talk Show* because the researcher concerned about the process of exchanging information happened in a live Talkshow, as Sarah Sechan talkshow. The study tries to figure out the purpose of speech function applied, and the effects of using mood types towards each other speakers' responds during interview on October 3rd 2013 at 7 pm that may also indicates the intimacy of their relationships. In this research, the object in this study is all clauses that are used by the host, Sarah Sechan and the guest star, Shane Filan in their utterances.

RESEARCH METHOD

Data and Subject

The data is the transcript of the Sarah Sechan Talkshow with Shane Filan on <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D55UWZL36To>.

Unit of Analysis

The unit investigated of this research is all clauses appeared in the interview of Sarah Sechan and Shane Filan in Talkshow of Net. The data in this research is exactly the amount of major clauses. The analysis of Speech functions and Mood can be explained more detail and clearly since it is analyzed from the clause which has formed by writing down the interview transcript of Sarah Sechan and Shane Filan.

Technique of Data Collection

To collect the data, the researcher used the following steps:

1. Watching or doing the observation of Sarah Sechan's videos Talkshow on Youtube
2. Choosing Sarah Sechan's Talkshow with Shane Filan
3. Transcribing the utterances of the interview accurately since the transcript is not available in internet.

Technique of Data Analysis

Data analysis is a mechanism for reducing and organizing data to produce findings. The steps are as follows:

1. Reading the conversation transcript
2. Classifying the dialog into major and minor clauses.

3. Segmenting major clauses into speech function stated by Halliday (2014) as its theoretical framework in the process of analyzing the data.
4. Identifying clauses into types of moods delivered by Eggins (2004).
5. Analyzing the data
6. Presenting the most speech function and moods.
7. Describing the reason of using the speech function and mood.
8. Finding the conclusion related to interpersonal relationships between speakers interviewed in Sarah Sechan Talk Show.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

FINDINGS

There are 116 conversations between Sarah Sechan and Shane Filan in turn. It is formed from 563 clauses in the interview that are derived into 235 clauses of Sarah Sechan, and 328 clauses of Shane Filan. The clauses consist of both major and minor clause. However, this research only considered the major clauses and left the minor clauses. It can be resumed that Shane filan uttered many responses and clauses than Sarah did. It is because Shane as a guest star was demanded by Sarah to give her information.

Table 4.2 The Summary Speech Functions

Speech Functions	Speakers		Total
	Sarah	Shane	
Statement	136	246	382
Question	40	5	45
Offer	4	2	6
Command	11	0	11
Acknowledgement	37	33	70
Contradiction	3	0	3
Answer	3	30	33
Disclaimer	0	9	9
Acceptance	0	2	2
Rejection	1	0	1
Compliance	0	1	1
Refusal	0	0	0
Total of Speech Function	235	328	563

Sarah Sechan and Shane Filan produced 563 numbers of speech functions, such as 382 statements, 45 questions, 6 offers, 11 commands, 70 acknowledgements, 3 contradiction, 33 answers, 9 disclaimers, 2 acceptances, 1 rejection and 1 compliance.

Based on the table above, it shows that the mostly used speech functions in the interview are statement and speakers who produced the most is Shane. He used statement in the amount of 246 clauses to deliver his information required by Sarah. On the other hand, both speakers did not express refusal speech function at all. It can be assumed that Sarah and Shane always try to be polite and down to earth to each other and avoid being rude by never using the refusal expression in a whole program to respond the demand speech function.

Meanwhile, related to the mood analysis, the clauses in the conversation consist of both major and minor clause. However, this research only considered the major clauses and left the minor clauses. There are 540 major clauses which are the main analyses of this research. They are categorized into three types of clause: Declarative, Interrogative, Imperative. Actually, there is another mood according to Halliday, that is exclamative. Unfortunately, the interview has only contains exclamative mood which involves as minor clause. Therefore, it is left. The researcher found 484 declarative clauses, 45 interrogative clause, and 11 imperative clauses in the interview utterances. The most pattern of mood is declarative which is up to 90%. This following table is the details of all the analysis in the research. In the Table 4.3, we can see the frequency of mood types found in the interview.

Table 4.3 Frequency of Mood Types used in the Interview

Mood Types	Frequency		Total Clauses	Percentage (%)		Total Perc. (%)
	Sarah	Shane		Sarah	Shane	
Declarative	173	311	484	77%	98%	90%
Interrogative	40	5	45	18%	2%	8%
Imperative	11	-	11	5%	0%	2%
Exclamative	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	224	316	540			100%

DISCUSSION

A. The Analysis Of Speech Function In The Interview Sarah Sechan Talk Show Between Sarah And Shane

1. Statement

Statement as a speech function has a purpose to give information based on facts, or opinion information. This speech function is used to express the speaker's ideas or to ensure and receive that information. There are 382 statements in the interview transcript. Sarah produces 136 statements and Shane makes 246 statements.

Excerpt 1

I'd love to go to Bali

Speaker	Number of Clause	Clauses in the interview
Shane	28b(xiv)	cause I've never been to Bali. I'd love to go to Bali

In this statement, Shane provides information that he would be happy if he can go to Bali. This actually added his previous statement about bringing his family to Bali, while he has never come to Bali yet.

2. Question

Question as a speech function has a purpose to demand information which based on opinion, or factual information. There are 45 questions used in the interview between Sarah Sechan and Shane Filan. Sarah produced 40 questions, while Shane only made 5 questions.

Excerpt 2

How are you?

Speaker	Number of Clause	Clauses in the interview
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Sarah	3g(vii)	How are you?
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This question was asked by Sarah to Shane in the beginning of the talkshow right after she made a greeting to Shane. She wanted to know how Shane's condition was. This kind question is commonly used not only as an attempt to demand factual information, but also as a set of starting point to have a conversation. It can indicate the interpersonal relationship and the intimacy differences between speakers. Usually, the question "*how are you?*" is answered with positive respond to share positive vibe between speakers, as in this talk show which Shane replied, "*I am good, I am very good*".

3. Offer

Offer speech function used in this research basically described an expression of willingness to give or do something, or to put forward for acceptance, rejection, or consideration. There are 6 offer speech functions in the interview. 4 offers speech function from Sarah and 2 offers came from Shane.

Excerpt 3

Do you mind they ask 1 or 2 ?

Speaker	Number of Clause	Clauses in the interview
Sarah	51	(i) do you mind they ask 1 or 2?
Shane	52	(i) All right

In 51 (i) question, Sarah attempt to give a chance to Shane to accept or reject if the fans asking him for one or two questions. However, Sarah conveys this offering politely with formal language "*do you mind...*". Sarah shows respect to his guest thought the show is belongs to her. She indeed hoping Shane will accept the offer. She want Shane eventually can receive the offer. Then, Shane does not mind if his fans ask him. He received the offer with minor clause expression "*all right*".

4. Command

Command function is to ask someone to do something. In this research, it is found that Sarah used 11 commands to Shane. Meanwhile, Shane used no commands speech function.

Excerpt 4

You have to wear this

Speaker	Number of Clause	Clauses in the interview
Sarah	112c	You have to wear this

The clause 112c is a command speech function that has similar form with the clause 59a (ii). Sarah asked Shane to wear t-shirt that she gave. The way Sarah gave the instruction was not directly in imperative expression. She demanded Shane politely. Even though it was in a statement form, but the message and the tone indicated that Sarah gave an order to Shane. As several command explanation that are used in the interview, this clause was aimed just for jokes and made everyone in the studio burst out laughing.

5. Acknowledgment

Acknowledgement is a support statement that is given by the listener after he heard information from the speaker. There are 70 of acknowledgment clauses that are found

in the interview between Sarah and Shane. Sarah used 37 acknowledgment clauses and Shane used 33 clauses.

Excerpt 5

Yeah, that's right

Speaker	Number of Clause	Clauses in the interview
Shane	14a	(iv) you know, (v) how the people love to tweet about what.....
Sarah	15a	(i) Yeah, (ii) That's right,

Sarah shows that she support Shane's statement in clause 15a. She give him positive respond by saying, "yeah, that's right". "that" in this case refers to what Shane had just said before. It is "how the people love to tweet...", and then Sarah agreed for it. She had similar opinion statement with Shane. Sarah signs that she respect the information that Shane gave.

6. Contradiction

Contradiction occurs when there is a statement from speaker, and then the listener who hear it give negative response, that can be formed denying the statement of information, or negating it. Based on analyzing the data, there is only 3 contradictions happened in the interview between Sarah and Shane.

Excerpt 6

No, no, no (elliptical declarative)

Speaker	Number of Clause	Clauses in the interview
Shane	60	(i) orang orang Indonesia keren... (ii) That could be anything (iii) I don't know what you're telling me, (iv) I was just joking"
Sarah	61a	(i) no no,
	61b	(ii) it means Indonesian are like the best,

In clause 61a, Sarah provides negative response to Shane's statement. She tries to negate Shane's prior information. In his previous statement, Shane conveys that he doesn't know what Sarah said in Bahasa and feel worried about the meaning, but after that, Shane said again to clarify his previous statement by uttering, "I was just joking". Noticing her guest star felt a bit anxious, Sarah deny Shane's statement with Saying an elliptical declarative, "no, no, no". In the end of her utterances, Sarah explains the meaning of her statement in Bahasa, so that Shane does not misunderstand. Considering the interpersonal relationship between Sarah and Shane reflected from their communication, it can be concluded that both speaker respect for one another. Sarah avoid being rude with automatically denying Shane's statement and making it clear to let him know the meaning of her sentence in Bahasa.

7. Answer

Answer is aimed to provide information demanded. There are 33 answers found in the interview. 3 answers came from Sarah, and 30 from Shane.

Excerpt 7

Yeah..

Speaker	Number of Clause	Clauses in the interview
Shane	52b(ii)	can I have one of this?
Sarah	53a(i)	Yeah

As described above, Sarah responded Shane's question with an elliptical declarative clause "yeah". It is a positive response that is Shane expected. This question does not actually mean to demand or ask for goods only, but also as a joke delivered by Shane to construct the conversation to be more fun and warm.

8. Disclaimer

Disclaimer occurs when there is a question from speaker, and then the listener who hear it give negative response or answer. There are 9 disclaimers happened in the interview between Sarah and Shane.

Excerpt 8

but you speak...you like fast forward

Speaker	Number of Clause	Clauses in the interview
Sarah	74	(i) Do you get that?
Shane	75a	(i) That was...
		(ii) I totally understood every word.
	75b	(iii) It's very fast.
		(iv) So fast..
		(v) I thought, I spoke fast
Sarah	76a	(i) You know, Exactly?
Shane	77	(i) but you speak,
		(ii) you like fast forward

The clause in 76a shows that Shane give a negative response to Sarah's question. He is asked that he must know what Sarah meant in Indonesian to her audience. Shane in "but you speak, you like fast forward" implied 2 condition, first yes, he may know it, and second the way Sarah speaking that is very fast makes he doesn't know it. There is a negative statement in Shane's answer.

9. Acceptance

Acceptance is aimed to accept goods or services given. There are 2 acceptance found in the interview. All 2 answers are produced by Shane.

Excerpt 9

All right,

Speaker	Number of Clause	Clauses in the interview
Sarah	51	(i) do you mind they ask 1 or 2?
Shane	52a	(i) all right,

Based on clause 52 a, it can be seen that Shane provide positive response to Sarah's offer. Sarah in this case, gives an offer to prefer whether he like his fans asking him or not. He agree with Sarah statement. Shane think that the information is good, so he respond it positively with "all right".

10. Rejection

Rejection occurs when there is an offer from speaker, and then the listener who hear it give negative response or negate the offer. there is only 1 rejection speech function used in the interview between Sarah and Shane.

Excerpt 10

No, no, no

Speaker	Number of Clause	Clauses in the interview
Shane	85b	(i) I'll try to keep my answer is quite short, (i) so make it easy for you
Sarah	86a	(i) No no no

In clause 86a, Sarah provides a negative respond to Shane's offer. She doesn't accept Shane's offer by saying an elliptical declarative, "no, no, no". it means that Sarah dislike the idea and disagree with Shane's previous statement.

11. Compliance

Compliance means agree to carry out a request for goods or services given. . There is 1 compliance found only in the interview.

Excerpt 11

Orang Indonesia keren

Speaker	Number of Clause	Clauses in the interview
Sarah	66a 66b 66c . 66d	(i) You do it so well. (ii) But you have to do it such a.. (iii) you know, you have to do this with like you mean it (iv) Orang Indonesia keren
Shane	67	(i) Orang Indonesia keren

The clause in 67 is uttered by Shane. The command that comes from Sarah is "you have to do this with like...you mean it", and then Shane carry out the command with imitating what Sarah said. When he follows the instruction of Sarah, it can be conclude that Shane agree to accept the order. However, the context in this case is Sarah and Shane are only joking.

12. Refusal

Refusal occurs when there is a command from speaker, and then the listener who hear it give negative response, such as denying it. . Based on analyzing the data, there is no refusal used in the interview.

B. The Analysis Of Mood Types In The Interview Sarah Sechan Talk Show Between Sarah And Shane

1. Declarative Clause

Declarative can be identified from the position of subject that is followed by the finite. A declarative serves the function to give information and this is called as statement. There are 484 (90%) declarative clauses in the interview.

Excerpt 12

Speaker	Number of Clause	Clauses in the interview
Sarah	11(i)	<i>They have been here since this morning</i>

Mood segmentation:

They	Have	Been	Here	Since this morning
S	F	P	C	Circ.A
M		R		

In clause 11 (i), Sarah expresses her factual statement in declarative clause because it consists of Subject that is preceding finite, then followed by predicator, complement, and adjunct. This clause is used by Sarah to provide information about Shane’s fans enthusiasm when knowing his arrival to the show.

2. Interrogative Clause

Interrogative clause expressed by the speaker is aimed to demand information, confirmation, or agreement of the listener. The total interrogative clauses that are used in the interview are 45 clauses.

Excerpt 13

Speaker	Number of Clause	Clauses in the interview
Sarah	17b(iii)	how was that?

Mood segmentation:

How	Was	that?
Wh.C	F	S
R	M	

The clause in 17b(iii) shows that WH-element as complement, and then it is followed by finite and subject. Sarah asked about Shane’s launching album in Hard Rock coffee in the previous night. Sarah asked him with WH-element “how”.

3. Imperative Clause

Imperative clause is command clause that is used by speaker to demand something from listener. It can be goods, or services. . In the interview, it is found that Sarah expressed 11 (5%) imperative clause, while Shane used no imperative clause.

Excerpt 62

Speaker	Number of Clause	Clauses in the interview
Sarah	86b	don’t do that.

Mood segmentation:

Don’t	Do	that
F	P	C
M	R	

The clause 86b shows that Sarah gives an order to Shane. Sarah does a command to ask Shane to do something. The context in that utterance is that Sarah demanded Shane to not slower and shortens the way he speaks. On that expression, Sarah only used predicator during delivering the command. It can be concluded that this utterance ellipses subject, and adjunct.

4. Exclamative Clause

Exclamative clause is used to express emotions such as surprise, disgust, worry, judgment, or evolution. . There are no exclamative clauses found in the interview.

CONCLUSION

. There are 116 conversations between Sarah Sechan and Shane Filan in turn. It is formed from 563 clauses in the interview that are derived into 235 clauses of Sarah Sechan, and 328 clauses of Shane Filan. There are four basic moves of speech functions (Statement, Question, Offer, and Command) found in the data. The responses of four basic speech functions can be classified as either supporting or confronting. Supporting consists of acceptance, compliance, acknowledgement and answer, while confronting involves rejection, contradiction, and disclaimer. The refusal speech function is not used.

Sarah Sechan and Shane Filan produced statement in the amount of 382. The speaker who produces the highest number of speech functions "statement" is Shane. He is the dominant speaker who plays the role as the giver by giving some information. The speaker who produces the highest number of speech functions "question" is Sarah. Related to Sarah's role here is as a host in the talk show program, she became the dominant speaker who has a job as the demander for the information. The highest number of speech function offer came from Sarah implies that Sarah as a host always try to make her guest feeling comfortable by offering service or goods. Mostly, the speech function 'offer' found in data has interrogative form. Sarah as a host asked or demanded goods or service more often than Shane, yet Shane as a guest never did command to Sarah. All commands were only for fun. Regarding the interpersonal relationship between them, it can be concluded that Sarah used the highest number of acknowledgment than Shane that shows Sarah often gave many positive respond and support Shane's statement. They seem put some kind of respect for one another. Shane is always being a cooperative guest star. He always supports Sarah's statement, and never confronts it.

There are 540 major clauses which are the main analyses of this research. They are categorized into four types of clause: Declarative, Interrogative, Imperative, while no exclamative. The most pattern of mood is declarative which is up to 90%.

Basically, the decision of what kind speech that people take to speak out can reflect the intimacy and the interpersonal relationship of the speakers. Also, exchanging information is more complicated than exchanging goods and services, as in the beginning the listener is being asked not only to listen and do something but also to act out a verbal role, like he asked to affirm or deny, or to supply a missing piece of information.

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