

## CHAPTER IV

### ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the researcher presented the analysis of speech style in “Barack Obama’s Speech in Indonesia” to answer the question of the problem. The utterances of the speaker in that speech were analyzed one by one into each types of speech styles and they were put in table of utterance and its speech style (see Appendix 2) . After collecting data, the study begins to analyze the data. This chapter consist of two part: firstly, the finding of the speech style in Barack Obama’s Speech in Indonesia. The second part is the discussion analysis which consist of analysis on each types of speech styles in Barack Obama’s Speech in Indonesia.

#### **4.1 Finding**

In this study, the researcher explains the findings of the each questions. The researcher found four types of speech styles from five types of speech styles in Barack Obama’s Speech in Indonesia. They are frozen style, formal style, consultative style and casual style. It can be seen in table of utterances and its speech style (see Appendix 2). There are only 1 (0,5%) utterances belong to casual style, 7 (3,6%) utterances belong to consultative style, 85 (43,5%) utterances belong to formal style, and 102 (52,3%) utterances belong to frozen style.

The researcher presented the analysis in the table of the style that the speaker’s most used (see Appendix 2) in order to answer the second question. The most frequent speech style used by the speaker is frozen style. Based on the findings, the researcher concluded that frozen style is the most frequent speech style occurring in “Barack Obama’s Speech in Indonesia” under study.

## 4.2. Discussion Analysis

In this study, the researcher found four types of speech styles that were used in “Barack Obama’s Speech in Indonesia”. They are frozen style, formal style, consultative style, and casual style. The classification of the utterance into each type of speech styles presented in the appendix. Below are the results of the analysis of speech styles with their discussion, starting from the highest speech style which occurs in “Barack Obama’s Speech in Indonesia”.

### 4.2.1 Frozen Style

These following utterances have characteristics of frozen style as follows: having subject and predicate, having the consistent English standard grammar, having standard English vocabularies. This style is intended to be remembered and used in a very formal setting such as in palace, speech for state ceremony, and some other occasions.

(Ut04) → The speaker – Audience

*It is wonderful to be here at the University of Indonesia.*

This utterance is considered frozen style since it has some characteristics of frozen style. This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has subject: it is wonderful ; predicate: to be here; object: at the University of Indonesia.

(Ut10) → The speaker – Audience

*I am so glad that I made it back to Indonesia and that Michelle was able to join me.*

This utterance is considered frozen style since it has some characteristics of frozen style. This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has subject: I am ; predicate: so glad, ; complement: that I made it back to Indonesia, and that Michelle was able to join me.

(Ut14) → The speaker – Audience

*And I want you all to know that as always, the United States stands with Indonesia in responding to natural disasters, and we are pleased to be able to help as needed.*

This utterance is considered frozen style since it has some characteristics of frozen style. This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has subject: I ; predicate: want you all to ; complement: now that as always, the United States stands with Indonesia in responding to natural disasters, and we are pleased to be able to help as needed.

(Ut15) → The speaker – Audience

*As neighbors help neighbors and families take in the displaced, I know that the strength and the resilience of the Indonesian people will pull you through once more.*

This utterance is considered frozen style since it has some characteristics of frozen style. This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has complement: As neighbors help neighbors and families take in the displaced, the strength and the resilience of the Indonesian people will pull you through once more ; subject: I ; predicate: know that.

(Ut35) → The speaker – Audience

*But most of all, I remember the people -- the old men and women who welcomed us with smiles; the children who made a foreign child feel like a neighbor and a friend; and the teachers who helped me learn about this country.*

This utterance is considered frozen style since it has some characteristics of frozen style. This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has complement: but most of all, the old men and women who welcomed us with smiles; the children who made a foreign child feel like a neighbor and a friend; and the teachers who helped me learn about this country ; subject: I ; predicate: remember ; object: the people.

(Ut39) → The speaker – Audience

*Now, I stayed here for four years -- a time that helped shape my childhood; a time that saw the birth of my wonderful sister, Maya; a time that made such an impression on my mother that she kept returning to Indonesia over the next 20 years to live and to work and to travel -- and to pursue her passion of promoting opportunity in Indonesia's villages, especially opportunity for women and for girls.*

This utterance is considered frozen style since it has some characteristics of frozen style. This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has complement: now, a time that helped shape my childhood; a time that saw the birth of my wonderful sister, Maya; a time that made such an impression on my mother that she kept returning to Indonesia over the next 20 years to live and to work and to travel -- and to pursue her passion of promoting opportunity in Indonesia's villages, especially opportunity for women and for girls ; subject: I ; predicate: stayed here ; object: four years.

(Ut40) → The speaker – Audience

*And I was so honored -- (applause) -- I was so honored when President Yudhoyono last night at the state dinner presented an award on behalf of my mother, recognizing the work that she did.*

This utterance is considered frozen style since it has some characteristics of frozen style. This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has complement: and, when President Yudhoyono last night at the state dinner presented an award on behalf of my mother, recognizing the work that she did ; subject: I ; predicate: was so honored.

(Ut47) → The speaker – Audience

*And while Indonesia as a young nation focused inward, a growing Indonesia now plays a key role in the Asia Pacific and in the global economy.*

This utterance is considered frozen style since it has some characteristics of frozen style. This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has complement: And while Indonesia as a young nation focused inward, in the Asia Pacific and in the global economy ; subject: a growing Indonesia now ; predicate: plays ; object: a key role.

(Ut50) → The speaker – Audience

*And I'm happy to be here on Heroes Day to honor the memory of so many Indonesians who have sacrificed on behalf of this great country.*

This utterance is considered frozen style since it has some characteristics of frozen style. This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has complement: and, on Heroes Day to honor the memory of so many Indonesians who have sacrificed on behalf of this great country ; subject: I am ; predicate: happy ; object: to be here.

(Ut67) → The speaker – Audience

*America has a stake in an Indonesia that plays its rightful role in shaping the global economy.*

This utterance is considered frozen style since it has some characteristics of frozen style. This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has subject: America ; predicate: has a stake in ; object: an Indonesia ; complement: that plays its rightful role in shaping the global economy .

(Ut73) → The speaker – Audience

*Above all, America has a stake in the success of the Indonesian people.*

This utterance is considered frozen style since it has some characteristics of frozen style. This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has complement: above all ; subject: America ; predicate: has a stake in ; object: the success of the Indonesian people.

(Ut78) → The speaker – Audience

*We want to forge new ties and greater understanding between young people in this young country.*

This utterance is considered frozen style since it has some characteristics of frozen style. This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has subject: we ; predicate: want to forgive: complement ; new ties greater understanding between young people ; complement: in this country.

(Ut01) → Speaker – Audience

*Terima kasih.* (Thank you.)

This utterance is considered formal style since it has some characteristics of formal style. It has standard Indonesian vocabularies.

(Ut03) → Speaker – Audience

*Selamat pagi.* (Good morning.)

This utterance is considered formal style since it has some characteristics of formal style. It has standard Indonesian vocabularies.

(Ut07) → Speaker – Audience

*Assalamualaikum dan salam sejahtera.* (Assalamualaikum and God bless you.)

This utterance is considered formal style since it has some characteristics of formal style. It has standard Indonesian vocabularies.

(Ut85) → The speaker – Audience

*Today, we sometimes hear that democracy stands in the way of economic progress.*

This utterance is considered frozen style since it has some characteristics of frozen style. This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has subject: we ; predicate: sometimes hear ; complement: that democracy stands in the way of economic progress.

(Ut89) → The speaker – Audience

*Your achievements demonstrate that democracy and development reinforce one another.*

This utterance is considered frozen style since it has some characteristics of frozen style. This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has subject: your achievements ; predicate: demonstrate ; complement: that democracy and development reinforce one another.

(Ut91) → The speaker – Audience

*Now, this kind of development is inseparable from the role of democracy.*

This utterance is considered frozen style since it has some characteristics of frozen style. This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has complement: now ; subject: this kind of development ; predicate: is inseparable ; object : from the role of democracy.

(Ut92) → The speaker – Audience

*Today, we sometimes hear that democracy stands in the way of economic progress.*

This utterance is considered frozen style since it has some characteristics of frozen style. This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has complement: today ; subject: we ; predicate: sometimes hear that ; complement: democracy stands in the way of economic progress.

(Ut93) → The speaker – Audience

*This is not a new argument.*

This utterance is considered frozen style since it has some characteristics of frozen style. This



utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has subject: this is ; predicate: not a new argument.

(Ut96) → The speaker – Audience

*Your achievements demonstrate that democracy and development reinforce one another.*

This utterance is considered frozen style since it has some characteristics of frozen style. This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has subject: your achievements ; predicate: demonstrate that; complement: democracy and development reinforce one another .

(Ut100) → The speaker – Audience

*We've endured civil war and we struggled to extend equal rights to all of our citizens.*

This utterance is considered frozen style since it has some characteristics of frozen style. This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has subject: we've, we ; predicate: endured, struggled; object: civil war ; complement: to extend equal rights to all of our citizens.

(Ut102) → The speaker – Audience

*Like other countries that emerged from colonial rule in the last century, Indonesia struggled and sacrificed for the right to determine your destiny.*

This utterance is considered frozen style since it has some characteristics of frozen style. This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has complement: like other countries that emerged from colonial rule in the last century ;

subject: Indonesia ; predicate: struggled and sacrificed ; object: to for the right ; complement: to determine your destiny.

(Ut120) → The speaker – Audience

*Indonesia took the initiative to establish the Bali Democracy Forum, an open forum for countries to share their experiences and best practices in fostering democracy.*

This utterance is considered frozen style since it has some characteristics of frozen style. This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has subject: Indonesia ; predicate: took the initiative to ; object: the Bali Democracy Forum ; complement: an open forum for countries to share their experiences and best practices in fostering democracy.

(Ut121) → The speaker – Audience

*Indonesia has also been at the forefront of pushing for more attention to human rights within ASEAN.*

This utterance is considered frozen style since it has some characteristics of frozen style. This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has subject: Indonesia ; predicate: has also been ; complement: at the forefront of pushing for more attention to human rights within ASEAN.

(Ut122) → The speaker – Audience

*The nations of Southeast Asia must have the right to determine their own destiny, and the United States will strongly support that right.*

This utterance is considered frozen style since it has some characteristics of frozen style. This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It

has subject: The nations of Southeast Asia ; predicate: must have ; object: the right  
 complement: determine their own destiny, and the United States will strongly support that  
 right.

(Ut135) → The speaker – Audience

*As President, I have made it a priority to begin to repair these relations.*

This utterance is considered frozen style since it has some characteristics of frozen style. This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has complement: as President ; subject: I ; predicate: have made ; object: it ; complement: a priority to begin to repair these relations.

(Ut189) → The speaker – Audience

*We cannot give in to doubt or cynicism or despair.*

This utterance is considered frozen style since it has some characteristics of frozen style. This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has subject: we ; predicate: cannot give ; complement: in to doubt or cynicism or despair.

(Ut190) → The speaker – Audience

*The stories of Indonesia and America should make us optimistic, because it tells us that history is on the side of human progress; that unity is more powerful than division; and that the people of this world can live together in peace.*

This utterance is considered frozen style since it has some characteristics of frozen style. This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has subject: the stories of Indonesia and America ; predicate: should make us ; object: optimistic ; complement: because it tells us that history is on the side of human progress; that

unity is more powerful than division; and that the people of this world can live together in peace.

#### 4.2.1 Formal Style

These following utterances have characteristics of formal style as follow: having subject and predicate, having the consistent English standard grammar, having standard English vocabularies. It is dominating characters, something that is necessarily ancillary in consultation, incidental in casual discourse, and absent in intimacy. These characteristics appeared in the following utterances.

(Ut20) → Speaker – Audience

*But the people of Indonesia quickly made me feel at home.*

This utterance is considered formal style since it has some characteristics of formal style. It has standard English grammar and vocabularies. It has conjunction; but ; subject: the people of Indonesia ; object; quickly made me ; predicate; feel at home.

(Ut21) → Speaker – Audience

*Jakarta—now, Jakarta looked very different in those days.*

This utterance is considered formal style since it has some characteristics of formal style. This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has subject: Jakarta—now, Jakarta ; predicate: looked ; complement: very different in those days.

(Ut22) → Speaker – Audience

*The city was filled with buildings that were no more than a few stories tall.*

This utterance is considered formal style since it has some characteristics of formal style. This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has subject: the city ; predicate: was filled with ; object: buildings ; complement; that were no more than a few stories tall.

(Ut31) → Speaker – Audience

*And we lived in a small house.*

This utterance is considered formal style since it has some characteristics of formal style. This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has conjunction: and ; subject: we ; predicate: lived ; complement: in a small house.

(Ut32) → Speaker – Audience

*And I learned to love Indonesia while flying kites and running along the paddy fields and catching dragonflies, buying satay and baso from the street vendors.*

This utterance is considered formal style since it has some characteristics of formal style. This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has conjunction: and ; subject: I ; predicate: learned ; object: to love Indonesia ; complement: while flying kites and running along the paddy fields and catching dragonflies, buying satay and baso from the street vendors.

(Ut33) → Speaker – Audience

*I still remember the call of the vendors.*

This utterance is considered formal style since it has some characteristics of formal style.

This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has subject: I ; predicate: still remember ; complement: the call of the vendors.

(Ut48) → Speaker – Audience

*Now, this change also extends to politics.*

This utterance is considered formal style since it has some characteristics of formal style.

This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has adverb: now ; subject: this change ; predicate: also extends to ; object: politics.

(Ut86) → Speaker – Audience

*These are the issues that really matter in our daily lives.*

This utterance is considered formal style since it has some characteristics of formal style.

This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has subject: these are ; predicate: the issues that ; complement: really matter in our daily lives.

(Ut87) → Speaker – Audience

*Development, after all, is not simply about growth rates and numbers on a balance sheet.*

This utterance is considered formal style since it has some characteristics of formal style. This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has subject: development ; predicate: is not simply about ; complement: after all, on a balance sheet ; object: growth rates and numbers.

(Ut97) → Speaker – Audience

*Like any democracy, you have known setbacks along the way.*

This utterance is considered formal style since it has some s of formal style. This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has complement: like any democracy, setbacks along the way ; subject: you ; predicate: have been known.

(Ut105) → Speaker – Audience

*Of course, democracy is messy.*

This utterance is considered formal style since it has some characteristics of formal style. This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has complement: of course ; subject: democracy is ; predicate: messy.

(Ut107) → Speaker – Audience

*You go through your ups and downs.*

This utterance is considered formal style since it has some characteristics of formal style.

This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has

subject: you ; predicate: go ; complement: through your ups and downs.

(Ut110) → Speaker – Audience

*It takes open markets to allow individuals to thrive.*

This utterance is considered formal style since it has some characteristics of formal style.

This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has

subject: it ; predicate: takes ; object: open markets ; complement: to allow individuals to thrive.

(Ut112) → Speaker – Audience

*It takes a free press and an independent justice system to root out abuses and excess, and to insist on accountability.*

This utterance is considered formal style since it has some characteristics of formal style.

This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has

subject: it ; predicate: takes ; object: a free press and an independent justice system ; complement: to root out abuses and excess, and to insist on accountability.

(Ut113) → Speaker – Audience

*It takes open society and active citizens to reject inequality and injustice.*



This utterance is considered formal style since it has some characteristics of formal style. This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has subject: it ; predicate: takes ; object: open society and active citizens ; complement: to reject inequality and injustice.

(Ut133) → Speaker – Audience

*Just as individuals are not defined solely by their faith, Indonesia is defined by more than its Muslim population.*

This utterance is considered formal style since it has some characteristics of formal style. This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has complement: Just as individuals are not defined solely by their faith, more than its Muslim population. ; subject: Indonesia ; predicate: is defined by.

(Ut135) → Speaker – Audience

*As President, I have made it a priority to begin to repair these relations.*

This utterance is considered formal style since it has some characteristics of formal style. This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has complement: as president, to begin to repair these relations ; subject: I ; predicate: have made ; object: it.

(Ut139) → Speaker – Audience

*We can choose to be defined by our differences, and give in to a future of suspicion and mistrust.*

This utterance is considered formal style since it has some characteristics of formal style. This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has subject: we ; predicate: can choose ; object: to be defined ; complement: by our differences, and give in to a future of suspicion and mistrust.

(Ut140) → Speaker – Audience

*Or we can choose to do the hard work of forging common ground, and commit ourselves to the steady pursuit of progress.*

This utterance is considered formal style since it has some characteristics of formal style. This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has conjunction: or ; subject: we ; predicate: can choose ; object: to do the hard work of ; complement: forging common ground, and commit ourselves to the steady pursuit of progress.

(Ut145) → Speaker – Audience

*Now, we know well the issues that have caused tensions for many years -- and these are issues that I addressed in Cairo.*

This utterance is considered formal style since it has some characteristics of formal style. This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has

complement: now, the issues that have caused tensions for many years -- and these are issues that I addressed in Cairo ; subject: we ; predicate: know ; object: well.

(Ut148) → Speaker – Audience

*I made clear that America is not, and never will be, at war with Islam.*

This utterance is considered formal style since it has some characteristics of formal style. This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has subject: I ; predicate: made ; object: clear ; complement: America is not, and never will be, at war with Islam.

(Ut153) → Speaker – Audience

*In Afghanistan, we continue to work with a coalition of nations to build the capacity of the Afghan government to secure its future.*

This utterance is considered formal style since it has some characteristics of formal style. This utterance has standard English vocabularies and standard syntactical structure. It has complement: in Afghanistan, with a coalition of nations to build the capacity of the Afghan government to secure its future ; subject: we ; predicate: continue to ; object: work.

### **4.2.3 Consultative Style**

These following utterances have characteristics of consultative style as follow: having subject and/or predicate, still formal but not complete, having standard English

vocabularies, having the consistent English standard grammar. These characteristics appeared in the following utterances.

(Ut26) → Speaker – Audience

*That was it.*

This utterance is considered consultative style since it has some characteristics of consultative style. This utterance has standard English grammar but not complete.

(Ut35) → Speaker – Audience

*Satay! I remember that. Baso!*

This utterance is considered consultative style since it has some characteristics of consultative style. This utterance has standard English grammar but not complete.

(Ut93) → Speaker – Audience

*America is no different.*

This utterance is considered consultative style since it has some characteristics of consultative style. This utterance has standard English grammar but not complete.

#### **4.2.4 Casual Style**

These following utterances have characteristics of casual style as follow: having no subject and / or predicate, using short utterance which characterized by ellipsis, having non

standard English vocabularies which some vocabularies are characterized by slang and influenced by dialect, having the inconsistent use of English syntactical structure. The form of the sentence is usually short. There is absence of background information and the listeners are assumed to understand what the speaker says in this style.

(Ut09) → Speaker – Audience

*Pulang kampung nih. (I am back home)*

This utterance is considered casual style since it has some characteristics of casual style. This has non-standard Indonesian syntactical structure and has non-standard Indonesian vocabularies. There is no subject in the sentence and the word *nih* (is) is colloquial language.