An Analysis of Metafunction in Nick Vujicic's Motivational Speech "Hear The Heart" on Youtube

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the language metafunctions in Nick Vujicic's *Hear the Heart* speech using Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) theory by M.A.K. Halliday and supported by other Systemic Functional Linguistics' theories. The result shows that in terms of ideational metafunction, the dominant process used by Nick was the mental process (33,07%) which indicates that he involved his senses to represent his experiences of the outer world as well as the inner world of his thoughts and feelings. In interpersonal metafunction, declarative mood (72,34%), high value of modality (38,50%), and second personal pronoun (58,62%) are the most frequently used in the speech, which shows his high commitment and certainty of the information he uttered and also to show his care and respect for the audience; thus, a close intimate relationship is maintained. Through textual metafunction, which is dominated by topical themes (52,70%), Nick attempts to get the audience's attention to focus on the message of what is being said and gives many statements to tell the audience about his experiences in life. To conclude, by using the three metafunctions, Nick could organize his language choice properly to create meaning and achieve his purpose in the speech.

Keywords: ***halliday, metafunction, speech, systemic functional linguistics***

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the ability to deliver a speech in public has become a crucial requirement for every human being in any sector. In public speaking, a speech is a communicative tool or text delivered verbally to a group of people in a well-prepared, structured, purposeful manner to inform, influence, or entertain the audience. In a speech, the speaker has an intention that the audience must know. As a result, speech is a crucial mode of communication in public speaking and an effective means of conveying speakers' thoughts and messages to the audience. Speakers do more than just talk when they give a speech. They can alter how the audience perceives a particular concept. Hence, the speakers must know how they should represent their ideas, maintain the relationship with the audience, and arrange their language well for the audience to understand the speaker's message easily. Further, to analyze how the speaker uses language and the messages behind the speech, the speech can be analyzed structurally using Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL).

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) refers to the analysis of clauses or sentences that is particularly beneficial in revealing the events or states, attitudes, and the organization of the clauses or sentences. Further, Thompson (2014) clarifies that to analyze the generalizable patterns, it is essential to focus on the purpose of using language, which is practically linked to the function or metafunction of language (p. 28). Metafunction is a term coined by Halliday in his SFL's theory which is used to describe three different ways or functions humans must fulfill when using language that occurs simultaneously. Metafunctions are analyzed using three metafunctions of language; they are ideational, interpersonal, and textual. The language employed to deliver the states, events, or experiences is addressed by ideational metafunction. Interpersonal metafunction shows how the speaker and audience interact and how language is utilized to sustain their relationships. Textual metafunction refers to how messages are organized and how speakers utilize language as a tool to help them deliver a message through the flow of information. A series of studies on Systemic Functional Linguistics have been conducted, mainly focusing on Halliday's three metafunctions in a speech. Umiyati (2019) analyzed the textual metafunction in Donald Trump's "Recognizing Jerusalem as Israel's Capital" speech. Another research was conducted by Sebayang (2018), who focused on Halliday's interpersonal metafunction to analyze Martin Luther King JR.'s speech. Moreover, Marwa (2020) analyzed the ideational meaning of Ivanka Trump's speech at the 2019 G20 Osaka Summit.

In this study, the writer makes use of the speech "Hear the Heart" by Nick Vujicic, who is a world-renowned speaker, New York Times best-selling author, coach, and entrepreneur born without arms and legs that delivers ideas, beliefs, attitudes, and perspectives that challenge and prepare individuals from all walks of life to overcome adversity. Nick Vujicic's speech "Hear the Heart " is one of his best speeches uploaded to one of a YouTube channel named 'Itsmohamadjks' in 2013 and has been watched by millions of people, with 98% of people feeling inspired. In his speech, Nick spoke in one of the senior high schools in America, which means most of his audience was students. "In general, teenagers do not feel comfortable (able to survive) sitting for long hours listening to lectures or speeches" (Surbakti, 2011, p. 152). However, the way Vujicic used language to deliver his experiences, how Vujicic interacted with the audience to create relations with them, and how Vujicic used language to convey the message made him able to deliver the speech well. Moreover, the positive feedback he got in his speech proves that he has succeeded in delivering his speech

and achieving his purpose of making the audience feel motivated and inspired. The writer then decides to investigate how Nick Vujicic uses language to represent his experiences or ideas which studied in ideational metafunction, how he uses language to interact and maintain relations with the audience which studied in interpersonal metafunction, and how he organized his language which studied in textual metafunction, to achieve his purposes in delivering the speech. Further, the writer investigates all three metafunctions because "Each clause is ensured to carry out these three functions simultaneously" (Wiratno, 2018, p. 44).

RESEARCH METHOD

Referring to the research questions and objectives of the study, the researcher employed the descriptive qualitative method, which entails compiling and analyzing data gathered from various sources relevant to the study. Descriptive qualitative research is "research that describes phenomena in the form of words rather than numbers or measures" (Wiersma, 1995, p.12). Moreover, Mack (2005, p.1) claims that qualitative research is particularly effective at eliciting culturally significant information about particular populations' beliefs, views, behaviors, and social contexts. Qualitative research has the analytical purposes of describing variance, describing and explaining relationships, describing individual experiences, and describing group norms. The writer explained the idea, opinion, argument, and analysis related to the topic in this study based on Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics theory. The writer analyzes the metafunction in the motivational speech entitled "Hear the Heart " delivered by Nick Vujicic. The writer takes the audiovisual and transcription of the speech from one of a YouTube channel named 'Itsmohamadjks' uploaded in 2013.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The finding shows that the mental process frequently occurs in terms of ideational metafunction, indicating that Nick involved his senses to represent his experiences of the outer world and inner world of his thoughts and feelings. In interpersonal metafunction, declarative mood, high value of modality, and second personal pronoun are dominantly used. It shows that Nick performed high commitment probability, indicating the validity and certainty of what is stated in the speech. Meanwhile, from textual metafunction perspective, topical/ideational themes occur frequently, indicating that Nick attempts to get the audience's attention to focus on the message and the topic of the speech. The findings will be discussed with ideational, interpersonal, and textual metafunctions, respectively, as below.

Ideational Metafunction

Ideational metafunction uses language to express experiences. It is expressed through the system of transitivity or process type with the choice of process implicating associated participant roles and configuration (Eggins, 2004, p. 206). Regarding Halliday in Thompson (2014:94), the transitivity system consists of 6 processes: material, mental, relational, verbal, behavioral, and existential.

Types of Processes	Frequency	Percentages
Material Process	103	20,64%
Mental Process	165	33,07%
Relational Process	137	27,45%
Verbal Process	63	12,63%
Behavioural Process	15	3,00%
Existential Process	16	3,21%
Total	499	100%

Table 1. Transitivity System Distribution in Nick Vujicic's Speech

The identification of ideational metafunction, which was analyzed using the transitivity system, indicates that the most appeared process in Nick Vujicic's speech is mental process. Statistically of 499 clauses in the data, there are 163 clauses or 32,66% mental process, 138 clauses or 27,65% material process, 75 clauses 15,03% verbal process, 98 clauses or 19,63% relational process, 12 clauses or 2,40% behavioral process, and 13 clauses or 2,60% existential process. Each of the processes will be displayed in the discussion below.

Mental Process

This process refers to something what people think, feel or sense so that it is internalized in contrast to the externalized process of doing and speaking (Halliday in Eggins, 2005, p.53). This process involves two participants; they are 'senser' and 'phenomenon'. *Senser* is defined as a conscious entity with the ability to feel, think, and see. While *phenomenon* is anything that is felt, thought, or seen. Halliday & Matthiessen (2014, p.118) confirms that there are three types of this process, namely cognition (verbs of thinking, knowing, & understanding), affection (fearing & liking), and perception (verbs of hearing and seeing) as the following examples.

Data 139	I	wish	I had arms and legs.
	Participant: Senser	Process: Mental	Participant: Phenomenon

Data 266	Because	I	have seen	the purpose.
	Circumstance : Cause	Participant: Senser	Process: Mental	Participant: Phenomenon

Data 313	I	‘m thinking	“Great, here it is.”
	Participant: Senser	Process: Mental	Participant: Phenomenon

Data 376	I	love	you guys so much.
	Participant: Senser	Process: Mental	Participant: Phenomenon

Based on the data above, Nick’s speech finds three types of mental processes. From 163 data on mental processes, the examples above show the most frequently used verbs indicating Nick’s mental process in his speech. The verbs ‘thinking’ and ‘wish’ are the type of cognition. It refers to the understanding of imagining and thinking about a certain event. It deals with the work of the brain, which is related to the cognitive system. The other type is affection. It is proven with the verbs ‘feel’ and ‘love’. It deals with the subject’s feelings, mostly Nick himself, toward the objects of the clauses. Lastly, it is the type of perception. It is shown in the verb ‘seen’. It deals more with sight and hearing instruments. Through this process, Nick explores the senses to clarify his statement and information to make the audience believe that his statement is trustworthy; thus, the speech is more convincing.

Material Process

Material process is the process of doing and happening (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, p. 179). Eggins (2004, p.215) reveals that this process is related to actions done by an entity. The actions are usually concrete, noticeable actions. In this process, the two common participants are *actor* and *goal*. The participant that performs an action is known as an *actor*, while *goal* is the participant who becomes the aim of a procedure. In the speech, there are 131 occurrences of this process.

Data 145	I	can still do	a lot of things at home.
	Participant: Actor	Process: Material	Participant: Goal

Data 374	Because	I	found	something more to my life.
		Participant: Actor	Process: Material	Participant: Goal

Data 378	I	made	a choice to keep my virginity until I'm married.
	Participant: Actor	Process: Material	Participant: Goal

Data 442	But today,	I	have come	here.
	Circumstance: Time	Participant: Actor	Process: Material	Circumstance: Location

Based on the data above, through this process, Nick explains how he is involved in doing the actions in the situations and challenges he faces and the decision he makes to be who he is

now. Thus, it is shown that the actions manifested in the form of verbs in the speech are concrete since it deals with the actual process between the subjects and the objects.

Relational Process

Relational process involves states of being, including having (Halliday, 1994, p. 119). It is typically realized by the verb be (am, is, are, was, were, been), become, seem, and appear or some verb of the same class (known as copular verbs). It serves to characterize and identify. Two participants are involved in this process represented by nominal groups called 'token' and 'value'. *Token* is the participant who stands to be defined, while *value* is the participant who defines the *token*.

Data 54	Life	's	a journey.
	Participant: Token	Pr: Relational (Identifying)	Participant: Value

Data 208	Girls, you	're	beautiful	just the way you are!
	Participant: Carrier	Process: Relational (Attributive)	Participant: Attribute	Circumstance: Role

Data 367	The greatest business	in the world	is	saving people's lives.
	Participant: Carrier	Circumstance: Location	Process: Relational (Identifying)	Participant: Value

Data 445	You	have	a choice	to either uplift somebody or put someone down.
	Participant: Carrier	Process: Relational (Attributive)	Participant: Attribute	Circumstance: Matter

The data samples above are what happens the most in Nick's speech which portrays the relational process. Through the verbs 'is' and 'are', Nick defines to the audience how life is like a journey that they have to go through. In addition, he describes how precious every human being is in their life and the people who love them. On the other hand, by using the verb 'have', Nick told the audience that they had a choice to get better and be a good person in their life or vice versa.

Verbal Process

Verbal process is the process of saying (Halliday, 1994). This process expresses how people communicate their ideas, feelings, or perceptions toward others. The participant who performs the verbal process is referred to as 'sayer,' the participant to whom the verbal

process is addressed refers to 'receiver', and 'verbiage' is a nominalized expression of the verbal process.

Data 37	I	asked	my mom and dad	why did this happen.
	Participant: Sayer	Process: Verbal	Participant: Receiver	Verbiage

Data 137	I	tell	you	I was depressed.
	Participant: Sayer	Process: Verbal	Participant: Receiver	Verbiage

Data 439	To say	I	love	you.
	Process: Verbal	Participant: Sayer	Verbiage	Participant: Receiver

Based on the data above, Nick uses the verbal process to tell the audience how he felt when he got bullied and what the perception of people is about bullying. In addition, he also used it to convey his feelings toward the audience.

Existential Process

Existential process implies something exists or happens (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). It is usually indicated by the word “there,” which has no representational function, indicating existence. In this process, there is only one participant called ‘existent’.

Data 40	There	are	some things	in life	that is out of your control.
		Process: Existential	Participant: Existent	Circumstance: Place	Circumstance: Matter

Data 117	There	‘s	always that chance	of getting up.
		Process: Existential	Participant: Existent	Circumstance: Cause

Data 121	There	‘s	I still hope.
		Process: Existential	Participant: Existent

Based on the data above, Nick used this process to convince the audience that in this life, there are always good things and bad things that come into their life. Furthermore, there is always the chance and hope to achieve another good thing.

Behavioral Process

Behavioral process is the process of physiological and psychological action/behavior like breathing, dreaming, snoring, smiling, hiccupping, coughing, and staring (Halliday, 1994, p. 139). Alternatively, it can be said as one type of external activity resulting from something

experienced internally. The majority of this process is dominated by one participant known as *behaver*.

Data 346	I	Cry	sometimes.
	Participant: Bevaher	Process: Behavioural	Circumstance: Time

Data 357	Because	someone	learned	that this is black
	Circumstance: Cause	Participant: Bevaher	Process: Behavioral	Circumstance: Matter

Data 482	You	look	them in the eye.
	Participant: Bevaher	Process: Behavioral	Phenomenon

Through the behavioral process, Nick mentioned that he didn't feel happy every time; he could be sad and cry like a human being.

Interpersonal Metafunction

Halliday (1994, p.68) stated that interpersonal meaning is an interpretation of the clause in its function as an exchange. Interpersonal meaning is the use of language to interact with other people, establish and maintain relations with them, influence their behavior, express their viewpoint on things in the world, and elicit or change theirs (Thompson, 1996, p. 28). While Gerot & Wignell (1994) state that "Interpersonal meaning is the meaning which expresses a speaker's attitudes and judgments. These are meanings for acting upon and with others".

Mood

Mood consists of two types; they are indicative and imperative. Declarative mood and interrogative mood are the two varieties of indicative mood. Mood is analyzed by identifying the *subject* and *finite*.

Types of Mood	**Frequency**	**Percentages**
Declarative	361	72,34%
Interrogative	91	18,24%
Imperative	47	9,42%
Total	**499**	**100%**

Table 2. Mood Types Distribution

In Nick's speech, the analysis of the identification of Subject and Finite shows that the dominant mood type adopts declarative mood. Statistically, of 497 clauses in the data, there are 353 declarative clauses, accounting for 71,02% of the speech; 91 clauses are interrogative ones which cover 18,30%, 49 clauses are imperative, which cover 9.85% of the speech and 4 clauses are exclamative type which covers the rest of the percentage of the whole speech with

0.80%. The fundamental function of a declarative clause is the expression of statement. The speaker takes on the role of a "declarer" and invites the hearer to take on the complementary role. In a declarative clause, speakers express their own angle in interaction. There are some considerations why Nick chose this mood pattern in his speech. It is because, obviously, in speeches, where to fulfill the mission, it is vital and apparent for the speaker to give information and demand service. In other words, the speaker hopes to offer particular messages to the audience showing his attitude and assumption. In return, he tries to demand and arouse the audience to feel this and act accordingly. Therefore, declarative clauses demand their salient presence in a motivational speech, followed by imperative and interrogative clauses. As mentioned above, the dominant usage of declarative clauses in Nick's speech makes it more solemn, convincing, and persuasive. It thus gives a thriving look where he succeeded in recalling his long crucial sufferings, expressing his gratitude to his supporters, and inspiring the audience. The examples are shown below.

Data 17	I	couldn't	change	my circumstance.
	Mood: Declarative		Residue	

Data 227	You	are	worth more than diamonds.
	Mood: Declarative		Residue

Data 231	Life	is not	always rosy.
	Mood: Declarative		Residue

Data 342	I	love	my life.
	Mood: Declarative		Residue

Data 349	We	are	all going through something.
	Mood: Declarative		Residue

In addition, there is another form in the declarative mood called the exclamative clause where a statement is conveyed with strong emotion. Thus, by using this exclamative clause, Nick conveys his statement with a strong emotion that makes the audience believe that Nick shares the same feeling. The examples are shown below:

Data 128	But	I know	how it feels	to have a broken heart.
		Mood: Exclamative		
		Residue		

Data 129	And	I know	how it feels	to be alone.
		Mood: Exclamative		
		Residue		

As the second most widely used, interrogative clause plays an essential role in a speech. Halliday & Matthiessen (2014, p.101) stated, "The typical function of an interrogative clause is to ask a question, and from the speaker's point of view asking a question is an indication

that he wants to be told something". Therefore, by using interrogative clauses, Nick strives to create and maintain a relationship with them. Moreover, through the interrogative clause, Nick indirectly persuades the audience to think deeply about the questions conveyed by him and naturally share his same proposal.

Imperative clause also has a vital role in a speech as it is inspirational, uplifting, and commanding, can appeal to the audience to follow the speaker's instruction, and thus creates the speaker's authoritative image by portraying a mutually reliant relationship. According to Halliday (2004), imperative clauses convey two messages: one is to command others to do something, and the other is to invite the audience to do something or achieve something together. The latter is always affected by the format of "Let's". With the applications of "Let's" imperative clause, Nick is not giving an order or command directly but enlightening, persuading, and arousing people's passion to dream, hope and act together with him to be the change they want to see. Furthermore, thus, he successfully shortens the distance between him and the audience. The following examples set the tone that such a way of addressing makes Nick's speech more emotional, appealing, and motivating to the audience.

Data 338	Let's	do	it!
	Residue		

Data 339	Let's	wake up!
	Residue	

Data 341	Let's	live!
	Residue	

At some points, the use of imperative clauses for commanding others to do something is also imminent. Nick uses it to provide clear instructions and vision to keep them motivated to make the good changes they want in life.

Data 363	Find	what you love	to do!
	Residue		

Data 498	Don't	give up!
	Residue	

Data 485	Make	the choice today	to do something good!
	Residue		

Modality

Modality refers to the areas of meaning between yes and no, the intermediate ground between positive and negative polarity. Modality can be used to understand and express the speaker's position, emotion, affirmation, and attitude towards his will, revealing the speaker's certainty, possibility, willingness, obligation, necessity, and ability. Modality then is divided into three values: high, median and low.

Value of Modality	Frequency	Percentages
High	72	38,50%
Median	70	37,43%
Low	45	24,07%
Total	**187**	**100%**

Table 3. Value of Modality Distribution

The analysis of modality shows that the most frequently used is the high value of modality with 72 occurrences or 38,50%, followed by the median value of modality with 70 occurrences or 37,43%, and the low value of modality consists of 45 occurrences or 24,07%. High value of modality carries out the degree of obligation on the person to carry out a command (Halliday, 1994). Thus, Nick adopts a high value of modality to convey his strong determination and also calls on the audience to be determined to take action to achieve their common dream and hope. Moreover, as the highest occurrence of modal commitment, it signals the highest degree of certainty about the validity of a proposition. Hence, Nick uses this high modality to reveal his certainty of what he uttered so that the audience assents to him and acts accordingly. The following examples are the most frequently used by Nick that show it correspondingly.

*17) I **couldn't** change my circumstances.*
*60) So, I **have to** take one step at a time.*
*117) There's **always** that chance of getting up.*
*128) But I **know** how it feels to have a broken heart.*
*235) You **have to** make important decisions, man.*
*250) But I **want** you to know that nothing is impossible.*

As the second most used, the median value of modality represents the speaker's strong wish and determination. Thus, the use of the median value of modality shows Nick's strong emphasis on what he says and his strong mind, as well as his keen wish to lead the audience to agree with him and take a good decision in their life. The following examples show it correspondingly.

*176) Because that **will** make you happy.*
*334) This school **should** have every person having a friend.*
*410) A real man **would not** put your life in danger.*
*440) That everything is **gonna** be okay.*

*477) But they **will** hold you and keep you warm until the storm passes.*

Similarly, low value of modality represents the possibility for the other person to do an action but leave the decision to them. Therefore, Nick uses this low scale of modal commitment to weaken his authority, shorten the distance between him and the audience, and not force and command them to follow his instruction. On the other hand, the semantic meaning of this low modality is to show one's ability to do something. So by using these, Nick tries to encourage his audience to believe in their abilities to do something good in their life. The data samples are shown below.

*225) You **ca**n do something.*
*307) You **could** save somebody's life.*
*405) You **don't need** to use your body as security to make you feel that someone needs you.*
*458) You **don't have** to hold on to those fears.*
*473) You **can** talk to people you trust.*

Personal Pronoun

Halliday (2000:191) opines that personal systems, including pronouns and possessives, possess interpersonal meaning of language.

Personal Pronoun	Frequency	Total Data of Personal Pronoun	Percentages
1st	234	452	51,76%
2nd	265		58,62%
3rd	114		25,22%

Table 4. Personal Pronoun Distribution

The analysis of personal pronouns shows that the prominent personal pronoun is the second personal pronoun with 53,10%. Regarding the second personal pronoun "you", Li (2001) stated that "you" can play a significant role in a speech because it can help to create a dialogic style in a speech, maintaining a close intimate relationship between the speaker and the audience, and thus to ensure the effective interaction of the speaker and the audience in a speech. Those mentioned earlier can be seen in the following example.

*86) So, what do **you** do when you fall down?*
*98) Maybe **you**'re worried about what people think of you, what people say about you.*
*211) I love **you** just the way you are.*
*224) **You** are so precious, every single one of **your** hearts.*
*225) **You** can do something, not just something that you can do, but you can live.*

Here, "you" is used to attract the audience's attention and to make them feel that they are having a dialogue with their friend (the speaker). With "you", Nick shows his care,

humbleness, and respect to the audience; thus, a close intimate relationship is maintained, and the audience is likely to share the same attitude and assumption as the speaker.

The first personal pronoun takes up 46,29% of the total usage of personal pronoun system. When using “I” and its amorphous form, Nick intentionally used it to share and convey his angle, point of view, intention, and testimony of himself. It also shows that Nick refers to himself as the subject focus of the actions; in other words, Nick is the center of attention, as shown in the data samples below.

*24) And **I** started believing that I was not good enough.*
*33) **I** thought, what kind of purpose do I have to live?*
*304) **I** love people because there is freedom and power in loving people.*

On the other hand, by using “We” and its amorphous sound, Nick intentionally used it to arouse the audience's feeling that the speaker is on the side of the audience. In SFL, we and its amorphous might have both inclusive and exclusive implementation, in which, inclusive equalizes I and you (the audience spoken to) by upholding emotional effectiveness of sharing the same objectives that minimize the speaker-audience gap; on the other hand, the meaning of “We” and its amorphous from exclusive standpoint refers to "I" and others (not the audience spoken to), which implies a sense of authority, making the audience feel that the addresser and his team has the power to do something.

*13) And the fear that **we** have is that we’re going to be alone.*
*42) The choice that **we** have though is either to give up or keep on going.*
*172) That's how **we** do it.*
*350) **We**’re trying to find that something, that happiness.*

The third personal pronoun has the lowest total personal pronoun usage, occupying 19,63%. In traditional grammar, the third personal pronoun is often used to refer to those people who are absent. In a speech, it can have the effect of realizing interpersonal meaning, as the following examples.

*53) But you are not fine and **they**’ll never know that.*
*134) **It** matters how you’re going to finish.*
*274) **They** have no idea what I'm going through!*
*480) But **it**'s okay, because **they**'re with you all the way.*

By using the third personal pronoun, Nick shows his care and respect to people who sacrificed their lives during the long-lasted struggle and also invites the audience to feel the same. Thus it ties the speaker, his fellow fighters and the present audiences in the same intimate and close bondage.

Textual Metafunction

Textual Metafunction is realized into Theme and Rheme. Theme and Rheme were realized in Nick Vujicic's speech. There were 499 clauses found in Nick's speech, and the Theme and Rheme occurred in each clause. It is then divided into three types: topical/ideational (unmarked and marked), interpersonal, and textual.

Theme Types	Frequency	Percentages
Topical Theme (Marked and Unmarked)	283	48,70%
Interpersonal Theme	82	16,43%
Textual Theme	174	34,87%
Total	**499**	**100%**

Table 5. Theme and Rheme Distribution

The analysis of identifying textual metafunction shows that the prominent textual metafunction used by Nick is topical/ideational theme with 263 occurrences or 52,70%, followed by textual theme accounting for 36,07% or 180 occurrences, and interpersonal theme which covers 11,22% or 56 clauses. More detailed explanations can be seen below.

Topical/Ideational Theme

Topical/Ideational theme is a theme that represents what the clause is about or the topic of the clause. The following clauses were the representative clauses found in Nick Vujicic's speech.

16) ***It****'s not like just fixing my hair one day and everything's fine.*
27) ***I*** *can't go on the soccer field like everybody else.*
48) ***People*** *don't even look you in the eye.*
56) ***You*** *can only take one step at a time.*
113) ***There****'s still hope.*

Based on the data above, Nick used the topical theme to convey statements to give as much possible information to the audience. In the speech, Nick gives information about his experiences in life and things that they can do in life to be a better person.

Interpersonal Theme

According to Eggins (2004), an interpersonal theme occurs when a component appears at the beginning of a clause. It refers to any entity of the interpersonal meaning of language occurring in the initial position of a clause. They are finite, vocative, modal adjunct, comment adjunct, and wh-element. Some of the data are presented below.

70) ***Just*** *let me know when you're ready.*
178) ***See****, you have a choice to know which step you're going to take today.*
237) ***Follow*** *your heart.*

332) ***Be*** *the change you want to see.*
363) ***Find*** *what you love to do.*

The data above shows that the first constituent of those clauses is finite. Therefore it is considered as an interpersonal theme. It also shows that Nick uses the interpersonal theme in his speech to attract the audience's attention while giving his personal judgments and opinions.

Textual Theme

Textual theme concerned with the clause relates to its context. Textual theme was realized into continuative, conjunction, and conjunctive adjunct. Some of the data are presented below.

8) ***And*** *then it matters to you because it matters to others.*
10) ***Because*** *if they don't like you, then who will.*
21) ***But*** *it was so hard because people put me down.*
84) ***So****, you sort of put a mask on your face when you come to school and pretend that everything's OK when it's not.*
218) ***Of course*** *you would.*

Based on the data above, Nick used 'and' and 'so' to give detailed information about the topic of the speech. In this case, he makes it clear about how people always set their own life standards based on others. Besides, 'so' is also used to connect or conclude the idea of the clauses. Therefore, Nick used it to get the audience's attention and make them focus on what was being said.

CONCLUSIONS

The use of ideational metafunction in Nick's speech is realized by analyzing the transitivity system, which consists of 6 processes. As the most frequently used in the speech, the mental process proves that Nick wants to express his belief, hope, and expectation. By telling the audience what he has seen, felt, and thought, Nick makes them believe his statement is trustworthy, making the speech more convincing. The use of interpersonal metafunction in Nick's speech is realized by analyzing mood, modality, and personal pronouns. The dominant mood type used by Nick in his "Hear the Heart" speech is the declarative mood which indicates that Nick hopes to offer particular messages to the audience showing his attitude and assumption. In return, he tries to demand and arouse the audience to feel this and act accordingly. The prominent value of modality in the speech is the high modality value which conveys Nick's certainty of what he uttered and his strong determination to call on the

audience to be determined to take action to achieve their common dream and hope. Finally, the most frequent use of the personal pronoun system is the second personal pronoun which shows his care and respect for the audience; thus, a close intimate relationship is maintained, and the audience is likely to share the same attitude and assumptions. The use of textual metafunction in Nick's speech is realized by analyzing the theme and rheme. The topical/ideational theme is the most used in Nick's speech, indicating that Nick attempts to get the listeners' attention to focus on the message of what is being said and gives many statements to tell the listeners about his experiences in life. Finally, the speaker used the three metafunctions to represent his experiences of the world and the inner world of his thoughts and feelings and to convince the audience that they have the same thoughts.

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