

ANALYSIS OF SPEECH FUNCTION IN MILEY CYRUS'S SELECTED SONGS LYRICS: SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTIC

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ABSTRACT

This thesis is entitled Analysis of Speech Function in Miley Cyrus's Selected Songs Lyrics: Systemic Functional Linguistic. It discussed about speech function used in Cyrus's selected songs lyrics. The objectives of the study were to find out; the types of speech function, the most dominant types, and the reasons of the most dominant types. It was conducted by using descriptive qualitative research. The data of this research were taken from 15 (fifteen) new and old songs of Miley Cyrus. This research used Halliday theory (1994) in analyzing how speech function and its types namely; statement, question, offer, and command work in the song lyrics. The data were analyzed by reading, listening, and taking notes. As the result taken, found 4 (four) types of speech function in the song lyrics, they are; Statement for 568 clauses (82%), Command for 74 clauses (10,69%), Question for 45 clauses (6,50%) and the least, Offer for 5 clauses (0,72%). The result of percentage indicates Statement (82%) and Command (10,69%) as the dominant types. The reasons of the dominant types are the composers dominantly using statement and command in intent of expressing the singer's thoughts and feelings, giving personal/non-personal information and motivating the hearer to do better.

Keywords: systemic functional linguistic, speech function, statement, question, offer, command, song lyrics, clauses, Miley Cyrus's song lyrics.

ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini berjudul Analisis Fungsi Bicara dalam Pilihan Lirik Lagu Miley Cyrus: Linguistik Fungsional Sistemik. Membicarakan tentang fungsi bicara yang digunakan dalam pilihan lirik lagu Cyrus. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah; menemukan tipe-tipe fungsi bicara, menemukan tipe-tipe yang paling dominan, dan mengetahui alasan dari tipe-tipe ter-dominan. Skripsi ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Data penelitian ini diambil dari 15 (lima belas) lagu yang baru dan lama dari Miley Cyrus. Penelitian ini memakai teori Halliday (1994) dalam menganalisa bagaimana fungsi bicara dan tipe-tipe-nya seperti pernyataan, pertanyaan, tawaran, dan perintah berfungsi dalam

lirik lagu tersebut. Data dianalisis dengan cara membaca, mendengarkan dan mencatat. Pada hasilnya, ditemukan 4 (empat) tipe fungsi bicara dalam lirik lagu tersebut, ialah; Pernyataan dengan 568 anak kalimat (82%), Perintah dengan 74 anak kalimat (10,69%), Pertanyaan dengan 45 anak kalimat (6,50%), dan Tawaran dengan 5 anak kalimat (0,72%). Hasil dari persenan mengindikasikan bahwa Pertanyaan (82%) dan Perintah (10,69%) adalah tipe ter-dominan. Alasan mengapa pernyataan dan perintah adalah tipe yang ter-dominan dikarenakan komposer bermaksud untuk menyampaikan pikiran dan perasaan penyanyi, menyampaikan informasi pribadi/umum dan juga memotivasi para pendengar untuk menjadi lebih baik.

Keywords: *linguistic fungsional sistemik, fungsi bicara, pernyataan, pertanyaan, tawaran, perintah, lirik lagu, anak kalimat, lirik lagu Miley Cyrus*

1. INTRODUCTION

All human are born with the ability to create meaningful sounds or symbols to interact, exchange and express their ideas, feelings and thoughts with one another, within a group or community. Each group has different codes or symbols to communicate which is known as Language, and that is also what distinguishes each group regarding the various cultures, as Charles (2020:5) states that all human children learn the language of society where they grow up. According to him among many species or living creatures, human alone are able to communicate their past experiences, talk about their future plans and numbers of thing that come from assembled ideas, knowledge and or memories. Human language is considered as stimulus-free and creative which are new utterances constantly being produced and comprehended. Thus, it can be said that Language is basically an important part of human life and needs in every aspects of their life, in fact without using language most activities human do would be dysfunctional, meaningless and could not be understood at all.

Language consists of separate sounds, words, clauses, sentences and any other

utterance units to form such as speech being used in communication (Fasold, 2006:4). Communication itself can be divided into two forms; spoken and written communications, and each has apparent differences. Spoken communication is a process of uttering ideas directly by using speech tools such as; nose, tongue, lips and or teeth. It is usually formed as a discussion, presentation, speech, song, interpersonal communication and etc. Whereas, written communication is a way of ideas being delivered in written form formally, properly and explicitly. Commonly it is found in letter, text speech, magazine, note book, song lyrics, signboard or even technology such as computer speech. However, both ways of communication are used equivalently by human in their daily basis for various reasons.

According to Thompson (2014:11) language and context are indistinguishably connected in natural way and human should be able to sum up a great deal about the context of why the language is produced, what is the purpose of it, and what reasons it is expressed, said and done. There are many reasons and functions in using language, such as; to express ones feeling, to deliver message,

to convey statement, to give information and to share some ideas, and many more, which is basically known as Speech Function and be part of Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) or Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG). Speech function itself is defined as a way of someone delivering ideas in communication in order to make listener or reader understand the expressed ideas clear enough and to avoid miscommunication. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014:97) speech function is divided into four types, they are; Statement, Command, Question and Offer. Meanwhile as in Mood system, speech function consists of declarative, interrogative and imperative. Halliday (2014:97) also stated that there are two roles performed when ideas are being expressed and exchanged, namely giving and demanding for such a matter of information and goods or services.

Speech function in song's lyrics may work the same like daily speech activities as most lyrics can easily be perceived and is relatable to common ideas, thoughts and feelings human being have experienced. However, it is quite difficult to classify speech whether it is command, question or offer when some do not have any marks, such as; (?), (.), (!) in the end of the clause. Hence, in order to classify the type of speech function, understanding and knowing what is the content and relation of the clauses are needed and not just depending on the marks.

In this thesis, the writer intends to use some songs lyrics by Miley Cyrus as the object of the study and analysis. The reasons why the writer chooses Miley Cyrus's song lyrics; first is due to some of the utterances in her song lyrics that do not

have literal meanings, though there may be hidden meanings. Secondly, just like any other kind of utterance, speech function types are concluded in the song lyrics. Thirdly, the singer is well known for her clear intonation and pronunciation as her singing makes the listeners catch the uttered ideas and meanings well. Lastly, the main reason of choosing the singer's song lyrics as the object, is that through her song, she has always been an inspiration and motivation for the writer to be self-dependent and self-starter.

The writer studies and analyzes Miley Cyrus's song lyrics by using Speech Function theory (statement, question, offer and command) which is realized in Mood (interrogative, declarative, and imperative). In that case, the writer intends to find out and to expound the types of speech function, the most dominant types, and their reasons applied in Miley Cyrus's song lyrics. Based on the background of the study mentioned

previously, the writer formulates the problem of the study as follows:

1. What types of speech function are used in Miley Cyrus's song lyrics?
2. What is the most dominant type of speech function in Miley Cyrus's song lyrics?
3. What is the reason of the dominant types of speech function used in Miley Cyrus's song lyrics?

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. Systemic Functional Linguistics

Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) is the study of relationship between language and its functions. It considers language as a social semiotic system namely a way of people use language to accomplish their purposes by expressing meanings in context as their communicative activities and needs. Halliday in Bloor and Bloor

(2004:2) stated that language was a system of meaning where people create the expression of meaning as when they use language. In addition Morley (2000:7) said that systemic functional linguistics consists of three levels of linguistic or strata, they are; Semantic, Lexicogrammar and Phonology, each are fundamental components in linguistics.

According to Fontaine, Bartlett and O'Grady (2013:119) Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) is a theory of language that particularly has at its heart the concept of „choice between meanings“ which means that when people communicate through written or spoken text they may be given choices by choosing to say something instead of something else, or semiotically choose one meaning rather than another meaning as the relationship between text and its context of situation is not possible to work on its own unconsciously. As Halliday (1970:142) in Fontaine, Bartlett and O'Grady (2013:120) wrote “In speaking, we choose: whether to make a statement or to ask a question, whether to generalize or particularize . . . and so on.”.

Based on previous explanation, it can be confirmed that Systemic Functional Linguistics SFL is closely related to fulfilling human needs in communicative activities and is not only defined as a study of grammar or language in general. It is interpreted as the system of meaning by the form and function, and specifically focused on expressing and making-meaning by choices and purposes in the system of communication, emphasizing the relationship between text and its context.

2. Ideational Metafunction

Ideational metafunction is a theory or function within the linguistic system about the expression of human experience all about the world and as well as the inner world of his own consciousness. The term „metafunction“ itself means that language functions are not only some general types

of language use, but also the fundamental components of the linguistic system and the bases of all grammatical phenomena. Ideational metafunction represent as human experience of the process, circumstances, persons, objects (living and nonliving, abstract and concrete), states, quality and relation of the world, either both surrounding and inner awareness (Halliday in Fontaine, Bartlett, and O'Grady, 2013:182). In addition, Halliday (2014:30) divided ideational metafunction into two; the experience metafunction (concerned with content or ideas) and the logical metafunction (concerned with the relationship between ideas).

3. Speech Function

Speech Function is a term of communicative exchange roles between speaker and addressee realized in interpersonal meaning by which is related to Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL). According to Ye (2006:36) speech function is an action or performance done by language user such as; asking, commanding and answering with the purpose of fulfilling the intention or need of the speaker and listener. In every interaction between two people, there are likely two options; one as the speaker who either giving to or demanding information out of the addressee, and another one as the addressee who acts in giving information or doing something asked in the response, verbal or nonverbal. The communicative exchange occurs automatically when a communication takes place, indicating the expressing idea, feeling, attitude or judgment is received well or understood, and as well as balanced relation. As Butt in Fontaine, Bartlett and O'Grady (2013:191) stated “choices function to construct text and social order” point out that linguistic system server to establish and maintain social relations by which related to interpersonal metafunction.

According to Halliday (2014:135) there are two fundamental types of speech

role performed by speaker and addressee, they are; giving and demanding. The term of giving means „inviting to receive“ in which giving implies receiving, whilst demanding means „inviting to give“ where demanding implies giving in response. The same as the fundamental speech role types, commodity play a role as a special part related to what is asked and what to give when commodity is exchanged. The form may be; either Good and Services or Information. Good and services means what is being asked by the speaker and what the addressee about to give is either an object or an action. Information is something that is given verbally where language actively used. However, when the two variables roles and commodities are combined, it defines four primary types of speech function; statement, offer, question and command. As Saragih (2014) claimed that when both the role (giving and demanding) and commodity (information and good & services) were intersected.

Speech function is classified into four types; statement, offer, question and command. In interaction, the role the speaker takes may need a response that depends on how the addressee would respond. One can give different response to a question or served a command in various ways. On the contrary, he may or may not give any response or provide good and services to the speaker (Halliday, 2014:137).

the speech function types giving or demanding and its response can be recognized and understood by the structure and the marks, whether the responding move is in negative or positive form. Nevertheless, some of interactive moves in speech function by

The speaker's side do not need a verbal response for such demanding that requires goods and services being carried out, except for ones that requires information in which spoken action occurs and or in other hand, the response is

specifically answered by choices; yes or no (Thomson, 2014:48).

The following are the explanations of the four speech function types.

a. Statement

Statement is a group of words in sentence or clause referring as a declarative or an assertive statement. In general, it is used to give the information or to convey thought and feeling, whether it is positive or negative and true or false, and usually the sentence would be ended with a period (.). Subject should be placed first before a verb or auxiliary verb/modal.

(Pattern: Subject + Verb)

For examples:

- I am celebrating my birthday next month.
- She didn't understand you.

The examples show the speaker move of giving information either about an event in the past or current situation.

b. Offer

Offer is the opposite statement of command or interrogative statement where it is used to give goods and services to someone, such as a help or support, by using modal and usually ended with a question mark (?). To form an offer, modals should be placed first before subject and verb.

(Pattern: Modal + Subject + Verb)

For examples:

- Can I help you Mr. Andrew?
- Don't you want to try my new dress?

The examples simply show the speaker move of inviting the addressee to do or say something, and or to give something away marked with modal and question mark.

c. Question

Question is an interrogative statement that is noticeable for the question mark (?) at the end of a sentence or clause. Generally,

it used to seek confirmation or to demand for information or simply to ask for something by using question words (who, what, where, why, when, etc) and auxiliary verbs. The subject should be placed after auxiliary verb or wh-question, and then followed by verb.

(Pattern: Aux Verb + Subject/ Wh- + Aux Verb + Subject)

For examples:

- What did you do this morning?
- Do you like Justin Bieber?

The examples show the speaker move of seeking or demanding a response or reaction out of the addressee, either yes and no answer or an explanation. In addition, interrogative statement seemingly has two kinds of responses; one a free response and another one is whether Yes/No or by choices. In the other hand, interrogative in written text mostly would not receive a response directly or not at all but however, its response demanding function remains and is understandable.

d. Command

Command is an imperative statement used as to demand goods and services or to make a request for something out of someone. There is no subject needed in the imperative statement except the predicate expressed. The subject may not be seen in the sentence or clause but it is contained. A command is usually ended with an exclamation mark (!) and the subject is hidden and only the verb is used following by object.

(Pattern: verb + object).

For examples:

- Hurry up!
- Watch out!

The examples indicate Command as imperative statement but however, command can be classified as interrogative statement but its demanding function is not as a question instead, as a command.

Usually the sentence is ended with a question mark (?).

For example:

- Bring some food! (Imperative)
- Might I ask if you could bring some food.

3. METODOLOGY

This study is composed by using descriptive qualitative design. The descriptive qualitative method is defined as the process to explore questions, such as; what, why, and how rather than the quantity; how many and how much. Thus, it is primarily concerned with the meaning rather than the measuring (Keegan, 2009:11). The data of this research are described based on the facts of observation, however, numerical measures may not be overly used in the research but instead, the meaning of description is emphasized. Hence, the researcher uses this method in her thesis to analyze and discover the results of the types of speech function found in Miley Cyrus's song lyrics out of (15) fifteen songs.

The data were taken from Miley Cyrus's song lyrics of (15) fifteen selected songs and by accessing the Genius website <https://genius.com/artists/Miley-cyrus> to get the actual lyrics of songs; *Never Be Me*, *The Most*, *Slide Away*, *Inspired*, *Wrecking Ball*, *Adore You*, *Liberty Walk*, *Every Rose Has Its Thorn*, *Stay*, *Take Me Along*, *Obsessed*, *The Climb*, *Goodbye*, *Bottom of the Ocean*, and *I Miss You*. The data is used and analyzed by the process of reading, listening and taking note to discover the result of the research concerning the speech function. Through the process the researcher took some of the data related to the problems of the study as the subject analyzed in the purpose of finding the types of speech function, the dominant types and the reasons.

4. RESEARCH FINDINGS

1. The Types of Speech Function

After collecting and analyzing the data, the writer found four types of speech function used in Miley Cyrus's song lyrics, they are; Statement for 568 clauses, Question for 45 clauses, Offer for 5 clauses and Command for 74 clauses. The data and explanation of each types are presented as follows:

a. Statement

The research shows that Statement, the type of speech function is found in 15 (fifteen) Miley Cyrus songs with the number of 568 (five hundred and sixty eight) clauses, as for; 46 *Never Be Me*, 25 *The Most*, 34 *Slide Away*, 26 *Inspired*, 46 *Wrecking Ball*, 37 *Adore You*, 51 *Liberty Walk*, 38 *Every Rose Has Its Torn*, 48 *Stay*, 29 *Take Me Along*, 24 *Obsessed*, 40 *The Climb*, 45 *Goodbye*, 35 *Bottom of the Ocean*, and 44 *I Miss You*. The examples can be seen follows:

Examples:

1. You used to call me your angel.
2. But I wonder, does he know?

These sentences are taken from the song lyrics of *„I Miss You’* and *„Every Rose Has Its Torn’*. Consisting of a subject followed by predicate verify these sentences as statement, which from the first example can be articulated that the meaning of that is to give information or explain an event in the past. While, in the second example, it contains a question mark (?) at the end of the sentence, however, it is still a considered statement giving an information/idea justified by the use of grammatical pattern as in “I wonder”.

b. Question

The research shows that Question, the type of speech function is found in 9 (nine) Miley Cyrus songs with the number of 45 (forty-five) clauses, as for; 10 *The Most*, 8 *Slide Away*, 4 *Inspired*, 3 *Adore You*, 1 *Liberty Walk*, 3 *Every Rose Has Its Torn*, 4 *Take Me Along*, 7 *Obsessed*, and 5 *Bottom*

of the Ocean. The examples can be seen as follows;

Example:

1. Why you're leaving me.
2. Is this the way it feels when you're in love?

Or is this something else?

These sentences are taken from the song lyrics of *„Take Me Along’* and *„Obsessed’*. They are started by one of auxiliary verbs or wh-questions followed by subject and verb, and ended with a question mark (?) indicating them as a question. However, in the first example “Why you're leaving me”, its demanding of an answer or information even without mark can be verified as a question, which from the SFL theory Halliday (1994) stated that in Systemic Functional Linguistic, language contain and focus on the text and expresses, and was previously explained (see page 3). While, in the second example “Is this the way it feels when you're in love?” “Or is this something else?” provides a continued question sentences which both are ended with question marks demanding related information.

c. Offer

The research shows that Offer, the type of speech function is found in only 2 (two) songs of Miley Cyrus with the number of 5 (five) clauses, as for; 1 *Liberty Walk*, and 4 *Stay*. The examples can be seen as follows;

Example:

1. People, c'mon, that means you (*walk*).
2. And if you ask me, I will stay.

These sentences are taken from the song lyrics of *„Liberty Walk’* and *„Stay’*. They are clarified as offer, and to form an offer it needs to include a modal put before a subject and verb, and is ended with a question mark (?). However, the two examples found in the song lyrics do not have the pattern or any mark, but do have the meaning of invitation to give a service or convince for an action as mentioned previously that in the theory, language is

focused on the text's meaning and expression or the intention of the speaker. Can be seen in the first example, "People, c'mon" refers to an invitation of doing something as the speaker convinces the addressee to do a certain action. While, in the second example "And if you ask me, I will stay", the speaker simply means an invitation to give an action if the addressee ask them.

d. Command

The research shows that Command, the type of speech function is found in the 15 (fifteen) songs of Miley Cyrus with the number of 74 (seventy-four) clauses, as for; 1 *Never Be Me*, 2 *Slide Away*, 3 *Wrecking Ball*, 43 *Liberty Walk*, 5 *Stay*, 10 *Take Me Along*, 4 *The Climb*, and 6 *Bottom of the Ocean*. The examples can be seen as follows;

Example:

1. Move on, we're not seventeen.
2. Don't stop.

These sentences are taken from the song lyrics of 'Slide Away' and 'Liberty Walk'. They are clarified as command. A command sentence is usually ended with an exclamation mark (!), in spite of that, for some do not have any mark as the two examples given especially the second ex "Don't stop" which usually uses an exclamation mark (!) to form a command, however, the meaning itself is the same as demanding goods or services out of the addressee.

In addition, there are some lines in the song lyrics that are not added into the data and some are, as for instance;

Examples:

1. Woo-oooh, woo-oooh, woo-oooh
(See appendix iii, page 49)
2. Yeah, yeah
(See appendix vii, page 55)

In the first example it shows "Woo-oooh, woo-oooh, woo-oooh" which it has no meaning and does not contain any word. Despite the possibility of being considered

as an interjection which is a form of a word or expression occurs in an utterance on its own and expresses a spontaneous feeling or reaction (Bloomfield, 1994), in song, such word has no expression or meaning but instead a vocal range setting or additional vocal. Comparing to "Yeah yeah" (See Appendix vii, page 91) that still contains a word with meaning "Hey", "Yes" or "Yep" which it simply means an agreement or confirmation as to why the writer decides to categorize it as a statement.

2. The Dominant Types of Speech Function

Through the process of analyzing and calculating, the percentage result that was drawn by using *Arikunto's formula* (2006) indicates that Statement 82% and Command 10,69% as the most dominant types used in the song lyrics. The accurate data can be seen as follows:

Table 4. The Percentage of Speech Function

No.	The Types of Speech Function	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Statement	568	82%
2.	Question	45	6,50%
3.	Offer	5	0,72%
4.	Command	74	10,69%
Total		692	100%

The result of the analysis shown indicates that Statement for the percentage of 82% is the dominant type of speech function used in Miley Cyrus's song lyrics, and the second dominant type is placed by Command for the percentage of 10,69%, and the least two frequent types used in the song lyrics are Question for 6,50% and Offer for 0,72%.

3. The Reason of Dominant Types of Speech Function

The dominant types of speech function used in Miley Cyrus's song lyrics can be drawn from the result of percentage representing Statement as the higher result for 82% and Command as the second place for 10,69%. It can be concluded that the lyrics on Miley Cyrus's songs were majorly arranged by the composer(s) with the inclination of using statement as to share and confirm information or ideas through the songs. Significantly Miley Cyrus, an inspirational, bold, powerful and free spirited singer who has marked a great influence in pop and rock genre music. Through songs, Cyrus creates an interaction with the fans, hearers or simply anyone involved to express her thoughts, feelings, share personal life information and to deliver her thoughtful messages about the awareness of surroundings, particularly social awareness where in 2014, Cyrus launched The Happy Hippie Foundation and debuted one of her motivational songs she claimed to be the new version of „*The Climb*’, „*Inspired*”, the song that later released in the „*Younger Now*’ album in 2017. According to genius.com, the song is about Cyrus drawing inspiration from her father Billy Ray Cyrus which is addressed in the lyrics “He somehow has a way of knowing what to say/ So when I'm feeling sad, he makes me feel inspired“ and she also encourages the listeners to be the better versions of themselves by embracing what inspires them. It is shown in the chorus lines which contain statement:

We are meant for more
You're the handle on the door that
opens up to change
I know it sounds so strange
To think we are meant for more

You're the handle on the door that
opens up the change
I know that sounds so strange
Because you always felt so small, but
know you aren't at all
And I hope you feel inspired
Oh, I hope you feel inspired
(Cyrus, *Inspired*, 2017)

Miley delivered the heartwarming and affecting message in the lyrics to inspire and motivate her fans and anyone receiving the meaning of the song and has the environmental welfare and mental health completely touched. Moreover, Cyrus also uses song lyrics to give information or confirmation about any of her personal situations to the hearers, as it is seen in some of her songs such as: „*Adore You*”, „*Wrecking Ball*”, „*Never Be Me*’ and „*The Most*” and ‘*Slide Away*’. Those songs reportedly are about Cyrus's nine years on and off relationship with her ex-husband, Liam Hemsworth, until it is officially ended in February 2020. Her ex's name might not be verbally mentioned in the lyrics but the messages laying within direct to Hemsworth, as it can be seen in these relatable lines from „*Wrecking Ball*’ and „*Never Be Me*’:

Don't you ever say I just walked away
I will always want you (Cyrus, *Wrecking Ball*, 2013)

If you think that I'm someone to give
up and leave
That'll never be me, no (Cyrus, *Never Be Me*, 2020)

These lines which formed as Command and Statement clauses, interpret someone (Cyrus) who has decided to split from her partner despite her strong feelings for him confesses that she did not leave without putting a fight to stay in the relationship, which might explain their on and off

relationship. However, in her song called „*Slide Away*“ that was released near the date before their divorce, Cyrus clarified her final decision to put an end to the relationship with Hemsworth. Not only giving confirmation to the fans or hearers, the singer also indirectly speak to her ex-husband that can be seen in the line “Move on, we’re not seventeen” where she is demanding him to move on and have a new life without involving her, the same for the fans still keeping the image of the two being together to move on from the idea. The lyrics themselves which are a Command clause indicates that the speech function type is used in Cyrus’s song lyrics, as from the analysis result it provides Command as the second dominant type used in the song lyrics that majorly arranged by the composer(s) with the inclination of using command as to demanding goods and services out of the listeners or significant other that usually is positive things and demanded not by force but willingness or realization of the fans/listener in the interaction through the song. It can be seen in Cyrus’s first track in *Can’t Be Tamed* album (2010), „*Liberty Walk*“, a song that Cyrus claimed embodying the theme of female empowerment. The lyrics of the song containing higher rate of speech function type Command involve interaction between the singer and her fans that sounded more likely demanding, as these lines shows:

It’s a liberty walk, walk
 Saying goodbye to the people who
 tied you up
 It’s a liberty walk, walk
 Feeling your heart again, breathing
 new oxygen
 It’s a liberty walk, walk

Free yourself, slam the door, not a
 prisoner anymore
 Liberty, liberty, li-li-liberty, liberty, li-
 li
 It’s a liberty walk, walk, walk (Cyrus,
Liberty Walk, 2010)

In the lyrics, Cyrus encourages and empowers her female fans or listeners to be brave in taking bold action, standing up for, and freeing themselves from unhealthy and abusive relationships with other people. However, despite the demanding aspect (Command) found in the song lyrics, Cyrus intends to suggest her fans doing actions rather than demand them out of willingness.

5. CONCLUSION

After analyzing the speech function in Miley Cyrus’s song lyrics consisting of 692 (six hundred and ninety two) clauses from 15 (fifteen) selected songs, conclusions can be drawn and presented as the following:

1. From the result of analysis of speech function in Miley Cyrus’s song lyrics, the researcher finds out the four types of speech function based on Halliday’s theory used in the songs, they are: Statement (568 clauses), Question (45 clauses), Offer (5 clauses), and Command (74 clauses).
2. The result clarifies Statement as the dominant speech function types used in Miley Cyrus’s songs with the percentage of (82%). While the other types are resulted; (6,50%) for Question, (0,72%) Offer, and (10,69%) Command. It indicates that the aim of the songs tend to be addressed as to giving information and expressing ideas.
3. The clarification of the dominant types of speech function which is Statement with the percentage of (82%) resulted from (568/692 clauses), and the second dominant use position is Command with

the percentage of (10,69%) on (74/692 clauses) has the researcher drawing a conclusion that refer the composers or songwriters including Miley Cyrus dominantly using statement in intent of expressing the singer's thoughts and feelings, giving personal and non-personal information and sharing some motivational, inspiring messages to the fans, which it means inviting the hearers to receive something out of Cyrus, such as; a particularly personal information about the singer's relationship with her ex-husband Liam Hemsworth that was written in her emotional songs „*Wrecking Ball*’, ‘*Adore You*’, ‘*The Most*’, ‘*Slide Away*’ and „*Never Be Me*“; and additionally the singer share and express her concern for the environmental welfare and mental health of society throughout some inspirational and encouraging messages written in Cyrus's songs, „*The Climb*’ and „*Inspired*“. While, when the composers used demanding (Command) in the lyrics, they incline the hearers to do something, such as; giving a response/ reaction or doing an action out of force or control that is shown in Cyrus's song „*Liberty Walk*“ referring to feminine empowerment in which the singer suggests or gives a push for young women to be bold, self-reliance and free from unhealthy relationships.

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