# Interpersonal Metaphor in Rosi Talkshow

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**Abstract.** This study deals with an interpersonal metaphor in ROSI Talkshow in an episode with Luhut Panjaitan and Rosianna Silalahi. It was focused on interpersonal metaphor of mood. It was aimed at investigating kinds of interpersonal metaphor of mood used in Rosi Talkshow and to elaborate the reasons why those kinds of interpersonal metaphor of mood used in that way. This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative research. The data in this study were the whole sentences in the conversation of Rosianna Silalahi and Luhut Panjaitan that contained interpersonal metaphor of mood. Meanwhile the data source was the videos of the episode of Rosianna Silalahi and Luhut Panjaitan from www.YouTube.com. The researcher limits the data on the one video of Rosianna Silalahi and Luhut Panjaitan. The data video consists of 8 kinds of interpersonal metaphors of mood. Data were analyzed using descriptive qualitative analysis techniques, by describing the kinds of interpersonal metaphor mood, the realization of interpersonal metaphor of mood, and the reasons using interpersonal metaphor of mood in the conversation were analyzed using Systemic Functional Language. The eight kinds of interpersonal metaphors of mood are Statement (S) for Declarative mood, Acknowledge Statement (AS) for Declarative mood, Response Statement to Question (RSQ) for declarative mood, Offer (O) for declarative mood, Acknowledge statement (AS) for interrogative mood, Acknowledge statement (AS) for imperative mood, Response Offer to Command (ROC) for declarative mood. The reason to use of interpersonal metaphor of mood in the conversation between Rosianna Silalahi and Luhut Panjaitan are social roles, expressing politeness and conveying attitude and personal judgement.

**Keywords**: Interpersonal Metaphor, Interpersonal Metaphor of Mood, Systemic Functional Linguistic, Talkshow

## 1 Introduction

Language and society are interrelated aspects that are inextricably linked to each other. People cannot interact or express their feelings and thoughts, ideas without language. This is in line with interpersonal function of language by Halliday [1]. Language as a media to communicate with someone as interpersonal communication.

In interacting with people, some speakers use metaphor to convey his/her information. Particularly people who work in politics, diplomacy or bureaucracy, they tend to maintain their position in the society by making the flexible meaning in their words. In Systemic Functional Linguistics, there are several types of metaphors proposed by Halliday [1]. They are lexical metaphor and grammatical metaphor. Grammatical metaphor is a substitution of one grammatical class or grammatical structure. Grammatical metaphor can be seen as an introduction of a tension between grammar (a text's wording) and semantics (a text's meaning)

with one level directly reflecting the grammar, and beyond that another symbolically related level of semantics.

Interpersonal metaphor is regarded as a metaphor for modality and mood. The metaphor of modality is not elaborated because the focus of this study is on interpersonal metaphor of mood in order to evaluate the entire sentences used by the guest in the ROSI Talkshow who works as a politician coordinating minister of maritime and investment affairs, the metaphor of modality is not elaborated. This study is going to investigate the interpersonal metaphor of mood in ROSI Talkshow in interviewing a politician Luhut Panjaitan as the coordinating minister of maritime and investment affairs of Indonesia and explore the significance of interpersonal metaphor of mood in Rosi Talkshow.

Interpersonal metaphor of mood refers to the use of metaphorical language to express and interpret emotional states within interpersonal interactions. Metaphors as linguistic devices, allow individuals to frame emotions in terms of concrete experiences or abstract concepts, enabling deeper understanding and communication of feelings.

In the Rosi talkshow, the data taken from an interview between the politician Luhut Panjaitan as the coordinating minister for maritime and investment affairs of Indonesia and Rosianna Silalahi a journalist of Kompas TV and as the host of the ROSI Talkshow and also as the interviewer. It was found that there are some interpersonal metaphors of mood used by Mr Luhut as the interviewee and as a politician the topic contains political issues and it is interrelated with metaphor since it is used by politicians and bureaucracy and diplomacy to allow the flexibility of meaning.

Here are the preliminary data :

> Luhut Panjaitan : *What example should be dones Rosi? we see the president comes from a simple family, down to the people. What else?*

> Luhut Panjaitan : *What kinds of role models that should be given up Rosi, we have seen that the president came from the low profile family, listen to the societies. What should he do?*

> Luhut Panjaitan : *I also have a dignity as an Indonesia, do not judge and accuse us likewise*

According to the data above, there are some incongruent mood or interpersonal metaphor of mood: the first example, the speech function is response statement to question , which stated in interrogative mood, but it expressed in the uncommon mood structure, the common mood realized in declarative mood. The second example, the speech function question was response statement to question that is expressed by interrogative mood choice, the common mood structure realized in declarative mood, the third example is response statement to question, that was realized in imperative mood, it was the uncommon mood structure, the common mood structure realized in declarative mood.


## 2  Literature Review

Grammatical metaphor, according to Halliday is a different lexicogrammatical expression of semantic choice in his introduction to functional grammar [1]. It is the expression of the same

meaning with a different phrase. There are congruent and metaphorical forms of a given meaning since only one of these various wordings is congruent and the rest are metaphorical [2]. People use metaphorical language to communicate with others, convey their subjective assessment of things and events, or alter other people's perspectives in order to establish and sustain interpersonal relationships [2]. Mood and modality are two ways that people express this type of interpersonal metafunction.

Grammatical metaphor is defined as coding one grammatical aspect as if it were another kind of grammatical aspect [3]. Metaphor is associated with two notions, namely similarity and congruence. The first characteristic of metaphor is related to some similarity of an entity or thing to another. Due to the similarity, one entity is coded as if it were the other entity. For example, in the clause complex "Dianne is a snake, don't believe her" is a lexical metaphor, where there are some kinds of similarities between Dianne and a snake. A snake is commonly known as having features of( +scale, +crawling,+ coiling its prey,+ poisonous or venomous to its prey) from the four characteristics of snake, Diana posses two of them, namely (+ coiling her prey and being + poisonous to other people. Therefore, there are similarities between the characteristics of a snake and Dianne. Besides that meaning of metaphor, there are some relevant studies related to interpersonal metaphor, they are as the following:

David Rose In relation to metaphor with respect to installation that reserves the term connotation for the uncertain, conditional relationship between instantial coupling of metaphors and elements of register, formalizing this common usage. For example, a likely connotation of metaphor erupted, coupled with South African politics and rebellion, is that activities of anti-apartheid resistance suddenly became violent. For example The clause of "The forces of resistance" included political parties, labor unions and other organizations that opposed the government. This study gives a contribution about metaphor especially in political discourse [4].

Ngongo, M & Benu, M's study examined the realization of interpersonal and ideational metaphor in undergraduate theses written by English study program students. They focused on semantic functions covering interpersonal and ideational metaphors. The results showed that interpersonal metaphors were realized in mood system and modality, with a preference for declarative clauses over other types ideational metaphors were mainly observed in transivity systems, with a dominance of material process and nominalization as the most linguistic feature in the thesis writing. This study gives contribution about the metaphor in the theses by English study students program especially in the semantic function since the researcher's study also related to semantic function [5].

Guo M and Gao N's article titled "A corpus Based Study of Interpersonal Metaphors of Modulation in Academic English explores the use of interpersonal metaphors in academic English, specifically focusing on mood and modality metaphors. The study examines how these metaphors create tension between discourse semantics and lexicogrammar. It also discusses the various ways in which speech functions can be expressed through mood and modality, either implicitly or explicitly. The study considers the use of modal finite and modal adjucts as congruent, while projecting clause complexes can create stratal tension. This study has the same theory of discourse semantic of Systemic Functional Linguistic as the researcher's study which used theory of discourse semantic in a talkshow [6].

This paper applies interpersonal metaphor to analyze the discourses of the main character in Tess of D'Ubervilles using declarative which is used as command and using the subjective

explicit as well as objective explicit in metaphor of modality. Through the different expressions of the character discourse, the speech function embodied in the discourse is interpreted to help the reader understand the theme of the text more easily, thus revealing the pragmatic value of interpersonal metaphor in the analysis of literary works [7].

Rezeki S's article explores the use of interpersonal metaphor in the songs of Regine Silvestre and Maia Vidal. It discusses how these artists employ metaphorical language to convey their emotions and experiences in their music. The study analyzes the lyrics of their songs and identifies various interpersonal metaphors used, such as love as a journey or a battle. The article also examines the cultural and social implications of these metaphors and how they contribute to the overall meaning and impact of the songs. Overall, the article highlights the significance of interpersonal metaphor in the music of Regine Silvestre and Maia Vidal and its role in connecting with the audience [8].

Harahap's journal "Interpersonal metaphor of Mood in the coutroom Interaction" explores how judges use interpersonal metaphor of mood during courtroom interaction, analyzed through the Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) framework. Focusing on the three courtroom sessions- in narcortic cases, the study identifies the metaphorical use of declarative, interrogative, and imperative mood to fullfill various speech of language such as commands, statement, and questions. Using a descriptive qualitative approach courtroom recording were transcribed and analyzed based on Halliday's theory. The finding reveal that interrogative mood metaphorically realized as statements was not commonly used 60 % followed by declarative mood as commands (23, 07%) and imperative mood as statement (15.4%) with declarative mood as

The patterns indicate judges' strategic use of language to assert authority, subtly influence defendants, and reduce interpersonal distance in courtroom interactions [9]. This study draws on the same theoretical framework as earlier research on interpersonal metaphor of mood, focusing on guest utterances. To analyze the data, the researcher employed Systemic Functional Linguistics by Halliday and Matthiessen [2]. According to this framework, speech functions are semantic in nature, realized through Mood as part of interpersonal meaning at the lexicogrammatical level [2]. Statements, questions, and commands are typically expressed through declarative, interrogative, and imperative moods, whereas offers do not have a marked representation and may be realized in various mood types.

## 3  Findings and Discussion

After analyzing the data, the research findings were identified to answer the research questions, including the occurrence of various types of interpersonal metaphor of mood in the *ROSI Talkshow* and the reasons for their use. The realization of interpersonal metaphor of mood was analyzed based on Halliday and Matthiessen's framework [2] to determine the speech functions of Mood, namely declarative, interrogative, and imperative.

From the data, several types of interpersonal metaphor of mood were realized in both unmarked and marked forms. The unmarked forms included response statements to questions in declarative mood (48.1%), acknowledgment statements in declarative mood (11.11%), response offers to commands in declarative mood (0.79%), offers in declarative mood (0.79%), and statements in declarative mood (0.79%). The marked forms included acknowledgment

statements in interrogative mood (7.14%), acknowledgment statements to questions in imperative mood (13.49%), and response statements to questions in interrogative mood (11.90%).

The analysis showed that Mr. Luhut primarily used declarative mood to clarify the host's questions, which mainly concerned his participation in supporting the presidential candidates Prabowo and Gibran. To build credibility with the audience, he also employed metaphorical coding in his responses, occasionally using interrogative and imperative moods. Furthermore, he acknowledged the host's statements in interrogative and imperative moods, though these instances represented incongruent coding.

### 3.1 Acknowledge Statement in Interrogative Mood

The congruent realization of statement is declarative. Therefore, it creates metaphor when speaker or writer incongruently realizes statement in interrogative.

Data 1

> LP : *Gimana saya lama hampir 1 bulan setengah itu sama sekali off dari semua gak bisa itu tadi yang saya bilang kadang-kadang diciptakan sesuatu yang dari isu aja orang terus lihat tuh kebenaran itu yang saya cukup sedih*
>
> *(How could? I almost 1 month totally off from anything and could not do anything that I have told earlier sometimes issue is made up and people have seen it as the truth and I was sad by that )*

From the data above it shows that Mr Luhut Panjaitan used Acknowledge Statement that was realized in Interrogative Mood. It showed that Mr Luhut used metaphorical language or incongruent coding to answer the host question. The host statement is about the interfering of Mr Luhut Panjaitan in the Mahkamah Konstitusi (constitutional court) when he was issued doing a hospitalized treatment . then, he stated that it just a rumour that made up by another people as if it was the truth and that made him feel upset about it.

### 3.2 Acknowledge Statement in Imperative Mood

In the conversation in Rosi talkshow, Mr Luhut used Acknowledge Statement in Imperative Mood. The congruent realization of acknowledge statement is declarative. Therefore, Mr Luhut used metaphorical coding or incongruent coding.

Data 2 :

> LP : *Cukup jangan ngomong karena orang investasi mau masuk sekarang tuh banyak yang tertunggu loh banyak yang berhenti loh dan berarti anda ikut membuat Orang kehilangan kesempatan lapangan kerja*
>
> *(Enough do not talk because many people who investing are hold on and many has stopped, it means that you make people lose the job vacancy)*

From the clauses above, it showed that Mr Luhut used metaphorical coding because he gave a feedback to the host's statement in imperative mood. The host statement was about the massive politic campaign of one round election.

**3.3 Response Statement to Question in Imperative Mood.**

Data 3 :

> LP   : *Tapi saya juga punya harga diri sebagai bangsa Indonesia jangan anda judge kita atau tuduh kita begitu aja ya.*
>
> *(However I also have dignity as Indonesia citizen, don't judge us or accuse us likewise)*

From the data above, it shows that Mr Luhut Panjaitan used Response Statement to Question in Imperative Mood, therefore it is metaphorical coding or incongruent coding. For the data above, Mr Luhut answered the host statement about the issue of indication of corruption of purchasing of fighter plane that involved one one of the ministry in Indonesia. Mr Luhut gave an answer to the question that was realized in imperative mood.

**3.4 Response Statement to Question in Interrogative Mood**

The form of interpersonal metaphor of mood found in the Rosi Talkshow was response statement to question in interrogative mood. The congruent form of Response Statement to Question is realized Declarative Mood meanwhile the conversation in the Rosi talkshow was found in Response Statement in the conversation was realized in Interrogative Mood.

Data 4 :

> LP   : *Keteladanan apa yang diberikan Rosi saya tanya kamu keteladanan apa presiden yang sangat sederhana yang bekerja untuk rakyat ya datang dari keluarga yang sangat sederhana turun ke kampung-kampung langsung melihat keadaan membangun infrastruktur yang enggak pernah seperti ini ya mesti gimana lagi.*
>
> *(What kind of examplary that must be given by Mr Jokowi, I ask you Rosi what kind of examplary? He was the modest president and working to the society comes from the very modest society go down to the villages to see directly the situation when building the infastructure and never did like this before, whatelse he should do?)*

From the the data above, it shows that Mr Luhut emphasized and gave the clarification about Mr Jokowi that he was a good president, with the question of the host is that the academic lecturer gives a bad statement that Mr Jokowi is said not give a good example to the society and then Mr Luhut give response that defend Mr Jokowi. The congruent response statement to question is realized in declarative mood, threfore it becomes metaphorical coding because it realized in interrogtive mood

## 4   The Reasons of Using Interpersonal Metaphor of Mood

Based on the data analysis, theoritically it is found that there are three reasons of interpersonal metaphor that used by the quest of Mr Luhut Panjaitan in Rosi talkshow, they are 1) Social Role, 2) Expresing Politeness , 3) Conveying Attitudes and Personal Judgement.

## 4.1 Social Roles

Based on the data analysis, it was found that Mr Luhut Panjaitan used interpersonal metaphor of mood to soften or intensify statement, managing authority and social distance.

Data 5:

LP   : *Saya ingatkan lagi saya kan juga minta untuk bisa ke UI bisa minta ke UGM supaya bicara dengerin ya kan berkomunikasi gini ya*

*(I reminded it again, I also ask to be able to come to UI and UGM to speak and listen to communicate like this) (Clause 59)*

LP   : *Jadi ya sudah biarin aja kita dengin kita catat nanti kita lihat TPS jadi e TPS itu yang membuktikan kebenaran daripada kerisauan-kerisauan tadi kan tinggal berapa hari 5 hari ya*

*(So, let it be, we listen and note, we will see in the polling place, si it will prove the suspense, it just a few days left right? (clause 49)*

LP   : *Ngapain kita terus terpengaruh kalau ada evidence kita lihat (clause 118)*

*(Why are we get influenced if there is such evidence that we have seen?)*

From the data above, they showed that the use of interpersonal metaphor of mood by Mr Luhut Panjaitan in managing the social roles he has as the politician, he gives reponse to the statement that realized in imperative and interrogative. He answers the statement more politely by those interpersonal metaphor of mood.


## 4.2 Expressing Politeness

The other reason for using metaphor is to make it more polite that also found in Mr Luhut's utterances in Rosi Talkshow. The utterances as the following data:

Data 6 :

LP   **:** *Sudahlah teman-teman guru besar itu sudah menyampaikan prihatinnya sudah bagus kita tunggu aja tanggal 14 14 kan tinggal 5 4 hari efektif lah ya*

*(Let it be friends, the professor has conveyed their concern, just wait it on 14 right, just 5 and 5 days left, yeah it's effective right.) (clause 69)*

LP   **:** *Sekarang ya presiden yang apa baik undang-undang di anu apa diboleh melakukan itu ya dia lakukan apa yang salah.*

*(Now the president what good according to the constitution he would do, so what is wrong with that)*

LP   : *Ya tidak ada jangan berburuk sangka Rosi gak ada pikiran ke situ ya memang waktunya dibagikan dibagikan aja ya dibagikan yang penting rakyat itu Sejahtera*

*(There is nohing, don't be prejudiced Rosi, there is nothing to do about it, if it is the about to be distributed yeah just be distributed)*

Based on the data above, it shows that Mr Luhut Panjaitan used interpersonal metaphor of mood to express politeness in term giving statement to support the president's performance that he thinks is good to the society. He responded with Question that realized in Imperative Mood. That makes it sounds more polite.

## 4.3 Conveying attitudes and Personal Judgement

The other reason of using interpersonal metaphor of mood is to conveying attitudes and personal judgement subtly without over explicitly. The data as the following :

Data 7 :

> LP : *Salah itu dia enggak pernah ber bilang kampanye ya dia lakukan tugas dia dia gak ada mau urusan Pilpres non Pilpres ya dia rasa ada kewajiban atau sudah diprogramkan untuk datang ke rakyat ya Datang aja saya sudah pernah sampaikan juga tengah malam pun dia pergi ke desa-desa Apa itu kejadian baru sekarang kan tidak sudah dari berapa tahun sejak kita kenal Presiden itu begitu. (That's wrong, he never said that he doing campaign, he just just doing his job, it's not because of the election of president or not the election, he thinks that he has obligation for or already programmed to come to the society so he just come in, I have ever told that he in the midnight go down to the villages , was the event just happened?it was not . It was already few years ago since we have known the president)*

From the data above, Mr Luhut Panjaitan use interpersonal metaphor of mood in conveying attitude of Mr Jokowi as the credible president for Indonesian. He answers the question in interrogative mood.

This study confirms that Rosi Talkshow interview Mr Luhut Panjaitan with the topic " *Ngapain Curang Kita Pasti Menang?*" (Why cheat we must be win?) contains Interpersonal Metaphor of Mood. They are Statement in Declarative Mood, Acknowledge Statement in Declarative Mood, Acknowledge Statement in Interrogative Mood, Acknowledge Statement in Imperative Mood, Response Statement to Question in Interrogative Mood, Response Statement to Question in Declarative mood, Response Statement to Question in Imperative Mood, Response Offer to Command in Declarative mood, Offer in Declarative mood, in addition the reason using Interpersonal Metaphor of mood are social role, expressing politeness, and conveying attitude and personal judgement. This study taken in different field from previous studies, this study focus on interpersonal metaphor of mood in the political talkshow, it can be concluded that the finding of this study is different from the previous study, but the previous study also supports the theory of this study and finding some similarities and differences from the previous studies [9]. This study found there were two types of interpersonal metaphor of mood found in the courtroom interaction between the judge and the defendant, they are unmarked and marked types, unmarked types were consecutively question in interrogative mood, statement in declarative mood and command in imperative mood. Meanwhile, marked types were consecutively Statement in Interrogative Mood, Statement in Imperative Mood, Question in Declarative Mood, and Command in Interrogative Mood. Furthermore, there were also found incongruent and congruent coding in the courtroom interaction and the reason of using interpersonal metaphor were social context, culture and ideology. This study applied the concept of systemic functional linguistic (SFL) which proposed by Halliday and Matthiessen [2]. In

addition, Sri Rezeki conducted a research Interpersonal metaphor in R.S Reign Silvest and Malini Ganapathy's Anthology of Covid 19 Poems [8], the study analyzed using systemic functinal linguistic (SFL) by Halliday and Mathinssen [2]. It was found that there are two interpersonal metaphor found in the poem, they are metaphor of mood and modality, the reason of using interpersonal metaphor were analyzed based on metaphorical expression by Laurence Perrin[10].

The implication and contribution of this study is to enlarge the study of interpersonal metaphor of mood in the talkshow especially in the area of formal institute or politic, in this study explain how the realization of interpersonal metaphor of mood applied in the talkshow.


## 4  Conclusion

With reference to the findings and discussion, the conclusions were drawn as the following:

1. There were two types of interpersonal metaphor of mood by Mr Luhut in Rosi Talkshow, Unmarked and Marked Mood. The Unmarked types were statement in Declarative Mood, Acknowledge Statement in Declarative Mood, Response statement to Question in Declarative Mood, Response Offer to Command in Declarative Mood. Then the Marked types were Acknowledge Statement in Interrogative Mood, Acknowledge Statement in Interrogative Mood, Response Statement to Question in Imperative Mood.

2. The realization of Interpersonal Metaphor of Mood by Mr Luhut Panjaitan were congruent and incongruent

3. The reasons of using interpersonal metaphor of Mood by Luhut Panjaitan are social role, expressing politeness, conveying attitudes and personal judgement


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