



**INTERPERSONAL MEANING OF BARACK
OBAMA'S SPEECH AT UNIVERSITY OF INDONESIA
: THE STUDY OF BARACK OBAMA'S ATTITUDES
AND JUDGMENTS TOWARDS INDONESIA**

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in English

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INTERPERSONAL MEANING OF BARACK OBAMA'S SPEECH AT
UNIVERSITY OF INDONESIA: THE STUDY OF BARACK OBAMA'S
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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Be good, and smart, and trustworthy
But keep humble and walk modestly .
(Rahayu Puji Haryanti)

Never be bullied into silence. Never allow yourself to be made a victim. Accept
no one's definition of your life; define yourself.
(Robert Frost)

Thank Allah SWT for everything You give to me.
(the writer)

To

Mr. and Mrs. Nuryanto (my parents)

Mbak Rahayu and DeøBudhi Utomo

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The writer

ABSTRACT

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Keywords: *Discourse Analysis, Systemic Functional Linguistics, Barack Obama's Speech, Interpersonal Meaning, Appraisal System*

This study deals with analyzing language used for communication. It analyzes a speech by Barack Obama at University of Indonesia some months ago from the perspective of SFL especially dealing with the Tenor of the discourse of the speech. In other words, this study is about interpersonal meaning of the speech which can be used to dig up speaker's attitudes and judgments towards what s/he is saying in the speech.

In conducting this study, I had two objectives to achieve. First, this study tried to understand the interpersonal meaning of Barack Obama's speech by looking deeply on the Mood system of the clauses of the speech which means analyzing the two constituents of Mood which are Subjects and Finites of the clauses in the speech. Second, it also tried to uncover Barack Obama's attitudes and judgments towards Indonesia by applying the Appraisal theory proposed by Martin. Appraisal offers an ideal analytical framework to systematically identify interpersonal meanings in language.

The result of analysis showed that the most subject found in the speech was *I* ó Obama which meant that Obama himself was responsible to what he was saying in the speech. The Finites in the speech were mostly stated in Simple Present Tense which was meant that in delivering his speech, Obama gave the general truth at the moment of the speaking. Since most of the clauses were declarative clauses, Obama was considered to share information to the audience. That shared information was further analyzed with the Appraisal theory which led to the conclusion that Obama gave positive attitudes and judgments towards Indonesia. However, Obama still gave his critics towards some unstable phenomena appeared in Indonesia.

Based on this study, finally I come to an understanding that it's important to understand any kinds of speech well. One among ways to do it is by analyzing that speech through its interpersonal meaning and its appraisal system. Hopefully, this study can be useful for readers, especially English Department students in order to be able to understand the meaning behind a text well. It's also better for us ó Indonesians to introspect ourselves in order to be better.

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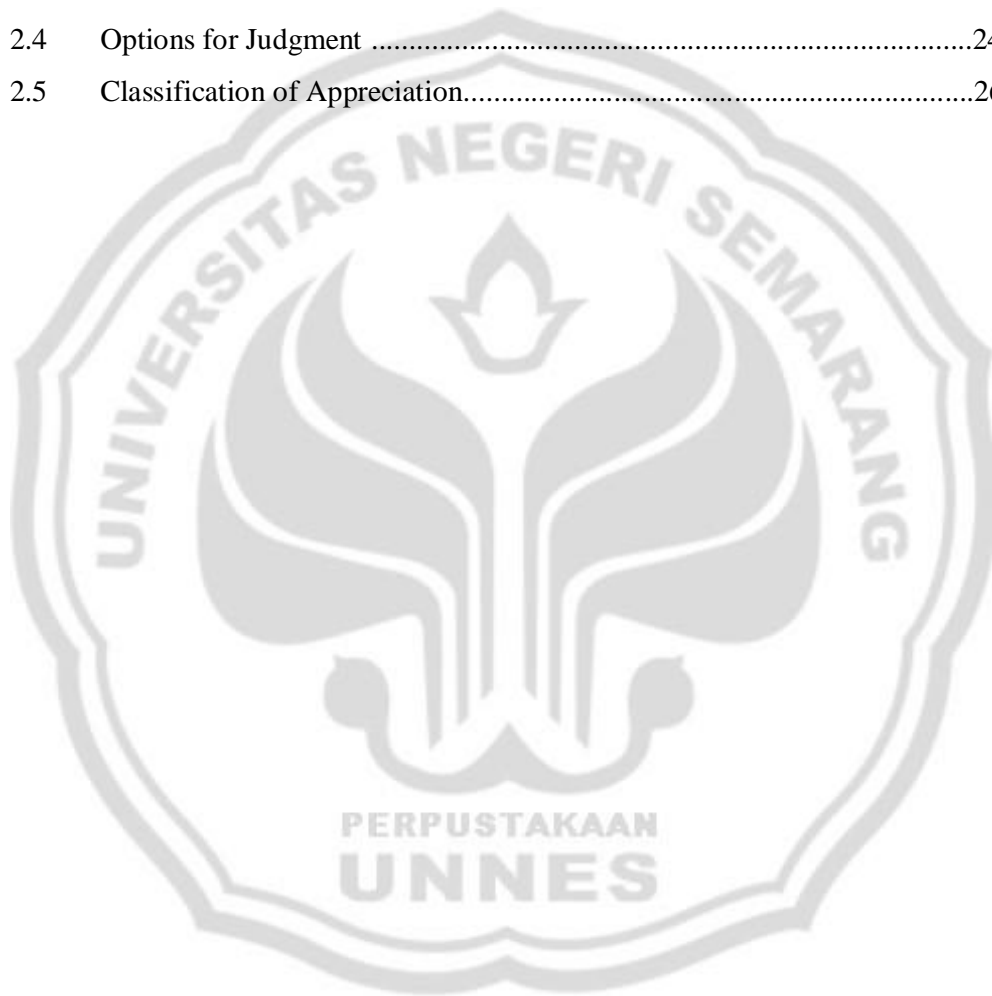
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the introduction consisting of the background of study, the statements of problem, the objectives of study, the significances of study, and the outline of the final project.

1.1. Background of the Study

This study deals with analyzing language used for communication. It analyzes a speech by Obama from the perspective of SFL especially dealing with the Tenor of the discourse of the speech. The final result of this study will uncover the ideology behind the speech.

Nowadays, communication like delivering a speech in front of publics has become important part of our lives and one important thing deals with communication itself is language. Ramelan (1999:1) states *ōman speaks language*. He uses language as a means of communication with other people, as a tool to express his ideas and wishes. Without language, it is hard to imagine how people can cooperate and get along with one another. It's understandable then that language is very functional in communication.

Talking about the function of language in communication, there is a theory of language in which language function becomes the center of discussion. This

theory was developed by Halliday and it is named as Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). From the perspective of SFL, language is viewed as a system for making meanings: a semantic system, with other systems for encoding the meaning it produces (Halliday, 1994:xvii). SFL also sees that language is structured to make three main kinds of meanings simultaneously (Halliday in Eggins, 1994:3). Those three simultaneous kinds of meanings are experiential, interpersonal, and textual. Furthermore, Eggins (1994:227) says that these three types of meaning are known as the **metafunctions**.

Actually, those three strands of meanings are all related each others as Halliday and Hasan (1985:23) state "these strands of meaning are all interwoven in the fabric of discourse". However, to make the narrower study, this only focuses on interpersonal meaning. Gerot and Wignell (1994:13) state that interpersonal meanings are described as meaning which express a speaker's attitude and judgment. In line with this, Eggins (1994:12) explains that this meaning expresses the writer's role relationship with the reader, and the writer's attitude towards the subject matter. In conclusion, we'll gain a better understanding about the real relationship between persons taking parts in a text by studying interpersonal meaning of that text.

In this study, the text that will be analyzed under the scope of interpersonal meaning is Barack Obama's speech which was delivered in Indonesia some months ago. Obama's speech itself began with the story of little Obama and his childhood in Indonesia. It then was focused on three things; development, democracy, and religion because those three things are closely related, and

fundamental to human progress. The speech was closed with a hope that these two nations, Indonesia and America may work together, with faith and determination.

The analysis of Obama's speech in terms of its interpersonal meaning may lead us to uncover how Obama's attitude and judgment towards Indonesia. As the president of America, Obama is the representative of America. Knowing his attitude and judgment means that we'll know how America positions Indonesia especially when we work together as said by Obama in his speech, so that we can decide the better attitude in working together with America.

In this study, the writer would like to analyze the propositional structure of Obama's speech by looking deeply on the Mood system of the clauses in the speech. In doing so, the speech is divided into clauses (clause-complexes), in which each is analyzed interpersonally. Moreover, in order to gain further understanding about Barack Obama's attitudes and judgments towards Indonesia, the Appraisal system is applied in this study so that the speech is also broken down into word level to see the appraisal potentials found in that speech. By these analyses, we can reveal the meaning behind the line, or the unspoken meaning of the agenda of Obama.

Previously, there have been similar studies done.

1. Wisdiyan Hadi Hastomo (2011) conducted a study about the interpersonal meaning of Barack Obama's speech entitled *America Will Never Be at War with Islam* through the Mood system and the degree of modality used in the clauses of the speech. This finding was an understanding about Obama's

judgment and attitude, and also the impact implied in the issues Obama delivered in his speech.

2. Rahayu Pertiwi (2011) studied the interpersonal meaning analysis of the prologue text in William Peter Blatty's novel *The Exorcist* and its relationship with plot of the story. The theory of Appraisal was also applied in this study. The result of this study was about the importance of understanding the interpersonal meaning of prologue in such kinds of novel to understand the plot of story of that novel.

Based on the explanation above, the writer thinks that it is important to analyze Obama's speech in terms of interpersonal meaning to find out the intended goal of the study.

1.2. Reasons for Choosing the Topic

For many thousands of years, people have used oratory to share their brilliant ideas. They deliver their speeches in front of audience. Speech is a kind of public speaking. Braden (in the *Encyclopedia Americana* Vol. 22, 1997:764) as cited in Hakim (2009:11) claims that public speaking is the mode of oral discourse in which a single speaker communicates with and to audience.

In this study, the writer chose to analyze Barack Obama's speech at University of Indonesia in terms of its interpersonal meaning by looking on the Mood system of the clauses in the speech because of some reasons. The first reason is dealing with the figure of Obama itself. Obama has been considered to

be a master of oratory for his speeches. Secondly, his speech really got people's attention. Thousands of people attended the speech at UI and billions of people witnessed it by watching television or internet. Thirdly, it deals with the goal of the study; by analyzing the interpersonal meaning of his speech, the writer wants to know further about Obama's attitudes and judgments towards Indonesia.

1.3. Problems of the Study

In this study, the problems that will be discussed are stated in the following questions:

1. How are the interpersonal meanings realized in the speech?
2. How are Obama's attitudes and judgments towards Indonesia?

1.4. Purposes of the Study

The purposes of the study are:

1. To analyze the interpersonal meaning realized in Obama's speech.
2. To uncover Obama's attitudes and judgments towards Indonesia.

1.5. Significance of the Study

The study may be useful for readers especially students in understanding the meaning behind a text such as a speech. This study may also be used for teachers which especially their interest is SFL.

Finally, the writer hopes that this study will motivate the readers to do the study about language and can be the reference to do that. In a broader discussion

that is communication, this study has a message that is reminding us to always think critically and see many things from many angles.

1.6. Outline of the Study

This study consists of five chapters. Chapter I is introduction. It explains about general background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, problems of the study, purposes of the study, significance of the study and outline of the study.

Chapter II talks about the review of related literature which contains theories underlying the writing of this study.

Chapter III is about the method of investigation. Here, the readers are told about the object of the study, the types of the data, the role of the researcher, the procedure of data collecting, the procedure of data classifying, and the procedure of data analyzing.

Chapter IV presents the findings and discussions based on the result of the study.

Chapter V gives the conclusions of the study and also some suggestions related the result of the study.

CHAPTER II

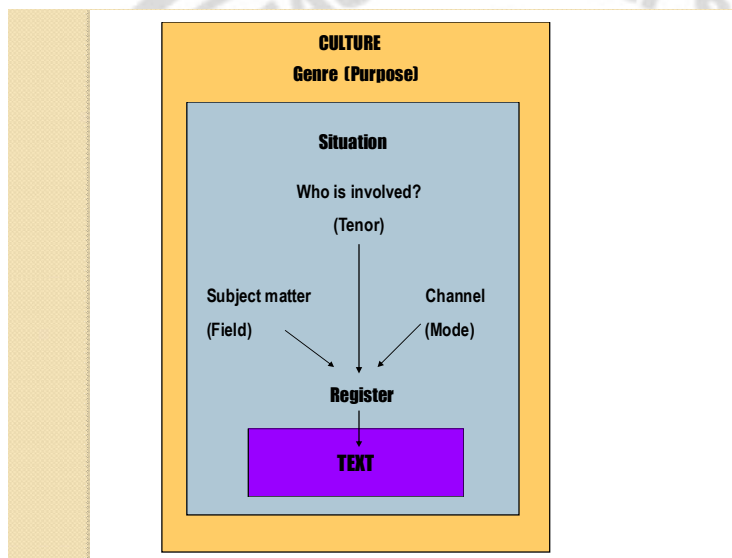
REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the related literatures to this study. They will give more representative explanation to support the ideas of this study.

2.1. Systemic Functional Linguistics

Systemic Functional Linguistics or Systemic Functional Grammar (SFL) is a model of grammar that was developed by Michael Halliday in the 1960s. Systemic Functional Linguistics is a theory of language centered around the notion of language function. It is part of broad social semiotic approach to language called systemic linguistics. The term "systemic" refers to the view of language as a "network of systems, or interrelated sets of options for making meaning", the term "functional" indicates that the approach is concerned with meaning, as opposed to formal grammar, which focuses on word classes such as nouns and verbs, typically without reference beyond the individual clause (<http://www.isfla.org/Systemics/Definition/definition.html>) as cited in Pertiwi (2011:8)). In other words, it deals with the function of language that is to make meaning. It's different from formal grammar of which word classes is the central, while the center of Systemic Functional Linguistics is meaning behind clauses.

As stated by Gerot and Wignell (1994:6), "functional grammars view language as a resource for making meaning". They (1994:6) then continue with the explanation that "these grammars attempt to describe language in actual use and so focus on texts and their contexts". Then, we come to an understanding that texts and contexts are important in Systemic Functional Linguistics as drawn in the following figure whose the description will be presented in the following subchapters.



The Figure 2.1 The image of co-tangential circles

2.2. Definition of Text

Halliday and Hasan (1985:10) state that text is meant any connected stretch of language that is doing job in some context.

Anderson and Anderson (1997:1) state that we live in world of words. When these words are put together to communicate a meaning, a piece of text is created. When you speak or write to communicate a message, you are constructing a text. When you read, listen to or view a piece of text, you are interpreting its meaning. Creating a text requires us to make choices about the words we use and how we put them together. If we make the right choices then we can communicate with others. Our choices and words depend on our purpose and our surrounding (context).

Derewianka (1990:17) states that a text is any meaningful stretch of language ó oral or written. From her statement, we know that there are two kinds of text which are oral or spoken text and written text. Spoken text refers to language interactions wherein language closely accompanies action. While written text refers to the language text, the greater distance may emerge between the participants. However, as stated by Hammod (1992:5), ðthereø no clear dividing line between spoken and written text. Some texts are neither exclusively spoken nor written. Examples of such texts include political speeches that have been written in order to be spokení ð

One example of spoken text is the speech which was delivered by US President, Barack Obama at University of Indonesia some months ago, while the transcript of Barack Obamaø speech is the example of written text.

2.3. Definition of Context

Halliday (1985:5) states "there is text and there is other text that accompanies it: text that is *with*, namely the *con*-text. This notion of what is *with* the text, however, goes beyond what is said and written: it includes other non-verbal goings on of the total environment in which a text unfolds." In other words, context is something around a text.

2.3.1. Context of Culture

Martin (in Eggins 1994: 26) defines context of culture (genre) as "a staged, goal-oriented, purposeful activity in which speakers engage as member of our culture".

Hammond (1992:2) states that any language interaction takes place in the context of culture. He (1992:2) then explains that the context of culture incorporates: 1) the attitude, values and shared experiences of any group of people living in the one culture, 2) culturally evolved expectations of ways of behaving, and 3) culturally evolved ways of getting things done or achieving common goals.

Context of culture is related to the purpose of a text. Derewianka (1990:18) says "when we look at how the schematic structure of a text helps it to achieve its purpose, we are considering its **genre**". The genre of a text is partly determined by the **culture** in which the text is used, since different cultures achieve their purposes through language in different ways.

2.3.2. Context of Situation

Register, or context of situation as it is formally termed, is the set of meanings, the configuration of semantic patterns that are typically drawn upon under the specific conditions, along with the words and structures that are used in the realization of these meanings (Halliday, 1978:23).

Mallinowski in Halliday and Hasan (1985:7) states that context of situation is a text's area where meaning occurs. Firth in Halliday and Hasan (1985:8) also gives some explanations about context of situation as follow:

- a. *The participants in the situation*: what Firth referred to as persons and personalities, corresponding more or less to what sociologists would regard as the statuses and roles of the participants
- b. *The action of the participants*: what they are doing, including both their verbal action and their non-verbal action
- c. *Other relevance features of the situation*: the surrounding objects and events, in so far they have some bearing on what is going on
- d. *The effects of the verbal action*: what changes were brought about by what the participants in the situation had to say.

2.3.2.1. The Three Features of the Context of Situation

According to Halliday (1985), there are three features of context of situation that are:

- a. *The Field of Discourse* refers to what is happening, to the nature of the social action that is taking place: what is it that the participants are engaged in, which the language figures as some essential component?
- b. *The tenor of Discourse* refers to who is taking part, to the nature of the participants, their statuses and roles: what kinds of role relationship obtain among the participants, including permanent and temporary relationship of one kind or another, both the types of speech role that they are taking on in the dialogue and the whole cluster of socially significant relationship in which they are involved?
- c. *The Mode of Discourse* refers to what part the language is playing, what it is that the participants are expecting the language to do for them in the situation: the symbolic organization of the text, the status that it has, and its function in the context, including the channel (is it spoken or written or some combination of the two?) and also the rhetorical mode, what is being achieved by the text in terms of such categories as persuasive, expository, didactic, and the like.

Derewianka (1990:20-21) also explains about the three contextual variables. He states that field, tenor and mode determine the choices that the speaker or

writer makes from the systems in the language discourse, vocabulary and grammar. Some of the ways in which these choices operate are as follows:

1. *field* : choice of vocabulary, selection of verbs of doing, being or feeling
2. *tenor* : use of modality and modulation, choices of personal pronouns
3. *mode* : cohesive ties operating in spoken or written texts.

2.4. The Three Metafunctions

Gerot and Wignell (1994:12) say that we are able to reconstruct the context of situation because there is a systematic relationship between context and text. The wordings of texts simultaneously encode three types of meaning: ideational, interpersonal, and textual.

2.4.1. Ideational/Experiential Meaning/Transitivity

Gerot and Wignell (1994:12) state that ideational meanings are meanings about phenomena or about things (living and non-living, abstract and concrete), about goings on (what the things are or do) and the circumstances surrounding these happenings and doings. These meanings are realized in wordings through Participants, Processes and Circumstances. Meanings of this kind are mostly centrally influenced by the field of discourse.

Lock (1996:9) explains, "experiential meaning (ideational) concerns with how language represents the experience and how it expresses our thoughts, feelings and it talks about actions, happenings, feelings, beliefs, situations, states, and those relate to circumstance of time, place, manner and so on."

Martin, Matthiessen, and Painter (1997:5) add, "ideational meaning involves looking for the process in the text."

2.4.2. Interpersonal Meaning

Gerot and Wignell (1994:13) explain that interpersonal meanings are meanings which express a speaker's attitudes and judgments. These are meanings for acting upon and with others. Meanings are realized in wordings through what is called mood and modality. Meanings of this kind are most centrally influenced by tenor of discourse.

Lock (1996:9) explains:

Interpersonal meaning has to do with the way in which we act upon one another through language-giving requesting information, getting people to do things and offering to do things ourselves and the way in which we express our judgment and attitudes about such things as likelihood, necessity, and desirability.

While Martin, Matthiessen, and Painter (1997:5) state "interpersonal meaning involves treating the text dialogue basically this means dividing the text into things you can argue with."

2.4.3. Textual Meaning

Gerot and Wignell (1994:14) state that textual meanings express the relation of language to its environment, including both the verbal environment ó what has been said or written before (co-text) and the non-verbal, situational environment (context). These meanings are realized through patterns of Theme and cohesion. Textual meanings are most centrally influenced by mode of discourse.

Lock also gives his definition about textual meaning. Lock defines óTextual meaning has to do with the ways in which a stretch of language is organized in relation to its context. Textual meaning is important in the creation of coherence in spoken and written textö. (1996:10)

Furthermore, Martin, Matthiessen, and Painter (1997:6) explains óTextual meaning takes advantage of the fact that text may tend to return to closely related starting points at the beginning of successive clausesö.

2.5. Concept of Clause

Based on the functional linguistics, a text is usually analyzed in the clause level. A clause can be defined as the largest grammatical unit, and a clause complex is two or more clauses logically connected (Gerot and Wignell 1994: 82). Gerot and Wignell (1994:22) state that clauses simultaneously encode three strands of meaning. It means that when we are going to study more about meaning, we should look into the clauses wherein the meanings are realized.

Halliday (1994:33-34) states that there are three lines of meaning in the clause:
clause as a message, clause as an exchange and clause as a representation.

2.5.1. Clause as Message

õA clause has a meaning as a message, a quantum of information; The Theme is the point of departure for the message. It is the element the speaker selects for -groundingø what he is going to sayö (Halliday, 1994:34). It deals with Textual Metafunction.

2.5.2. Clause as Exchange

õA clause has a meaning as an exchange, a transaction between speaker and listener; the Subject is the warranty of the exchange. It is the element the speaker makes responsible for the validity of what he is sayingö (Halliday, 1994:34). It deals with Interpersonal Metafunction.

2.5.3. Clause as Representation

õA clause has meaning as a representation, a construal of some process in ongoing human experience; the Actor is the active participant in that process. It is the element the speaker portrays as the one that does the deedö (Halliday, 1994:34). It deals with Ideational Metafunction.

2.6. The MOOD System

Gerot and Wignell (1994:22) state that interpersonal meanings are realized in the lexicogrammar through selections from the system of MOOD. For the information, we use capital letters to differentiate the MOOD constituent of the clause from general term, Mood, which describes the overall structure of the clause (Egins, 1994:155).

2.6.1. Constituents of the MOOD

Egins (1994:156) identifies two essential functional constituents of the MOOD element of the clause: the Subject and the Finite.

2.6.1.1. Subject

Halliday (1985a:76) in Egins (1994:156) defines Subject as it realizes the thing by reference to which the proposition can be affirmed or denied. It provides the person or thing in whom is vested the success or failure of the proposition, what is held responsible.

The identification of the Subject can be achieved by the tag test: the element that gets picked up by the pronoun in the tag is the Subject.

Henry James wrote *“The Bostonians”* (didn't **he**?)

Subject

Subject

(Egins, 1994:157).

Furthermore, Eggins (1994:157) explains “although there will only ever be one Subject per clause, the class of items which can be Subject may vary. The Subject may be a single word (noun or pronoun), or it may be a lengthy noun phrase. The Subject may even be a clause itself”.

2.6.1.2. Finite

Halliday (1985a:75) in Eggins (1994:157) defines the Finite in terms of its function in the clause to make the proposition definite, to anchor the proposition in a way that we can argue about it. Eggins (1994:157) states that it does this through what Halliday (1985a:75) refers to as Finite Verbal Operators, of which he identifies two kinds:

1.) Temporal Finite Verbal operators

Eggins (1994:157) declares “these words anchor the proposition by reference to time. They give tense to the Finite – either past (*I learn the English language from this guy*), present (*The sentence goes on for a page and a half*) or future (*I will buy you a copy of this novel tomorrow*)”.

2.) Finite Modal Operators

Eggins (1994:157) states that these words anchor the proposition not by reference to time but by reference to Modality. He (1994:157) adds that Modality is Finite elements which express the speaker’s judgment of how likely/unlikely something is.

<i>Henry James</i>	<i>could</i>	<i>write</i>
Subject	Finite: modal	

Henry James	must	write
Subject	Finite: modal	

Many kinds of Modal are presented in the table below:

Table 2.1 Modal Auxiliaries

Auxiliaries	Uses
can	1. Ability 2. Permission
could	1. Past Ability 2. Polite question
may	1. Permission 2. Possibility
might	Possibility
should/ought to	1. Advisability 2. Expectation
had better	Strong advisability
must	1. Necessity 2. Deduction
have to	Necessity
have got to	Necessity
will	1. Simple Future 2. Polite request
would	1. Polite request 2. Preference 3. Conditional
shall	1. Simple Future with <i>ōlō</i> and <i>ōweö</i> 2. Polite question to make a suggestion

2.6.2. Constituents of the RESIDUE

Eggins (1994:161) suggests RESIDUE as the part of the clause which is somehow less essential to the arguability of the clause than is the MOOD component. However, ōí the RESIDUE component can also contain a number of functional elements: a Predicator, one or more Complements, and any number of different types of Adjunctsö (Eggins, 1994:161).

2.6.2.1. *Predicator*

õ The Predicator is identified as being all the verbal elements of the clause after the single Finite element. Thus, in a clause with a lengthy verbal group:

<i>Simon</i>	<i>might</i>	<i>have been going to read</i>	<i>“The Bostonians”</i>
Subject	Finite: modal	Predicator	
MOOD		RESIDUE	

might is the Finite, and all the remaining verbal elements (*have been going to read*) is the Predicatorö (Eggins, 1994:161).

2.6.2.2. *Complement*

õIt is identified as an element within the Residue that has potential of being Subject but is not. A Complement can get to be Subject through the process of passivizing the clause í ö Eggins (1994:163-164).

2.6.2.3. *Adjuncts*

Eggins (1994:165) states ðadjuncts can be defined as clause elements which contribute some additional (but non-essential) information to the clause. They can be identified as elements which do not have the potential to become Subjectí ö

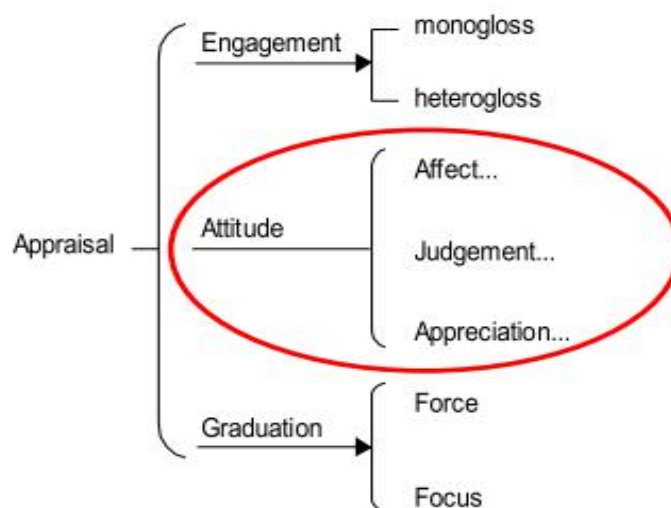
There are several kinds of adjuncts that listed by Gerot and Wignell (1994:34) on *Making Sense of Functional Grammar: Circumstantial Adjuncts, Conjunctive Adjuncts, Comment Adjuncts, and Mood Adjuncts*.

2.7. Appraisal System—Negotiating Attitudes

Martin and Rose (in press: 19) describe that Appraisal is concerned with evaluation of the kinds of attitudes that are negotiated in a text, the strength of the feelings involved, and the ways in which values are sourced and readers aligned. This kind of discourse system makes us possible to see in depth the presentation of interpersonal meanings. Appraisal is a system of interpersonal meanings (Martin and Rose, in press: 19). This system relates the choices of the wordings to the ideological bases used in a text. The possibility for choosing an appropriate expression or word beside the other choices (expressions or words) makes it possible for readers to predict the writer's attitudes towards the phenomenon being talking about. The resources of Appraisal are used for negotiating social relationships, by telling the listeners or readers how one feels about things and people (in a word, what our attitude are).

(Widhiyanto. 2004. *Appraisal System Used To Express Ideologies In The Jakarta Post Issue: Gusdur versus KPU*. Semarang: Unpublished. p.41)

Lead by Martin (e.g. Martin, 2000; Martin & Rose, 2003; Martin & White, 2005), Appraisal is an analytical framework designed to identify evaluation in language and comprises three main sub-systems: **Attitude**, **Graduation** and **Engagement**. The basic overview of the Appraisal system network is illustrated in Figure 2.2.



The Figure 2.2 An overview of Appraisal resources

Appraisal is a superordinate term that deals with the semantic resources used to negotiate emotions, judgments and valuations, alongside resources

for amplifying and engaging with these evaluations (Martin, 2000, p. 145). With respect to the Appraisal systems, **Attitude** concerns the semantic resources used to negotiate emotions, judgments, and valuations while **Graduation** and **Engagement** concern the resources that amplify and engage with Attitude.

(Caldwell, David L. (nd) Affiliating with Rap Music: Political Rap Or Gangsta Rap? Online at www.novitasroyal.org/caldwell.pdf. p.16-17 [accessed 6/14/2011])

Thus, this study focuses exclusively on the Appraisal system of Attitude.

Here, Obama's speech will be characterized according to the expressions of Attitude.

2.7.1. Kinds of Attitudes

According to Martin and Rose (in press: 21) as cited in Widhiyanto (2004), there are three kinds of attitude, expressing people's feeling, judging people's characters, or appreciating things.

Martin and White (2005) summarise the three basic types of Attitude as follows: Affect concerns the semantic resources used to construe emotional responses; Judgment concerns resources deployed for construing moral evaluations of behavior; and Appreciation construes the "aesthetic" quality of a product or performance (and natural phenomena).

Affect, Judgment and Appreciation are simultaneously analyzed according to positive or negative polarity or the "good-bad" parameter (Thompson & Hunston 2000). In other words, does the Affect express a good feeling or a bad feeling; is the person's character good or bad in relation to norms about how people should or shouldn't behave; and are the products/performances good or bad in relation to norms about how products and performances are valued? (Martin & Rose, 2003, pp. 62-63).

(Caldwell, David L. (nd) Affiliating with Rap Music: Political Rap Or Gangsta Rap? Online at www.novitasroyal.org/caldwell.pdf. p.16-17 [accessed 6/14/2011])

2.7.1.1. Affect—Expressing People’s Feelings

Affect deals with resources for expressing feelings. Affect concerns with emotions, with positive and negative emotional responses and dispositions. These emotions or feelings are usually expressed implicitly by the choice of wordings. It means that a writer/speaker may express his own feeling, or others’ feelings, towards a certain phenomenon in discourse. Moreover, among writers, they may express different feelings so that readers may feel differently among related texts (e.g. news texts) presented by different publishers.

Here, options of affect are presented to make clearer understanding of what has discussed above in Table 2.2:

Table 2.2 Options for Affect

OPTIONS FOR AFFECT		EXAMPLES
Positive		We were ecstatic. We even celebrated.
Negative		I was torn to pieces. I can’t explain the pain and bitterness in me
Direct	Emotional state	ecstatic wild consuming fear
	Physical expression	Withdrawn Shake uncontrollably
Implicit	Extraordinary behavior	Wander from window to window Rolls this way, that side of the bed
	Metaphor	Ice cold in a sweltering night Eyes – dull like the dead

Affect is realized in clause in various grammatical niches (Martin and Rose, in press: 52). Each clause usually contains one or more realizations of affect in any grammatical position. The position for realizing the affect includes ‘**qualities**’, ‘**processes**’ and ‘**comments**’ (Halliday, in Martin and Rose, in press: 52), as mentioned in Table 2.3:

Table 2.3 Realization of Affect

GRAMMATICAL NICHES	EXAMPLES	GRAMM. FUNCT.
Affect as \neg quality - describing participants - attributing to participants - manner of processes	A happy boy The boy was happy The boy played happily	Epithet Attribute Circumstance
Affect as \neg process - Affective sensing - Affective behaving	The present pleased the boy The boy smiled	Process (effective) Process (middle)
Affect as \neg comment - Desiderative comment	happily , he had a long naps	Modal Adjunct

2.7.1.2. Judgment—Judging People's Character

Judgment refers to the act of judging people's character in discourse. White (2001) describes that the term \neg Judgement has been chosen to reference attitudinal evaluation in which human behaviour is negatively or positively assessed by reference to some set of social norms. This act is done when the writer involves his feeling toward the character of people who is involved in his writing and presents it in the text.

However, unlike affect, judgments differ between **personal judgments of admiration or criticism, and moral judgments of praise or condemnation** (Martin and Rose, in press: 26). Here is the judgment in simple summary as mentioned in Table 2.4:

Table 2.4 Options for Judgment

		direct	implied
Personal	Admire	Bubbly, vivacious, energetic, intelligent, popular	He was working in a top security structure
	Criticize	What was wrong with him? \neg I can't handle the man anymore!	I can't explain the pain and bitterness in me when I saw \neg
Moral	Praise	Their leaders have the guts to stand by their vultures \neg	I envy and respect the people of the struggle \neg
	Condemn	Our leaders are too holy and innocent. And faceless.	\neg those at the top \neg were again targeting the next \neg permanent removal from society \neg

2.7.1.3. Appreciation—Appreciating the Value of Things

Appreciation deals with aesthetic evaluation of humansô with appreciating the value of things in discourse. It deals with evaluations, which are concerned with positive and negative assessments of objects, artefacts, processes, and states of affairs rather than with human behavior (White 2001). This is how a writer appreciates things and construes his appreciation in his writings (text).

Affect is different from judgment in the form that judgment is done towards people (human subject), whereas appreciation is done towards ôthingsö. Thus, a value of appreciation such as 'unsuccessful' in 'an unsuccessful marriage' is represented as residing in the ' marriage' rather than in the person doing the evaluation. As in the two other sub-types, appreciation can be done towards thing positively or negatively. Here are examples of appreciation.

Positive	A <i>beautiful</i> relationship
	A very <i>serious</i> issue
	<i>Healing</i> breaches
	<i>Redressing</i> of imbalances
	<i>Restoration</i> of broken relationships
Negative	My <i>unsuccessful</i> marriage
	A <i>frivolous</i> question
	<i>Broken</i> relationships
	The community he or she has <i>injured</i>

The Figure 2.3 Appreciation: Positive/negative

Moreover, Martin and Rose (in press; 56) explain that the system (of Appreciation) is organized around three variables - **reaction**, **composition**, and **valuation**. They (in press; 57) then explain the three sub-types of appreciation as follows:

Reaction has to do with the degree to which the text/process in question captures our attention (reaction: impact) and the emotional impact it has on us (reaction: quality). Composition has to do with our perceptions of proportionality (composition: balance) and detail (composition: complexity) in a text/process. Valuation has to do with our assessment of the social significance of the text/process.

In sum, the sub-types of appreciation are presented with the examples in the following table (Table 2.5):

Table 2.5 Classification of Appreciation

TYPE OF APPRECIATION	Positive	Negative
Reaction: impact =did it grab me?ø	arresting, captivating, involving, engaging, absorbing, imposing, stunning, striking, compelling, interestingí fascinating, exciting, movingí remarkable, notable,sensationalí lively, dramatic, intenseí	Dull, boring, tedious, staidí Dry, ascetic, uninvitingí Unremarkable, pedestrian, í Flat, predictable, monotonous í
Reaction: quality =did I like it?ø	lovely, beautiful, splendid í appealing, enchanting, pleasing, delightful, attractive,welcomeí	plain, uglyí repulsive, off- putting, revolting, irritating, weird í
Composition: balance =did it hang togetherø Composition: complexity =was it hard to followø	balanced, harmonious, unified, symmetrical, proportional í simple, elegant í intricate, rich, detailed,preciseí	unbalanced, discordant, unfinished, incompleteí ornamental, overcomplicated, extravagant, puzzlingí monolithic, simplisticí
Valuation =was it worthwhile?ø	challenging,significant,deep,profound, provocative, daringí experimental, innovative, original, unique, fruitful,illuminating í enduring, lastingí	shallow, insignificant,unsatisfying, sentimentalí conservative, reactionary, genericí unmemorable, forgettableí

(Widhiyanto. 2004. *Appraisal System Used To Express Ideologies In The Jakarta Post Issue: Gusdur versus KPU*. Semarang: Unpublished. p.45-55)

2.8. Speech

This study uses speech as a text to be analyzed. As a text, the function of speech is to deliver meaning. It's in line with Owens's opinion. Owens (2003:3) as cited in Hakim (2007) states that speech may also be defined as a verbal means of communicating or conveying meaning.

Speech itself is a kind of public speaking. Braden (in The Encyclopedia Americana Vol. 22, 1997:764) claims that public speaking is the model of oral discourse in which a single speaker communicates with and to audience. In line with it, Gamble and Gamble (1984:282) as cited in Hakim (2007) writes public speaking occurs in a somewhat formal setting and the audience demands that the communicator be well prepared. With public communication, one person addresses a group in lecture or 1-public speech, and the audience usually does not participate within it. In public communication, a speaker is concerned about personal appearance, delivery, the message, and the audience and their response (Barker, 1978:15).

From the explanation above, it's clear that the form of speech is spoken text since a single speaker communicates with and to audience orally.

This study tries to analyze Barack Obama's speech whose form is spoken text which is realized in written text.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

This chapter consists of seven subchapters which tell the readers about the object of the study, the research approach, the unit of analysis, the role of the researcher, the procedure of data collecting, the procedure of data classifying, and the procedure of data analyzing.

3.1. The Object of the Study

The object of this study is Barack Obama's speech at University of Indonesia. This speech was delivered by Obama when he gave a lecture in front of 6000 attendees at University of Indonesia hall on November 10th 2010 during his visit to Indonesia (www.bloomberg.com/news/2010-11-10/obama-says-trade-currency-imbalance-are-hindering-global-economic-growth.html).

This speech began with the story of little Obama and his childhood. From the speech, we can know that little Obama lived in Indonesia for about three years. That is why Obama began his speech with statement: Indonesia is a part of me. He then continued his speech with his opinions about Indonesia's today condition compared with the condition of Indonesia when he was a child. It seems that Indonesia always grows to be better. Finally, the speech was focused on three areas: development, democracy, and religion.

The speech really got people's attention. It is the reason why the writer chose Obama's speech at University of Indonesia to be analyzed.

3.2. The Research Approach

To conduct this study, the writer used a qualitative approach which means that the data were analyzed qualitatively.

According to Devy as cited in Khasanah (2010:33):

Qualitative research studies are designed to obtain information concerning to the current status of phenomena. They are directed toward determining the nature of situation, as it exists at the time of study. There is no administration or a control of a treatment as it is found in experimental testing. The aim is to describe what exists with respect to variables or conditions or situations.

Since this study is about the relationship between language and its context, discourse analysis was also used in this study. Stubbs (1983:1) defines that discourse analysis is concerned with language in use in social contexts, and in particular with interaction or dialogue between speakers.

3.3. The Unit of Analysis

This speech was analyzed by applying the Systemic Functional Linguistics which is considered the basis for doing Critical Discourse Analysis. Following Huckin (1997: 82) as cited in Widhiyanto (2004:64), there is three-level analysis. The

analysis should start from the text as a whole, the sentence level, and the word or phrase level. Consequently, there are three units of analysis: text as a whole, clause-complex and appraisal potentials.

Since this study is about interpersonal meaning, clause-complexes became the unit of analysis. This study also used appraisal system so that the unit of analysis was also on word-level that was appraisal potentials. Thus, there were two units of analysis of this study; clause-complexes for analyzing the interpersonal meaning of the speech and appraisal potentials for looking on the appraisal system.

3.4. The Role of the Researcher

In this study, the writer has roles as:

a. A collector of the data

Firstly, the writer obtained the transcript of Obama's speech by downloading from internet. Then, this text was broken down into clauses and also manageable chunks.

b. An analyst of the data

In this study, the writer analyzed the interpersonal meaning of the clauses and also the appraisal system of the manageable chunks to answer the research problem.

3.5. The Procedure of Data Collecting

The data of this study were collected by using documentation method since the data of this study that is Barack Obama's speech were collected from the transcript of the speech. Arikunto (2006: 158) says that in applying documentation method, the researcher is looking for the data about things or variables which are in the form of notes, transcription, book, newspaper, magazine, leaflets, etc.

3.6. The Procedure of Data Classifying

After the data are collected, they were classified by using the following stages:

- a. Reading the whole speech script then dividing it into clauses (clause-complexes).
- b. After all clauses (clause-complexes) were found, they then were analyzed in the form of the interpersonal meaning through the system of Mood.
- c. Reading the whole speech script again then dividing it into manageable chunks.
- d. Those manageable chunks were analyzed based on system of Affect, Judgment, and Appreciation.

3.7. The Procedure of Data Analyzing

To analyze the data, in this study, the writer used some steps as follow:

- a. Identifying the clauses through the system of *mood and residue*.

In this step, the writer identified the mood constituents which are Subject and Finite, and also constituents of residue which are Complement, Adjunct, and Modal.

Clause				
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
MOOD		RESIDUE		

The writer also identified the type of each clause whether it was imperative, declarative, interrogative, or exclamative.

- b. The second step was analyzing the text based on the system of Affect, Judgment, and Appreciation.
- c. After analyzing the interpersonal meaning of the speech through the system of Mood and also the Appraisal system, the writer then interpreted the result of the analysis to uncover Barack Obama's attitudes and judgments.
- d. Finally, the writer drew the conclusion by completing the study about the interpersonal meaning analysis of Barack Obama's speech through the Mood system and Appraisal system.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

The problems of the study, as stated in chapter I, are explored in this chapter. The problems are about 1) how the interpersonal meaning is realized in Barack Obama's speech and 2) how are Obama's attitudes and judgments towards Indonesia reflected in his speech. The first problem will be elaborated with the interpersonal (metafunctional) analysis of the Clauses through Mood and Residue system; while the second one will be done with the Appraisal theory. In discussing those problems, this chapter is broken down into a number of subchapters.

4.1. The Realization of Interpersonal Meaning of Barack Obama's Speech through Mood and Residue System (Interpersonal Metafunction)

4.1.1. Mood Element

Mood has important role in realizing interpersonal meaning because it is the point in forming the speaker's judgments and attitudes. When it takes on the text, it plays a critical role in carrying out the interpersonal function of the clause. Thus, Mood consists of two components which are Subject and Finite.

4.1.1.1. Subject

Halliday (1985a:76) in Eggins (1993:156) states that Subject realizes the thing by reference to which the proposition can be affirmed or denied. It provides the person or thing in whom is vested the success or failure of the proposition, what is held responsible. There were some Subjects found in Barack Obama's speech:

- a. **I** am so glad that **I** made it to Indonesia!
- b. But **the people of Indonesia** quickly made me feel at home.
- a. As always, **the United States** stands with Indonesia in responding to this natural disaster, and **we** are pleased to be able to help as needed.
- b. Above all, **America** has a stake in the success of the Indonesian people.

I, the people of Indonesia, the United States, **we**, and **America** were the examples of Subject found in the speech. The complete analysis of Subjects found in the speech can be seen in Appendix 3.

The table below shows the frequency of subjects found in Barack Obama's speech.

I (Obama)	We	Indonesia	America	You (the audience)	Others	Total
62	44	17	13	7	216	347

From the table above, it's clear that the most frequently subject found in the speech is *I*. *I* here refers to the speaker of the speech that is Barack Obama. It means that the most responsible person for that speech is Obama himself. The second position belongs to *We*. In some utterances, *We* refers to Obama and all people of America. It gives impression that there is unity between the government

of America and all of the citizens in giving response to other country. The government of America doesn't stand alone, but there are American people supporting the government. However, in some others, *We* also refers to both Indonesia and America. It gives expression that there is no distance between America and Indonesia. Obama, as the speaker, positions Indonesia as a friend of America so that they can stand together as friends, as two countries that can work together. Moreover, giving the subject *We* means that Obama wanted to share responsibility.

In Obama's speech, there were 17 items of *Indonesia* as the subjects of his clauses in his speech since what he talked was mostly about Indonesia. There were 13 items expressing America as the subjects to show the world that he spoke as the representative of America. What he was sharing in his speech represented what America says to the world. In his speech, Obama also made *you* to the listeners or the audiences as the subjects of his clauses in his speech to attract their attentions and also to make them get involved in the speech. It is the way of Obama to respect his audiences.

4.1.1.2. Finite

Halliday (1985a:75) in Eggins (1994:157) defines Finite in terms of its function in the clause to make the proposition definite, to anchor the proposition in a way that we can argue about it.

1) Primary Tense

Primary tense means past, present or future at the moment of speaking (Gerot and Wignell, 1994:27). It indicates the different times at which action takes place. For example:

- a. *As a young boy, I **was** coming to a different world. (Past Tense)*
- b. *Your achievements **demonstrate** that democracy and development reinforce one another. (Present Tense)*
- c. *I **will** focus on three areas that are closely related, and fundamental to human progress – development, democracy, and religion. (Future Tense)*

The complete analysis of primary tenses found in the speech can be seen in Appendix 3.

The table below shows the frequency of the primary tenses found in the speech.

Past Tense	Present Tense	Future Tense	Total
99	275	18	392

Most of clauses in the speech are stated in Simple Present Tense. According to Azar (1989:11), there are three usages of Simple Present Tense, which are for expressing/indicating 1) general statements of fact, 2) habitual or everyday activity, and 3) a situation that exists right now, at the moment of speaking.

Thus, the finding indicates that Obama gave the general truth at the moment of the speaking. What Obama shared was the real condition at the time of speaking.

2) Modality

Modality indicates the speaker's judgment of the probabilities of the obligations involved in what he or she is saying (Gerot and Wignell, 2011:28). The examples of Modality are presented as follow:

- a. *I have made it clear that America is not, and never **will** be, at war with Islam.*
- b. *Instead, all of us **must** defeat al Qaeda and its affiliates, who have no claim to be leaders of any religion – certainly not a great, world religion like Islam.*
- c. *There **should** be no illusions that peace and security will come easy.*
- d. *We **cannot** give in to doubt or cynicism or despair.*
- e. ***May** our two nations work together, with faith and determination, to share these truths with all mankind.*

The complete analysis of modals found in the speech can be seen in Appendix 3.

The table below shows the frequency of the modals found in the speech.

No.	Modals	Frequency
1.	Will	13
3.	Can	12
4.	Must	6
2.	Would	3

5.	Should	3
6.	Could	1
7.	May	1
Total		39

4.1.2. Residue

As stated by Eggins (1994, 2011:161), Residue component is the other component of the clause that is somehow less essential to the arguability of the clause than is the Mood element, but Residue component can also contain a number of functional elements: Predicators, Complements, and any number of different types of Adjuncts.

4.1.2.1. *Predictor*

Predictor is the part of the clause that tells us about what is actually happening.

- a. *When I **moved** to Indonesia, it would **have been** hard to imagine a future in which the prosperity of families in Chicago and Jakarta would be connected.*
- b. *Moreover, this house of worship for many thousands of Muslims was designed by a Christian architect.*
- c. *The stories of Indonesia and America **tell** us that history is on the side of human progress ...*
- d. *May our two nations **work** together, with faith and determination, **to share** these truths with all mankind.*

The bold words above tell us about what is (are) one(s)/something(s) doing toward one(s) or something(s). The predicator indicates what activity that occurs in a situation. (Pratama, 2010:42)

4.1.2.2. Complement

Complement is the part of residue that answers the question -is/had whatø -to whomø -did to whomø -did to whatø Eggins (1994:163) says that a Complement can get to be Subject through the process of passivizing the clause.

1. *In this way, he reflected **the spirit of religious tolerance** that is enshrined in Indonesia's Constitution, and that remains **one of this country's defining and inspiring characteristics**.*
2. *Unfortunately, it's **a fairly quick visit**, but I look forward to coming back a year from now, when Indonesia hosts **the East Asia Summit**.*
3. *This change extends to **politics**.*
4. *Betchaks outnumbered **automobiles** in those days, and the highway quickly gave **way** to unpaved roads and kampongs.*

4.1.2.3. Adjunct

Adjuncts are clause elements which contribute some additional (but non-essential) information to the clause. They don't have the potential to become Subject. (Eggins, 1993:165)

1) Circumstantial Adjunct

Gerot and Wignell (1994:34) explain that Circumstantial Adjuncts answer the questions *how*, *when*, *where*, *by whom*. The examples of Circumstantial Adjuncts found in Obama's speech are presented as follow:

- a. *This is the foundation of Indonesia's example to the world, and this is why Indonesia will play such an important role **in the 21st century**.*
- b. *... we want more Indonesian students **in our schools** and more American students to come study **in this country**...*
- c. *... a place where people worship God **in many different ways**.*
- d. *... Indonesia is defined **by more than its Muslim population**.*

The Circumstantial Adjunct ***in the 21st century*** answers the question about when something will happen, while both the Circumstantial Adjuncts ***in our schools*** and ***in this country*** answer the questions about where. The Circumstantial Adjunct ***in many different ways*** indicates how something happens. The last Circumstantial Adjunct that is ***by more than its Muslim population*** indicates by whom phenomenon takes place.

2) *Conjunctive Adjunct*

Conjunctive Adjuncts include items such as *for instance*, *anyway*, *moreover*, *meanwhile*, *therefore*, *nevertheless*. These Conjunctive Adjuncts have a textual function and so fall outside of analysis of Mood (Gerot and Wignell, 1994:34). Here are the examples of Conjunctive Adjunct found in the speech:

- a. *Meanwhile*, we have made progress on one of our core commitments – our effort to end the war in Iraq.
- b. *Moreover*, this house of worship for many thousands of Muslims was designed by a Christian architect.
- c. *As* always, the United States stands with Indonesia in responding to this natural disaster, and we are pleased to be able to help as needed.
- d. *And* few could have anticipated the remarkable story of Indonesia over these last four decades.
- e. *But* you also ultimately decided that freedom cannot mean replacing the strong hand of a colonizer with a strongman of your own.

3) *Comment Adjunct*

Gerot and Wignell (1994:35) states that Comment Adjunct expresses the speaker's comment on what he or she is saying. Furthermore, they (1994:35) give the examples of Comment Adjunct such as 'frankly', 'apparently', 'hopefully', 'broadly speaking', 'understandably', 'to my surprise'. Unfortunately, there is no Comment Adjunct found in this speech.

4) *Mood Adjunct*

Mood Adjuncts relate specifically to the meaning of the finite verbal operators, expressing probability, usuality, obligation, inclination or time (Gerot and Wignell, 1994:35). In the following are the examples of this adjunct found in Obama's speech:

- a. That is **exactly** what we are doing – by increased collaboration among our scientists and researchers, and by working together to foster entrepreneurship.
- b. Instead, all of us must defeat al Qaeda and its affiliates, who have no claim to be leaders of any religion – **certainly** not a great, world religion like Islam.
- c. One whispered rumor can obscure the truth, and set off violence between communities that **once** lived in peace.
- d. **Of course**, democracy is messy.

Both **exactly** and **certainly** are adjuncts of polarity and modality. The adjunct **exactly** expresses obligation, while **certainly** expresses probability. The adjunct **once** is adjunct of temporality that expresses time, and the adjunct **of course** is adjunct of mood expressing obviousness.

4.1.3. Mood Types Distribution

Gerot and Wignell (1994:38) explain that "Mood in English is realized by the position in the clause of the Subject and Finite". Furthermore, they mention two major kinds of Mood which are **Indicative** and **Imperative Mood**.

1) Indicative Mood

It is realized by the feature Subject + Finite. The order of the Subject and Finite realizes *Declarative* (Subject + Finite) and *Interrogative* (Finite + Subject).

2) Imperatives

The features of Imperatives could be: Subject + Finite, Subject only, Finite only, or they may have no Mood element.

Here is the result of the Mood type analysis of Barack Obama's speech:

Mood Types	Speech Function	Modal Element	Quantity
Declarative	Statement	Subject + Finite	355
Interrogative	Question	Finite + Subject Wh/Subject + Finite	1
Imperative	Command	Subject + Finite, Subject only, Finite only, or no Mood element at all	1
Total Clauses			357

The above presentation uncovers that the clauses in Barack Obama's speech are mostly declarative. As stated by (Eggins, 1993:121), "Declarative is the kind of grammatical structure we typically use for giving information". Gerot and Wignell (1994:41) add "If a speaker gives you some information, he or she is inherently inviting us to receive that information". Looking at the result of analysis above where in most of clauses are declarative, I am at the conclusion that the speaker, Obama, was trying to give information as much as possible to the audience. Giving much information to the audience meant that he tried to make

the audience receive something from him: his idea. In the following are the examples of Obama's idea realized in declarative clauses:

- a. *Even though **my step-father had** served in the Army, **the violence and killing during that time of political upheaval** was largely unknown to me because **it was** unspoken by my Indonesian family and friends.*
- b. *But **our economies are** now global, and **Indonesians have** experienced both the promise and perils of globalization: from the shock of the Asian financial crisis in the 1990s to the millions lifted out of poverty.*
- c. ***America has** a stake in an Indonesia that plays its rightful role in shaping the global economy.*
- d. ***Development**, after all, **is** not simply about growth rates and numbers on a balance sheet.*
- e. *But **the people of Southeast Asia must** have the right to determine their own destiny as well.*
- f. ***Innocent civilians in America, Indonesia, and across the world are** still targeted by violent extremists.*
- g. ***100,000 American troops** have left Iraq.*
- h. ***I admired** its soaring minaret, imposing dome, and welcoming space.*
- i. ***We are** all God's followers.*

However, there is still an interrogative clause found in the speech.

Enak ya?

An imperative clause is also found in the speech.

..let there be no doubt..

From the description above, it's clear that Obama is intended to give information to the world.

4.2. Realization of Obama's Attitudes and Judgments through the Appraisal System

In trying to uncover Obama's attitudes, this analysis also uses the Appraisal theory proposed by Martin and White (2005). According to them, there are three kinds of attitude which are affect -- expressing people's feeling, judgment -- judging people's characters, or appreciation -- appreciating things. Through the analysis of Appraisal system especially concerning with attitude, the second objective of this study that is to understand Obama's attitudes and judgments will be covered.

4.2.1. Affect – Expressing People's Feeling

By analyzing affect involved in Obama's speech, we'll uncover Obama's feeling to who/what is/are in his speech. In this analysis, I focus on Obama's feeling towards Indonesia.

From 14 items expressing Obama's feeling, 12 of them are **explicitly/directly** showing Obama's feelings or affect towards Indonesia.

Furthermore, all those 12 items are positive affect. For example, Obama is glad coming back to Indonesia, especially on Heroes Day. For him, Indonesia is a special country for he had spent his wonderful childhood in this country. Then, Obama came back to Indonesia as the president of America. What he said in the speech could represent what America speaks to Indonesia and to the world so that by seeing his speech, the way America sees Indonesia also can be revealed. America is glad to have cooperation with Indonesia and America will also be very glad to help Indonesia.

From the analyses above, I conclude that both Obama and America have good feelings/positive affect towards Indonesia which means that Obama has good attitudes towards Indonesia.

4.2.2. Judgment – Judging People’s Character

Judgment refers to the act of judging people’s character in discourse. Thus, by looking into expressions of judgment found in Obama’s speech which tells many things about Indonesia, hopefully, I can discover Obama’s judgment towards Indonesia.

White (2001) states that judgment is similar to affect in the sense that both can be positive and negative and they may be judge explicitly or implicitly. However, unlike affect, judgments differ between personal judgments of admiration or criticism, and moral judgments of praise or condemnation (Martin and Rose, in press: 26). Admiration and praise are kinds of positive judgments,

while criticism and condemnation are negative judgments. Here is the table showing the result of judgments analysis of Obama's speech:

Personal Judgments		Moral Judgments		Positive	Negative
admire	criticize	praise	condemn		
45	14	60	10	105	24

The table above shows that there are 105 items of positive judgments which consist of 45 items showing admiration and 60 items showing praise. The twenty four others are negative judgments which consist of 14 items showing criticism and 10 items showing condemnation. Since Obama's speech focused on three things which are development, democratic, and religion, the description of Obama's judgments is also based on those things:

1) Development

Obama gave positive judgments towards Indonesia for the capability of Indonesia to come up from the shock of the Asian financial crisis in the 1990s and also for the rapid growing of Indonesia in technology. It seems that Obama didn't give negative judgments towards Indonesia.

2) Democratic

Obama gave his admiration and praise for Indonesians' struggle and sacrifice for the right to get freedom and also freedom to share ideas in public, for the seriousness of Indonesian government in eliminating

corruption, and also for the active participation of Indonesia in pushing for more attention to human rights within ASEAN.

3) Religion

Obama praised Indonesia for the good way of Indonesians in giving respect to others. Indonesia is home to the world's largest Moslem population, but Indonesia can still be good to others which are different especially in faith.

However, negative judgments were still given to Indonesia. From the point of view of **development**, there was no Obama's negative judgment addressed to Indonesia. Seeing Indonesia from the perspective of Indonesia's democracy, Obama's criticism was addressed to something happened in 1967: great suffering and conflict in parts of Indonesia, and also some corruption cases done in Indonesia. Talking about religion, Obama's negative judgment was not addressed to Indonesia because Obama condemned Al Qaeda and also war between Israelis and Palestinians.

From the description above, it's clear that Obama views Indonesia is a good country that has gained better technology, democracy, and also good in the way of giving respect to others which are different in religion. However, great suffering and conflict in parts of Indonesia in 1967 and some corruption cases done in Indonesia makes Indonesia receive negative judgments.

4.2.3. Appreciation – Appreciating the Value of Things

Appreciation deals with aesthetic evaluation of humans ó with appreciating the value of things in discourse. So, it differs from judgment for appreciation is done towards õthingsõ. Martin and Rose (in press: 56) explain that the system (of Appreciation) is organized around three variables ó reaction, composition, and valuation. Shortly, reaction is about the degree how such kind of text/process captures our attention or about the impact of it to us, composition is about our perceptions of proportionality in a text/process, and valuation is about our assessment of the social significance of the text/process. Thus, analyzing the expressions showing appreciation found in Obama's speech will also lead us to uncover Obama's attitudes. Here is the result of appreciation analysis found in the speech:

TOTAL	reaction	composition	valuation	positive	negative
	6	20	12	28	10

In Obama's speech, there were 6 appreciation items expressing reaction of some phenomena. However, it was only one expression addressed to Indonesia. Obama gave appreciation to Indonesia for its remarkable story. This kind of expression shows Obama's good appreciation to Indonesia.

There were 20 appreciation items in Obama's speech showing his perception in some phenomena. In addition, eight of them were addressed to Indonesia and these eight items were all positive. In detail, Obama viewed Indonesia now as a growing country that always develops to be better and better, especially in technology.

Actually, from 12 items assessing phenomena, only 4 of them were addressed to Indonesia. The 8 others were about Obama's assessment towards development in general, the relationship between America and Islam, etc. In his speech, Obama gave his appreciation to Indonesia for the importance of Indonesia story to the United States and also to the good relationship between these two countries. His negative assessment was addressed to the past: the violence and killing during the time of political upheaval (1967) that was largely unknown and invisible presence.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter consists of two subchapters which are conclusions and suggestions. The conclusions are derived from the result of analyses and also discussions done in the previous chapter of this study. This chapter also mentions some suggestions, which especially addressed to those who want to conduct such kind of this study.

5.1. Conclusions

Studying interpersonal meaning of a speech means that we are trying to understand about the speaker's intention by looking deeply on the Mood system of the clauses in the speech. Analyzing the system of Mood in the clauses of Obama's speech, I find that almost clauses in that speech are declarative which means that Obama wanted to share information to the audience by delivering his speech. The information which is shared is mostly about Indonesia since he talked much about Indonesia. In addition, his audiences were not only Indonesians, but the world since hundreds people around the world witnessed it. Therefore, it's important to know Obama's judgments and attitudes towards Indonesia wherein information is shared.

Appraisal theory which is part of the interpersonal meaning helps us uncover Obama's attitudes and judgments. Based on Appraisal theory, there are three kinds of attitude; affect -- expressing people's feeling, judgment -- judging people's characters, or appreciation -- appreciating things. In his speech, there are 12 of 14 items expressing Obama's good feeling or positive affect towards Indonesia. In short, Obama shares to the world that he loves Indonesia since Indonesia very much. The judgment analysis is mostly appointed at how Obama views Indonesia from the focus of the speech that are development, democracy, and religion. He informs the world that Indonesia is a good country that has gained better technology, democracy, and also good in the way of giving respect to others which are different in religion. However, great suffering and conflict in parts of Indonesia in 1967 and some corruption cases done in Indonesia makes Indonesia receive negative judgments. From some expressions of affect, in short, Obama appreciates Indonesia for its remarkable story, the rapid growing of Indonesia, and also for the good relationship between Indonesia and America. His negative appreciation is addressed to the past: the violence and killing during the time of political upheaval (1967) that was largely unknown and invisible presence.

5.2. Suggestions

Some suggestions are addressed to readers, especially to the English Department students in order to be able to understand the meaning behind of a text well. They should think critically and it's better for them to have a good mastery on how doing discourse analysis for example by applying SFL theory to analyze a text.

The next suggestion is addressed to English teachers who are interested in Systemic Functional Linguistics. It's better for them to apply the implementation of discourse analysis in teaching learning process ó encouraging their students to have critical thinking.

The last suggestion is addressed to the next researchers; there are many topics that can be the field of the study like this.

Finally, from Obama's speech, we discover that Obama gave positive attitudes and judgments towards Indonesia and also shared these issues to the world. However, we still receive negative judgment from him for some cases done in Indonesia, e.g. great suffering and conflict in parts of Indonesia in 1967 and some corruption cases committed by Indonesian government. It's better for us to introspect so that we can be better than before.

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APPENDIX 1

The Transcript of Barack Obama's Speech at University of Indonesia

Terima kasih. Thank you so much. Thank you everybody. Selamat pagi.

It is wonderful to be here, at University of Indonesia, with all the faculty staff and the students. Thank you so much for your hospitality.

Assalamualaikum. Salam sejahtera.

Thank you for this wonderful welcome. Thank you to the people of Jakarta. And thank you to the people of Indonesia. Pulang kampung, nih.

I am so glad that I made it to Indonesia, and that Michelle was able to join me. We had a couple of false starts this year, but I was determined to visit a country that has meant so much to me. Unfortunately, this visit is too short, but I look forward to coming back a year from now, when Indonesia hosts the East Asia Summit.

Before I go any further, I want to say that our thoughts and prayers are with all of those Indonesians affected by the recent tsunami and volcanic eruptions ó particularly those who have lost loved ones, and those who have been displaced. As always, the United States stands with Indonesia in responding to this natural disaster, and we are pleased to be able to help as needed. As neighbors help neighbors and families take in the displaced, I know that the strength and resilience of the Indonesian people will pull you through once more.

Let me begin with a simple statement: Indonesia bagian dari diri saya. I first came to this country when my mother married an Indonesian man named Lolo Soetoro. As a young boy, I was coming to a different world. But the people of Indonesia quickly made me feel at home.

Jakarta looked very different in those days. The city was filled with buildings that were no more than a few stories tall. The Hotel Indonesia was one of the few high rises, and there was just one big Department Store called Sarinah. That was it. Betchaks and bemos, that's how you got around. They are outnumbered automobiles in those days, and the highway quickly gave way to unpaved roads and kampongs.

We moved to Menteng Dalam, where we lived in a small house with a mango tree out front. I learned to love Indonesia while flying kites, running along paddy fields, catching dragonflies, and buying satay and baso from the street vendors. I still remember the calling of the vendors. "Sate! Bakso! Enak ya." But most of all, I remember the people – the old men and women who welcomed us with smiles; the children who made a foreigner feel like a neighbor; and the teachers who helped me learn about the country.

Because Indonesia is made up of thousands of islands, hundreds of languages, and people from scores of regions and ethnic groups, my times here helped me appreciate the common humanity of all people. And while my stepfather, like most Indonesians, was raised a Muslim, he firmly believed that all religions were worthy of respect. In this way, he reflected the spirit of religious tolerance that is enshrined in Indonesia's Constitution, and that remains one of this country's defining and inspiring characteristics.

I stayed here for four years – a time that helped shape my childhood; a time that saw the birth of my wonderful sister, Maya; and a time that made such an impression on my mother that she kept returning to Indonesia over the next twenty years to live, work and travel – pursuing her passion of promoting opportunity in Indonesia's villages, particularly for women and girls. I was so honored when President Yudhoyono, last night at the State Dinner, presented an award, on behalf of my mother that recognizing the works that that she did. She would've been so proud. Because my mother held Indonesia and its people very close to her heart for her entire life.

So much has changed in the four decades since I boarded a plane to move back to Hawaii. If you asked me ó or any of my schoolmates who knew me back then ó I don't think any of us could have anticipated that I would one day come back to Jakarta as President of the United States. And few could have anticipated the remarkable story of Indonesia over these last four decades.

The Jakarta that I once knew has grown to a teeming city of nearly ten million, with skyscrapers that dwarf the Hotel Indonesia, and thriving centers of culture and commerce. While my Indonesian friends and I used to run in fields with water buffalo and goats, a new generation of Indonesians is among the most wired in the world ó connected through cell phones and social networks. And while Indonesia as a young nation focused inward, a growing Indonesia now plays a key role in the Asia Pacific and the global economy.

This change extends to politics. When my step-father was a boy, he watched his own father and older brother leave home to fight and die in the struggle for Indonesian independence. I'm happy to be here on Heroes Day to honor the memory of so many Indonesians who have sacrificed on behalf of this great country.

When I moved to Jakarta, it was 1967, a time that followed great suffering and conflict in parts of this country. Even though my step-father had served in the Army, the violence and killing during that time of political upheaval was largely unknown to me because it was unspoken by my Indonesian family and friends. In my household, like so many others across Indonesia, it was an invisible presence. Indonesians had their independence, but often time, they afraid to speak their mind about issues.

In the years since then, Indonesia has charted its own course through an extraordinary democratic transformation ó from the rule of an iron fist to the rule of the people. In recent years, the world has watched with hope and admiration, as Indonesians embraced the peaceful transfer of power and the direct election of

leaders. And just as your democracy is symbolized by your elected President and legislature, your democracy is sustained and fortified by its checks and balances: a dynamic civil society; political parties and unions; a vibrant media and engaged citizens who have ensured that *ó* in Indonesia -- there will be no turning back from democracy.

But even as this land of my youth has changed in so many ways, those things that I learned to love about Indonesia *ó* that spirit of tolerance that is written into your Constitution; symbolized in your mosques and churches and temples; standing alongside of each other; that spirit that embodied in your people that still lives on. *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika ó* unity in diversity. This is the foundation of Indonesia's example to the world, and this is why Indonesia will play such an important part in the 21st century.

So today, I return to Indonesia as a friend, but also as a President who seeks a deep and enduring partnership between our two countries. Because as vast and diverse countries; as neighbors on either side of the Pacific; and above all as democracies *ó* the United States and Indonesia are bound together by shared interests and shared values.

Yesterday, President Yudhoyono and I announced a new, Comprehensive Partnership between the United States and Indonesia. We are increasing ties between our governments in many different areas, and *ó* just as importantly *ó* we are increasing ties among our people. This is a partnership of equals, grounded in mutual interests and mutual respect.

With the rest of my time today, I'd like to talk about why the story I just told *ó* the story of Indonesia since the days when I lived here *ó* is so important to the United States, and to the world. I will focus on three areas that are closely related, and fundamental to human progress *ó* development, democracy, and religion.

First, the friendship between the United States and Indonesia can advance our mutual interest in development.

When I moved to Indonesia, it would have been hard to imagine a future in which the prosperity of families in Chicago and Jakarta would be connected. But our economies are now global, and Indonesians have experienced both the promise and perils of globalization: from the shock of the Asian financial crisis in the 1990s to the millions lifted out of poverty, because of increased grade of economy. What that means ó and what we learned in the recent economic crisis ó is that we have a stake in each other's success.

America has a stake in an Indonesia's growing and development, with prosperity that is broadly shared among the Indonesian people ó because a rising middle class here in Indonesia means new markets for our goods, just as America is a market for goods coming from Indonesia. And so we are investing more in Indonesia, our exports have grown by nearly 50 percent, and we are opening doors for Americans and Indonesians to do business with one another.

America has a stake in an Indonesia that plays its rightful role in shaping the global economy. Gone are the days when seven or eight countries could come together to determine the direction of global markets. That is why the G-20 is now the center of international economic cooperation, so that emerging economies like Indonesia have a greater voice and bear greater responsibility, for guiding global economy. And through its leadership of the G-20's anti-corruption group, Indonesia should lead on the world stage and by example in embracing transparency and accountability.

America has a stake in an Indonesia that pursues sustainable development, because the way we grow will determine the quality of our lives and the health of our planet. That is why we are developing clean energy technologies that can power industry and preserve Indonesia's precious natural resources ó and America welcomes your country's strong leadership in the global effort to combat climate change.

Above all, America has a stake in the success of the Indonesian people. Underneath the headlines of the day, we must build bridges between our peoples, because our future security and prosperity is shared. That is exactly what we are doing ó by increased collaboration among our scientists and researchers, and by working together to foster entrepreneurship. And I am especially pleased that we have committed to double the number of American and Indonesian students studying in our respective countries ó we want more Indonesian students in American schools, and more American students to come study in this country. We want to forge new ties and greater understanding between young people in this young century.

These are the issues that really matter in our daily lives. Development, after all, is not simply about growth rates and numbers on a balance sheet. It's about whether a child can learn the skills they need to make it in a changing world. It's about whether a good idea is allowed to grow into a business, and not be suffocated by corruption. It's about whether those forces that have transformed the Jakarta that I once knew ó technology and trade and the flow of people and goods can translate into a better life for human beings, a life marked by dignity and opportunity.

This kind of development is inseparable from the role of democracy.

Today, we sometimes hear that democracy stands in the way of economic progress. This is not a new argument. Particularly in times of change and economic uncertainty, some will say that it is easier to take a shortcut to development by trading away the rights of human beings for the power of the state. But that is not what I saw on my trip to India, and that is not what I see in Indonesia. Your achievements demonstrate that democracy and development reinforce one another.

Like any democracy, you have known setbacks along the way. America is no different. Our own Constitution spoke of the effort to forge a "more perfect union," and that is a journey we have travelled ever since, we have endured Civil

War and struggles to extend rights to all of our citizens. But it is precisely this effort that has allowed us to become stronger and more prosperous, while also becoming a more just and free society.

Like other countries that emerged from colonial rule in the last century, Indonesia struggled and sacrificed for the right to determine your destiny. That is what Heroes Day is all about ó an Indonesia that belongs to Indonesians. But you also ultimately decided that freedom cannot mean replacing the strong hand of a colonizer with a strongman of your own.

Of course, democracy is messy. Not everyone likes the results of every election. You go through ups and downs. But the journey is worthwhile, and it goes beyond casting a ballot. It takes strong institutions to check the concentration of power. It takes open markets that allow individuals to thrive. It takes a free press and an independent justice system to root out abuse and excess, and to insist upon accountability. It takes open society and active citizens to reject inequality and injustice.

These are the forces that will propel Indonesia forward. And it will require a refusal to tolerate the corruption that stands in the way of opportunity; a commitment to transparency that gives every Indonesian a stake in their government; and a belief that the freedom that Indonesians have fought for is what holds this great nation together.

That is the message of the Indonesians who have advanced this democratic story ó from those who fought in the Battle of Surabaya 55 years ago today; to the students who marched peacefully for democracy in the 1990s, to leaders who have embraced the peaceful transition of power in this young century. Because ultimately, it will be the rights of citizens that will stitch together this remarkable Nusantara that stretches from Sabang to Merauke ó an insistence that every child born in this country should be treated equally, whether they come from Java or Aceh; Bali or Papua.

That effort extends to the example that Indonesia sets abroad. Indonesia took the initiative to establish the Bali Democracy Forum, an open forum for countries to share their experiences and best practices in fostering democracy. Indonesia has also been at the forefront of pushing for more attention to human rights within ASEAN. The nations of Southeast Asia must have the right to determine their own destiny, and the United States will strongly support that right. But the people of Southeast Asia must have the right to determine their own destiny as well. That is why we condemned elections in Burma that were neither free nor fair. That is why we are supporting your vibrant civil society in working with counterparts across this region. Because there is no reason why respect for human rights should stop at the border of any country.

Hand in hand, that is what development and democracy are about ó the notion that certain values are universal. Prosperity without freedom is just another form of poverty. Because there are aspirations that human beings share ó the liberty of knowing that your leader is accountable to you, and that you won't be locked up for disagreeing with them; the opportunity to get an education and to work with dignity; the freedom to practice your faith without fear or restriction. Those are the universal value and they must be observed everywhere.

Religion is the final topic that I want to address today, and ó like democracy and development ó it is fundamental to the Indonesian story.

Like the other Asian nations that I am visiting on this trip, Indonesia is steeped in spirituality ó a place where people worship God in many different ways. Along with this rich diversity, it is also home to the world's largest Muslim population ó a truth that I came to know as a boy when I heard the call to prayer across Jakarta.

Just as individuals are not defined solely by their faith, Indonesia is defined by more than its Muslim population. But we also know that relations between the United States and Muslim communities have frayed over many years. As President, I have made it a priority to begin to repair these relations. As a part of

that effort, I went to Cairo last June, and called for a new beginning between the United States and Muslims around the world ó one that creates a path for us to move beyond our differences.

I said then, and I will repeat now, that no single speech can eradicate years of mistrust. But I believed then, and I believe today, that we do have a choice. We can choose to be defined by our differences, and give in to a future of suspicion and mistrust. Or we can choose to do the hard work of forging common ground, and commit ourselves to the steady pursuit of progress. And I can promise you ó no matter what setbacks may come, the United States is committed to human progress. That is who we are. That is what we have done. That is what we will do.

We know well the issues that have caused tensions for many years ó issues that I addressed in Cairo. In the 17 months that have passed since that speech and we have made some progress, we still have much more work to do.

Innocent civilians in America, Indonesia, and across the world are still targeted by violent extremists. I have made it clear that America is not, and never will be, at war with Islam. Instead, all of us must work together and defeat al Qaeda and its affiliates, who have no claim to be leaders of any religion ó certainly not a great, world religion like Islam. But those who want to build must not cede ground to terrorists who seek to destroy. This is not a task for America alone. Indeed, here in Indonesia, you have made progress in rooting out terrorists and combating violent extremism.

In Afghanistan, we continue to work with a coalition of nations to build the capacity of the Afghan government to secure its future. Our shared interest is in building peace in a war-torn land ó a peace that provides no safe-haven for violent extremists, and that provides hope for the Afghan people.

Meanwhile, we have made progress on one of our core commitments - our effort to end the war in Iraq. Nearly 100,000 American troops have now left Iraq in my presidency. Iraqis have taken full responsibility for their security. And we will

continue to support Iraq as it forms an inclusive government and we bring all of our troops home.

In the Middle East, we have faced false starts and setbacks, but we have been persistent in our pursuit of peace. Israelis and Palestinians restarted direct talks, but enormous obstacles remain. There should be no illusions that peace and security will come easy. But let there be no doubt: America will spare no effort in working for the outcome that is just, and that is in the interest of all the parties involved: two states, Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security. That is our goal.

The stakes are high in resolving all of these issues. For our world has grown smaller and while those forces that connect us have unleashed opportunity, they also empower those who seek to derail progress. One bomb in a marketplace can obliterate the bustle of daily commerce. One whispered rumor can obscure the truth, and set off violence between communities that once lived together in peace. In an age of rapid change and colliding cultures, what we share as human beings can sometimes be lost.

But I believe that the history of both America and Indonesia gives us hope. It's a story written into our national mottos. E pluribus unum ó out of many, one. Bhinneka Tunggal Ika ó unity in diversity. We are two nations, which have travelled different paths. Yet our nations show that hundreds of millions who hold different beliefs can be united in freedom under one flag. And we are now building on that shared humanity ó through the young people who will study in each other's schools; through the entrepreneurs forging ties that can lead to prosperity; and through our embrace of fundamental democratic values and human aspirations..

Before I came here, I visited the Istiqlal mosque ó a place of worship that was still under construction when I lived in Jakarta. I admired its soaring minaret, imposing dome, and welcoming space. But its name and history also speak to

what makes Indonesia great. Istiqlal means independence, and its construction was in part a testament to the nation's struggle for freedom. Moreover, this house of worship for many thousands of Muslims was designed by a Christian architect.

Such is Indonesia's spirit. Such is the message of Indonesia's inclusive philosophy, Pancasila. Across an archipelago that contains some of God's most beautiful creations, islands rising above an ocean named for peace, people choose to worship God as they please. Islam flourishes, but so do other faiths. Development is strengthened by an emerging democracy. Ancient traditions endure, even as a rising power is on the move.

That is not to say that Indonesia is without imperfections. No country is. But here we can find the ability to bridge divides of race and region and religion ó that ability to see yourself in all individuals. As a child of a different race, who came here from a distant country, I found this spirit in the greeting that I received upon moving here: Selamat Datang. As a Christian visiting a mosque on this visit, I found it in the words of a leader who was asked about my visit and said, "Muslims are also allowed in churches. We are all God's followers."

That spark of the divine lies within each of us. We cannot give in to doubt or cynicism or despair. The stories of Indonesia and America should make us optimist. Because it tells us that history is on the side of human progress; that unity is more powerful than division; and that the people of this world can live together in peace. May our two nations work together, with faith and determination, to share these truths with all mankind.

Sebagai penutup, saya mengucapkan kepada seluruh rakyat Indonesia, terima kasih, terima kasih. Assalamualaikum. Thank you.

APPENDIX 2

The Analysis of Mood and Residue System of Barack Obama's Speech

1. Terima kasih.

2. (I) thank you so much.

I	thank	you	so much
S	F	P	O
Mood	Residue		

3. (I) thank you everybody.

I	thank	you	everybody
S	F	P	O
Mood	Residue		

4. Selamat pagi.

5. It is wonderful to be here, at University of Indonesia, with all the faculty staff and the students.

It	is	wonderful	to be	here at University of Indonesia	with all the faculty staff and the students
S	F	O	P	Circ. Adj	
Mood	Residue				

6. (I) thank you so much for your hospitality.

I	thank	you	so much	for your responsibility
S	F	P	O	
Mood	Residue			

7. Assalamualaikum.

8. Salam sejahtera.

9. (I) thank you for this wonderful welcome.

I	thank	you	for this wonderful welcome
S	F	P	C
Mood	Residue		

10. (I) thank you to the people of Jakarta.

I	thank	you	to the people of Jakarta
S	F	P	C
Mood	Residue		

11. And (I) thank you to the people of Indonesia.



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12. Pulang kampung, nih.

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

14. We had a couple of false starts this year, but I was determined to visit a country that has meant so much to me.

15. Unfortunately, this visit is too short, but I look forward to coming back a year from now, when Indonesia hosts the East Asia Summit.

16. Before I go any further, I want to say that our thoughts and prayers are with all of those Indonesians affected by the recent tsunami and

Before	I	go	any further	I	want	to say	that	our thoughts and prayers	are	with	all those Indonesians	affected by	the recent tsunami and volcanic eruptions
--------	---	----	-------------	---	------	--------	------	--------------------------	-----	------	-----------------------	-------------	---

	S	F	P		S	F	P		S	F		C	F	P	C
	Mood		Residue		Mood		Residue		Mood						

volcanic eruptions ó particularly those who have lost loved ones, and those who have been displaced.

particularly	those	who	have	lost	loved ones	and	those	who	have	been displaced.
		S	F	P	C			S	F	P
		Mood			Residue			Mood		Residue

17. As always, the United States stands with Indonesia in responding to this natural disaster, and we are pleased to be able to help as needed.

As always	the United States	stands with		Indonesia	in responding to	this natural disaster	and	w
	S	F	P	C				S
	Mood		Residue					M

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

As	neighbors	help		neighbors	and	families	take		in the displaced		I	know	that	the streng
	S	F	P	C		S	F	P	Circ. Adj		S	F	P	S
	Mood		Residue			Mood		Residue		Mood		Residue		Mood

through once more.

pull	you	through	once more
P	C		
Residue			

19. Let me begin with a simple statement: Indonesia bagian dari diri saya.

Let	me	begin with		a simple statement:	Indonesia	bagian dari diri saya	
	S	F	P	C	S	C	
	Mood		Residue		Mood		Residue

20. I first came to this country when my mother married an Indonesian man named Lolo Soetoro.

I	first	came	to this country	when	my mother	married	an Indonesian man	named	Lolo Soetoro
---	-------	------	-----------------	------	-----------	---------	-------------------	-------	--------------

S		F	P	Circ. Adj		S	F	P	C
Mood		Residue		Mood		Residue			

21. As a young boy, I was coming to a different world.

As	a young boy	I	was	coming to	a different world
		S	F	P	Circ. Adj
		Mood		Residue	

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

But	the people of Indonesia	quickly	made		me	feel		at home
	S		F	P	C	F	P	Circ. Adj
	Mood				Residue		Mood	Residue

23. Jakarta looked very different in those days.

Jakarta	looked	very different	in those days
S	F	P	Circ. Adj
Mood		Residue	

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

The city	was	filled with	buildings	that	were no more than	a few stories tall
S	F	P	C		F	C
Mood		Residue				

25. The Hotel Indonesia was one of the few high rises, and there was just one big Department Store called Sarinah.

The Hotel Indonesia	was	one of the few high rises	and	there	was	just one big Department Store called Sarinah
S	F	C		S	F	C
Mood				Mood		Residue

26. That was it.

That	was	it
------	-----	----

S	F	C
Mood		R

27. Betchaks and bemos, that's how you got around.

Betchaks and bemos,	that	's	how	you	got	around
S	S	F		S	F	P
	Mood			Mood		Residue

28. They are outnumbered automobiles in those days, and the highway quickly gave way to unpaved roads and kampongs.

The y	ar e	outnumbe red	automobi les	in thos e day s	an d	the highw ay	quick ly	gave	wa y	to unpave d roads and kampon gs
S	F		C	Cir c. Adj		S		F	P	C
Mood			Residue			Mood				Residue

29. We moved to Menteng Dalam, where we lived in a small house with a mango tree out front.

We	moved	to	Menteng Dalam	where	we	lived	in a small house	with a mango tree out front
S	F	P	Circ. Adj		S	F	P	Circ. Adj
Mood			Residue		Mood			Residue

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

I	learned	to love	Indonesia	while flying kites, running along paddy fields, catching dragonflies, and buying satay and baso from the street vendors
S	F	P	C	Circ. Adj
Mood				Residue

31. I still remember the calling of the vendors.

I	still	remember	the calling of the vendors
---	-------	----------	----------------------------

S		F	P	C
Mood			Residue	

32. ðSate! Bakso! Enak ya?ð

Sate	Bakso	Enak ya
S	S	C
M	M	R

33. But most of all, I remember the people ó the old men and women who welcomed us with smiles; the children who made a foreigner feel like a

But	most of all	I	remember		the people	the old men and women	who	welcomed		us	with sm
		S	F	P	C	S		F	P	C	
		Mood		Residue		Mood			Residue		

neighbor; and the teachers who helped me learn about the country.

the children	who	made	a foreigner	feel	like	neighbor	the children	who	helped	me	learn
S		F	P	C	P	C	S		F	P	C
Mood			Residue				Mood			Residue	

34. Because Indonesia is made up of thousands of islands, hundreds of languages, and people from scores of regions and ethnic groups, my times

Because	Indonesia	is	made up of	thousands of islands, hundreds of languages, and people from scores of regions and ethnic groups
	S	F	P	C
Mood			Residue	

here helped me appreciate the common humanity of all people.

my times here	helped	me	appreciate	the common humanity of all people
S	F	P	C	P
Mood			Residue	

35. And while my stepfather, like most Indonesians, was raised a Muslim, he firmly believed that all religions were worthy of respect.

And	while	my stepfather	like most Indonesian	was	raised	a Muslim	he	firmly	believed	that	a
		S		F	P	C	S		F	P	
Mood					Residue		Mood				

36. In this way, he reflected the spirit of religious tolerance that is enshrined in Indonesia's Constitution, and that remains one of this country's

In this way	he	reflected	the spirit of religious tolerance		that	is	enshrined	in Indonesia's Constitution
	S	F	P	C		F	P	Circ. Adj
	Mood		Residue			M	Residue	

defining and inspiring characteristics.

and	that	Remains		one of this country's defining and inspiring characteristics				
		F	P	C				
		Mood		Residue				

37. I stayed here for four years, a time that helped shape my childhood; a time that saw the birth of my wonderful sister, Maya; and a time that

I	staye d	her e	for four yea rs	a tim e	tha t	helpe d	shap e	my childho od	a tim e	tha t	saw	the birth of my wonderf ul sister, Maya;	
S	F	P	Circ. adj	S		F	P	C	S		F	P	C
Moo d		Residue		Mood		Residue		Mood		Residue			

made such an impression on my mother that she kept returning to Indonesia over the next twenty years to live, work and travel, pursuing her

and	a time	that	made	such an impression on my mother		that	she	kept	returning	to Indonesia	over the next twenty years	to live, work and travel
	S		F	P	C		S	F	P	CA		P
	Mood			Residue			Mood		Residue			

girls. passion of promoting opportunity in Indonesia's villages, particularly for women and

pursuing	her passion of promoting	in Indonesia's	particularly	for women
----------	--------------------------	----------------	--------------	-----------

	opportunity	villages		and girls
	C	CA		

38. I was so honored when President Yudhoyono, last night at the State Dinner, presented an award, on behalf of my mother that recognizing the works that she did.

I	was	so honored	when	President Yudhoyono	last night	at the State Dinner	presented	an award	on behalf of my mother	that	recognizing	the works	that	she	did
S	F	C		S	Circ. adj	Circ. Adj	F	P	C	Circ. adj		P	C		S F P

39. She would have been so proud.

She	would have been	so proud
S	F	P
Mood	Residue	

40. Because my mother held Indonesia and its people very close to her heart for her entire life.

Because	my mother	held	Indonesia	and	its people	very close	to her heart	for her entire life
	S	F	P	C		S	C	
	Mood		Residue			Mood	Residue	

41. So much has changed in the four decades since I boarded a plane to move back to Hawaii.

So much	has	changed	in the four decades	since	I	boarded	a plane	to move back	to Hawaii
S	F	P	Circ. adj		S	F	P	C	P
	Mood		Residue			Mood	Residue		

42. If you asked me or any of my schoolmates who knew me back then I don't think any of us could have anticipated that I would one day

If	you	asked	me or any of my schoolmates			who	knew		back then
	S	F	P	C			S	F	P
	Mood		Residue			Mood		Residue	

come back to Jakarta as President of the United States.

I	don't	think	any of us	could	have anticipated	that	I	would	one day	come back	to Jakarta	as President of the United States
S	F	P	C									
			S	F	P		S	F	Circ. Adj	P	Circ. Adj	
Mood		Residue	Mood		Mood		Mood		Residue			

43. And few could have anticipated the remarkable story of Indonesia over these last four decades.

And	few	could	have anticipated	the remarkable story of Indonesia	over these last four decades
	S	F	P	C	Circ. Adj
	Mood		Residue		

44. The Jakarta that I once knew has grown to a teeming city of nearly ten million, with skyscrapers that dwarf the Hotel Indonesia, and thriving centers of culture and commerce.

The Jakarta	that	I	once	knew	has	grown	to a teeming city of nearly ten million			with skyscrapers	
		S	MA	F	P						
		Mood			R						
S					F	P					
Mood						Residue					

45. While my Indonesian friends used to run in fields with water buffalo and goats, a new generation of Indonesians is among the most wired

While	my Indonesian friends			used to run	in fields	with water buffalo and
-------	-----------------------	--	--	-------------	-----------	------------------------

	and I				goats
	S	F	P	Circ. Adj	
	Mood		Residue		

connected through cell phones and social networks.

a new generation of Indonesians	is	among the most wired	in the world	connected	through cell phones and social networks
S	F		CA	P	
	Mood			Residue	

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

And while	Indonesia	as a young nation	focused		inward	a growing Indonesia	now	plays		a key role	in the Asia Pacific and the global economy
	S		F	P		S		F	P	C	Circ. Adj
	Mood			Residue		Mood			Residue		

47. This change extends to politics.

This change	extends to		Politics
S	F	P	C
Mood		Residue	

48. When my step-father was a boy, he watched his own father and older brother leave home to fight and die in the struggle for Indonesian independence.

When	my step-father	was	a boy	he	watched		his own father and older brother	leave	home	to fight and d
	S	F	C	S	F	P	C	P	Circ. Adj	P
	Mood		Residue	Mood		Residue				

49. I am happy to be here on Heroes Day to honor the memory of so many Indonesians who have sacrificed on behalf of this great country.

I	÷	happ	to	her	on	to	the	wh	hav	sacrifice	on
m	y	b	e	e	Heroe	hono	memory	o	e	d	behalf
					s Day	r	of so				of this
							many				great
							Indonesi				countr
							ns				y
S	F		P		Circ. Adj	P	C	S	F	P	
Mood					Residue			Mood			Residue

50. When I moved to Jakarta, it was 1967, a time that followed great suffering and conflict in parts of this country.

When	I	moved	to Jakarta	it	was	1967	a time	that	followed	great suffering and conflict
	S	F	P	Circ. Adj	S	F	Circ. Adj	S	F	P
										C
	Mood		Residue		Mood	Residue				Residue

51. Even though my step-father had served in the Army, the violence and killing during that time of political upheaval was largely unknown to me because

Even though	my step-father	had	served	in the Army	the violence and killing during that time of political upheaval
	S	F	P	P	S
	Mood		Residue		Mood

it was unspoken by my Indonesian family and friends.

it	was	unspoken	by my Indonesian family and friends
S	F	C	CA
Mood		Residue	

52. In my household, like so many others across Indonesia, it was an invisible presence.

In my household	like	so many others	across	Indonesia	it	was	an invisible presence
					S	F	C
						Mood	Residue

53. Indonesians had their independence, but often time, they afraid to speak their mind about issues.

Indonesians	had	their independence	but	often time	they	afraid	to speak	their mind about
-------------	-----	--------------------	-----	------------	------	--------	----------	------------------

									issues
S	F	P	C			S	C	P	C
Mood		Residue				Mood	Residue		

54. In the years since then, Indonesia has charted its own course through an extraordinary democratic transformation ó from the rule of an iron fist to the rule of the people.

In the years since then	Indonesia	has	charted	its own course	through an extraordinary democratic transformationó from the rule of an iron fist to the rule of the people
Circ. Adj	S	F	P	C	
Residue	Mood		Residue		

55. In recent years, the world has watched with hope and admiration, as Indonesians embraced the peaceful transfer of power and the direct election of leaders.

In recent years	the world	has	watched	with hope and admiration	as	Indonesians	embraced	the peaceful transfer of power and the direct election of leaders
	S	F	P			S	F	P
Residue	Mood		Residue			Mood		

56. And just as your democracy is symbolized by your elected President and legislature,

And just as	your democracy	is	symbolized by	elected President and legislature
	S	F	P	C
Residue	Mood		Residue	

your democracy is sustained and fortified by its checks and balances: a dynamic civil society; political parties and unions; a vibrant media and engaged citizens who have ensured that ó in Indonesia ó

your democracy	is	sustained and fortified by	its checks and balances: a dynamic civil society; political parties and unions; a vibrant media and engaged citizens	who	have	ensured that ó in Indonesia ó
S	F	P	C	S	F	P
Mood		Residue			Mood	

there will be no turning back from democracy.

there	will be	no turning back from democracy
-------	---------	--------------------------------

57. But even as this land of my youth has changed in so many ways, those things that I learned to love about Indonesia

ó that spirit of tolerance that is written into your Constitution; symbolized in your mosques and churches and temples; and embodied in your people that still lives on.

58. Bhinneka Tunggal Ika ó unity in diversity.
59. This is the foundation of Indonesia's example to the world, and this is why Indonesia will play such an important part in the 21st century.

60. So today, I return to Indonesia as a friend, but also as a President who seeks a deep and enduring partnership between our two countries.

So	today	I	return			to Indonesia	as a friend	but also	as a President	who	seeks	a deep and enduring partnership between our two countries	
	Circ. Adj	S	F	P	Circ. Adj					S	F	P	C

Residue	Mood	Residue	Mood	Residue
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61. Because as vast and diverse countries; as neighbors on either side of the Pacific; and above all as democracies ó the United States and Indonesia are bound together by shared interests and shared values.

Because as vast and diverse countries; as neighbors on either side of the Pacific; and above all as democracies	the United States and Indonesia	are	bo
	S	F	
	Mood		

62. Yesterday, President Yudhoyono and I announced a new, Comprehensive Partnership between the United States and Indonesia.

Yesterday	President Yudhoyono and I	announced		a new, Comprehensive Partnership between the United Sta
Circ. Adj	S	F	P	C
Residue	Mood		Residue	

63. We are increasing ties between our governments in many different areas, and ó just as importantly ó we are increasing ties among our people.

We	are	increasing	ties between our governments	in many different areas	and ó just as importantly ó	v
S	F	P	C			
Mood			Residue			

64. This is a partnership of equals, grounded in mutual interests and mutual respect.

This	is	a partnership of equals	grounded	in mutual interests and mutual respect
S	F	C	P	Circ. Adj
Mood			Residue	

65. With the rest of my time today, I'd like to talk about why the story I just told ó

With the rest of my time today	I	-d	like to talk about	why	the story	I	just	told
	S	F	P		C	S	MA	F
		Mood	Residue			Mood		

the story of Indonesia since the days when I lived here ó is so important to the United States, and to the world.

the story of Indonesia since the days	when	I	Lived	here	is	so important	to the United S
		S	F	P	Circ. Adj		

		Mood	Residue			
S				F	C	
Mood					Residue	

66. I will focus on three areas that are closely related, and fundamental to human progress ó development, democracy, and religion.

I	will	focus	on three areas	that	are	closely related and fundamental	to human progress-development, democracy, and religion
S	F	P	Circ.		F	P	
Mood		Residue			M	Residue	

67. First, the friendship between the United States and Indonesia can advance our mutual interest in development.

First	the friendship between the United States and Indonesia	can	advance	our mutual interest in development
	S	F	P	C
	Mood		Residue	

68. When I moved to Indonesia, it would have been hard to imagine a future in which the prosperity of families in Chicago and Jakarta would be connected.

Wh en	I	mov ed			to Indon esia	i t	wo uld	ha ve be en	ha rd	to ima gine	a fut ure	in whi ch	the prosp erity of famili es in Chica go and Jakart a	wo uld	be conne cted
	S	F	P	Circ. Adj	S	F	P	C	P	C		S	F	P	
	Moo d			Residue		Mood		Residue				Mood		Resid ue	

69. But our economies are now global, and Indonesians have experienced both the promise and perils of globalization: from the shock of the Asian financial crisis in the 1990s to the millions lifted out of poverty, because of increased grade of economy.

But	our economies	are	now	global	and	Indonesians	have	experienced	both the promise and from the shock of the
-----	---------------	-----	-----	--------	-----	-------------	------	-------------	--

									the 1990s to the millio
	S	F		C		S	F	P	
	Mood		Residue			Mood			

70. What that means ó and what we learned in the recent economic crisis ó is that we have a stake in each other's success.

What that means	and	what	we	learned	In the recent economic crisis	is that we have a stake in each other's successes							
			S	F	P	Circ. Adj	F		S	F	P	C	Circ. Adj
S							C						

71. America has a stake in an Indonesia's growing and development, with prosperity that is broadly shared among the Indonesian people ó

America	has	a stake in an Indonesia's growing and development,					with prosperity	that	is	broa
S	F	P	C					CA		F
M		R					R		M	

because a rising middle class here in Indonesia means new markets for our goods, just as America is a market for goods coming from Indonesia.

because	a rising middle class here in Indonesia	Means	new markets	for our goods	just as	America	is	a market	for goods coming from Indonesia	
	S	F	P	C	CA		S	F	C	CA
M		R				M		R		

72. And so we are investing more in Indonesia, our exports have grown by nearly 50 percent, and we are opening doors for Americans and Indonesians to do business with one another.

And so	we	are	investing	more	in Indonesia,	our exports	have	grown	by nearly 50 percent
	S	F	P		CA	S	F	P	
M		R				M		R	

and	we	are	opening	doors	for Americans and Indonesians	to do	business	with one another
	S	F	P	C	CA	P	C	CA
	M		R					

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

America	has	a	in	an	that	Plays	its rightful	in shaping the
		stake	Indonesia				role	global economy
S	F	P	C			F	P	C
M		R				M	R	

74. Gone are the days when seven or eight countries could come together to determine the direction of global markets.

Gone	are	the days	when	seven or eight countries	could	come	together	to determine	the direction
S	F	C		S	F	P		P	
M		R		M			R		

75. That is why the G-20 is now the center of international economic cooperation, so that emerging economies like Indonesia have a greater voice and bear greater responsibility, for guiding global economy.

That	is	why	the G-20	is	now	the center of international economic cooperation	so that	emerging economies like Indonesia	have		a greater voice	and
			S	F	CA	C		S	F	P	C	
			M		R			M		R		
S	F								C			
M		R										

76. And through its leadership of the G-20's anti-corruption group, Indonesia should lead on the world stage and by example in embracing transparency and accountability.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-----|---------|-----------------|------|---------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|------|-----------|---|---|
| America | has | a stake | in an Indonesia | that | pursues | sustainable development | because | the way | we grow | will | determine | the quality of our lives and the health of our planet | |
| | | | | | | | | | S | F | P | | |
| | | | | | | | | | M | | | | |
| S | F | P | C | | F | P | C | | S | | F | P | C |
| M | | R | | | M | | R | | M | | | R | |

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-----|------|-----|-------|-----------------|------------------------------------|--------|-------|----------|--------------|-------|--------------|---|
| Th at | i s | w hy | w e | a r e | d evelo p i n g | c lean e ne rg y te ch no lo gi es | t h at | c a n | p o w er | i nd u st ry | a n d | p re se rv e | I ndone sia's p re ci ou s nat ur al res our ce s |
| | | | S | F | P | C | | F | P | C | | P | C |
| | | | M | | R | | M | | R | | | | |
| S | F | | C | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | | R | | | | | | | | | | | |



America welcomes your country's strong leadership in the global effort to combat climate change.

And	America	welcomes		your country's strong leadership	in the global effort	to combat	climate change
	S	F	P	C	CA	P	C
	M		R				

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

Above all	America	has		a stake	in the success of the Indonesian people
	S	F	P	C	
	M		R		

80. Underneath the headlines of the day, we must build bridges between our peoples, because our future security and prosperity is shared.

Underneath the headlines of the day	we	must	build	bridges between our peoples	because	our future security and prosperity	is	shared
	S	F	P	C		S	F	P
	M		R			M		R

81. That is exactly what we are doing ó by increased collaboration among our scientists and researchers, and by working together to foster entrepreneurship.

That	is	exactly	what	we	are	doing	by increased collaboration among our scientists and researchers,
				S	F	P	
				M		C	
S	F	C					
M		R					

82. And I am especially pleased that we have committed to double the number of American and Indonesian students studying in our respective countries ó

And	I	am	especially	pleased	that	we	have	committed to double	the number of American and	studying	in our respective countries
-----	---	----	------------	---------	------	----	------	---------------------	----------------------------	----------	-----------------------------



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									Indonesian students		es
	S	F		C		S	F	P	C	P	CA
	M			R		M		R			

we want more Indonesian students in American schools, and more American students to come study in this country, so that we can forge

we		want		more Indonesian students		in American schools		and		more American students		to come study		
S		F	P	C				CA			S		P	
M			R							M				

new ties that last well into this young century.

so that	we	can	forge	new ties	that	last	Well	into this young century
	S	F	P	C		F	P	
	M							

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

These	are	the issues	that	really	matter	in our daily lives
S	F	C		MA	F	P
M		R		M	R	

84. We want to forge new ties and greater understanding between young people in this young century.

We	want to forge		new ties and greater understanding between young people in this young century	
S	F	P	C	
Mood		Residue		

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

Development	after all	is not	simply	about growth rates and numbers on a balance sheet
S		F	MA	C
M				R

86. It's about whether a child can learn the skills they need to make it in a changing world.

I	t	s	about	whether	a	child	can	learn	the	skills	they	need	to	make	it	in a	changing	world
S	F				S	F	P	C	S	F	P	C	CA					
M					M		R		M			R						

87. It's about whether a good idea is allowed to grow into a business, and not be suffocated by corruption.

I	t	s	about	whether	a	good	idea	is	allowed	to	grow	into a	business	and	not	be	suffocated	by	corruption
S	F				S	F		P		CA				P		CA			
M					M					R									

88. It's about whether those forces that have transformed the Jakarta that I once knew - technology and trade and the flow of people and goods can

It	-s	about	whether	those forces	that	have	transformed	the Jakarta	that	I	once	knew	
S	F			S		F	P	C		S		F	P
M				M			R				M		R

translate into a better life for human beings, a life marked by dignity and opportunity.

technology and trade and the flow of people and goods	can	translate	into a better life	for human beings,
S	F	P	C	
M			R	

89. This kind of development is inseparable from the role of democracy.

This kind of development	is	inseparable	from the role of democracy
S	F	C	CA
M			R

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

Today	we	sometimes	hear		that	democracy	stands		in the way of economic progress
CA	S	MA	F	P		S	F	P	CA

R	M	R		M	R
---	---	---	--	---	---

91. This is not a new argument.

This	is not	a new argument
S	F	C
M		R

92. Particularly in times of change and economic uncertainty, some will say that it is easier to take a shortcut to development by trading away the rights of human beings for the power of the state.

Particularly	in times of change and economic uncertainty	some	will	say	that	it	is	easier	to take	a shortcut	to development by trading away the rights of human beings for the power of the state
	CA	S	F	P		S	F	C	P	C	
		M		R		M				R	

93. But that is not what I saw on my trip to India, and that is not what I see in Indonesia.

But	that	is not	what	I	saw	on my trip to India	and	that	is not	what	I see	in Indonesia
	S	F		S	F	P	CA		S	F		CA
	M			M		R		M			M	R

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

Your achievements	demonstrate	that	democracy and development	reinforce	one another
S	F	P	S	F	P
M		R	M		R

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

Like any democracy	you	have	known	setbacks	along the way
	S	F	P	C	CA
	M		R		

96. America is no different.

America	is no	Different
S	F	C
M		R

97. Our own Constitution spoke of the effort to forge a ðmore perfect union,ð

Our own Constitution	spoke	of the effort	to forge	a ðmore perfect union,ð
S	F	P	C	P
M		R		

and that is a journey we have travelled ever since, we have endured Civil War and struggles to extend rights to all of our citizens.

a	th	i	a	w	h	trave	ev	w	h	endur	Ci	a	strug	to	to	
n	at	s	jour	e	ave	lled	er	e	ave	ed	vil	n	gles	rig	all	
d			ney				sin				War			hts	of	
							ce								our	
	S	F	C	S	F	P		S	F	F	P	C			citiz	
	M		R	M		R		M			R					ens

98. But it is precisely this effort that has allowed us to become stronger and more prosperous, while also becoming a more just and free society.

B	i	i	preci	thi	th	h	allo	u	to	strong	wh	al	beco	a
ut	t	s	sely	s	at	as	wed	s	beco	er and	ile	so	ming	mor
				eff					me	more				e
				ort						prospe				just
	S	F		`C		F	P	C	P	C			P	C
	M			R		M	R						R	

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

Li	other	th	emer	fro	in	Indo	strugg	a	sacrifi	fo	to	you
----	-------	----	------	-----	----	------	--------	---	---------	----	----	-----



ke	coun	at	ged	m	the	nesia	led	n	ced	r	deter	r
	tries			col	last			d		th	mine	dest
				onial	cent					e		iny
				rule	ury					ri		
										gh		
										t		
	S		F	P	C	CA	S	F	P	C	P	C
		M			R		M	R				

100. That is what Heroes Day is all about of an Indonesia that belongs to Indonesians.

That	is	what	Heroes	is	all	about	an	that	belongs	to
			Day				Indonesia			Indonesians
			S	F			S		F	C
									P	
			M				M			R
S	F						C			
M							R			

101. But you also ultimately decided that freedom cannot mean replacing the strong hand of a colonizer with a strongman of your own.

But	you	also	ultimately	decided	that	freedom	cannot	mean	replacing the strong hand of a colon
	S			F	P	S	F	P	
		M		R		M			R

102. Of course, democracy is messy.

Of course	democracy	is	Messy
	S	F	C
	M		R

103. Not everyone likes the results of every election.

Not everyone	likes	the results of every election
S	F	P
M		R



104. You go through ups and downs.

You	go		through ups and downs
S	F	P	CA
M		R	

105. But the journey is worthwhile, and it goes beyond casting a ballot.

But	the journey	is	worthwhile	and	it	goes		beyond casting a ballot
	S	F	C		S	F	P	CA
	M		R		M		R	

106. It takes strong institutions the concentration of power.

It	takes	strong institutions		the concentration of power
S	F	P	C	C
M		R		

107. It takes open markets that allow individuals to thrive.

It takes			open markets		that	allow		individuals		to thrive		
S	F	P	C				F	P	C		P	
M		R						M	R			

108. It takes a free press and an independent justice system to root out abuse and excess, and to insist upon accountability.

It	takes	a free press and an independent justice system		to root out	abuse and excess	and	to insist upon	accountability
S	F	P	C	P	C		P	C
M		R						

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

It	takes	open society and active citizens		to reject	inequality and injustice
S	F	P	C	P	C
M		R			

110. These are the forces that will propel Indonesia forward.



These	are	the forces	that	will	propel	Indonesia forward
S	F	C		F	P	C
M		R		M		R

111. And it will require a refusal to tolerate the corruption that stands in the way of opportunity; a commitment to transparency that gives every Indonesian a stake in their government; and a belief that the freedom that Indonesians have fought for is what holds this great nation together.

And	it	will	require	a refusal	to tolerate	the corruption	that	stands		in the way of opportunity;
	S	F	P	C	P	C		F	P	CA
	M		R					M	R	

a commitment to transparency	that	gives	every Indonesian	a stake	in government;	their
S		F	P	C	C	CA
M					R	

112. That is the message of the Indonesians who have advanced this democratic story

That	is	the message of the Indonesians	who	have	advanced	this story	democratic
S	F	C	S	F	P	C	
M		R	M			R	

from those who fought in the Battle of Surabaya 55 years ago today; to the students who marched peacefully for democracy in the 1990s,

from	those	who	fought	in the Battle of Surabaya 55 years ago today;	to the students	who	marched	peacefully	for democracy	in the 1990s
		S	F	P	CA	S	F	P	C	CA
		M		R		M	R		R	

to leaders who have embraced the peaceful transition of power in this young century.



to leaders	who	have	embraced	the peaceful transition of power	in this young century
	S	F	P	C	CA
	M		R		

113. Because ultimately, it will be the rights of citizens that will stitch together this remarkable Nusantara that stretches from Sabang to Merauke

Beca use	ultima tely	i t	wi ll	b e	the right s of citiz ens	th at	wi ll	stit ch	toget her	this remark able Nusant ara	th at	stretc hes	from Saba ng to Mera uke	
		S	F	P	C		F	P		C		F	P	CA
		M		R			M	R				M	R	

an insistence that every child born in this country should be treated equally, whether they come from Java or Aceh; Bali or Papua.

an insisten ce	th at	ever y chil d	born	in this count ry	shou ld	be treat ed	equal ly	wheth er	the y	com e	from Java or Aceh; Bali or Papua	
		S	F	P	CA							
		M		R								
		S			F	P			S	F	P	CA
		M				R			M		R	

114. That effort extends to the example that Indonesia sets abroad.

That effort	extends		to the example	that	Indonesia	sets		abroad
S	F	P	C		S	F	P	CA
M		R			M		R	

115. Indonesia took the initiative to establish the Bali Democracy Forum,

Indonesia	took		the initiative	to establish	the Bali Democracy Forum
S	F	P	C	P	C
M		R			

an open forum for countries to share their experiences and best practices in fostering democracy.

an open forum	for countries	to share	their experiences and best practices	in fostering democracy
C	CA	P	C	CA
S				
M				

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

Indonesia	has	also	been	at the forefront of pushing for more attention to human rights within ASEAN
S	F		P	CA
M				R

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

The nations of Southeast Asia	must	have	the right	to determine	their own destiny	and	the United States	will	strongly	support	that right
S	F	P	C	P	C		S	F	MA	P	C
M				R				M			R

118.But the people of Southeast Asia must have the right to determine their own destiny as well.

But	the people of Southeast Asia	must	have	the right	to determine	their own destiny	as well
	S	F	P	C	P	C	
	M				R		

119.That is why we condemned elections in Burma that were neither free nor fair.

That	is	why	we	condemned	elections	in Burma	that	were neither	free nor fair
S	F		S	F	P	C	CA	F	C
M			M			R		M	R

120. That is why we are supporting your vibrant civil society in working with counterparts across this region.

That	is	why	we	are	supporting	your vibrant civil society	in working with counterparts across this region
S	F		S	F	P	C	CA
M			M				R

121. Because there is no reason why respect for human rights should stop at the border of any country.

Because	there	is no	reason	why	respect for human rights	should	stop	at the border of any country
	S	F	C		S	F	P	CA
		M		R		M		R

122. Hand in hand, that is what development and democracy are about of the notion that certain values are universal.

Hand in hand	that	is	what development and democracy	are	about	the notion	that	certain values	are	universal
	S	F	S	F				S	F	C
		M		M				M		R

123. Prosperity without freedom is just another form of poverty.

Prosperity without freedom	is	just	another form of poverty
S	F	MA	C
M			R

124. Because there are aspirations that human beings share of the liberty of knowing that your leader is accountable to you,

Beca use	the re	ar e	aspirati ons	th at	hum an bein gs	shar e	the libert y of knowi ng	th at	you r lead er	i s	account able	to yo u	
	S	F	C		S	F	P	C		S	F	C	C A
	M		R		M		R		M		R		

and that you won't be locked up for disagreeing with them; the opportunity to get an education and to work with dignity; the freedom to practice your faith without fear or restriction.

and	that	you	won't	be locked up	for disagreeing with them;	the opportunity to get an education and to work with dignity; the freedom to practice your faith without fear or restriction
		S	F	P	CA	S
		M		R		M

125. Those are the universal value and they must be observed everywhere.

Those	are	are the universal value	and	they	must	be observed	everywhere
S	F	C		S	F	P	Circ. adj
Mood		Residue		Mood		Residue	

126. Religion is the final topic that I want to address today, and I like democracy and development I it is fundamental to the Indonesian story.

Reli gion	i s	th e fin al to pi c	th at	I	wa nt	to addr ess	to day	a n d	li ke	democr acy and develo pment	i t	i s	funda mental	to the Indon esian story
S	F	C		S	F	P	C A				S	F	C	CA
M		R		M		R					M		R	

127. Like the other Asian nations that I am visiting on this trip, Indonesia is steeped in spirituality I

Like the other Asian nations	that	I	am	visiting	on this trip on this trip	Indonesia	is	steeped	in spirituality
		S	F	p	CA	S	F	P	CA
		M		R		M		R	

a place where people worship God in many different ways.

a place	where	people	worship	God	in many different ways
S		S	F	P	C
M		M		R	

128. Along with this rich diversity, it is also home to the world's largest Muslim population

Along with this rich diversity	it	is	also	home	to the world's largest Muslim population
	S	F		C	CA
	M				R

a truth that I came to know as a boy when I heard the call to prayer across Jakarta.

a truth	that	I	came	to know	as	a boy	when	I	heard	the call to prayer	across Jakarta
		S	F	P				S	F	P	CA
		M	R					M			R

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

Just as	individuals	are not	defined	solely	by their faith	Indonesia	is	defined	by more than its Muslim population
	S	F	P		CA	S	F	P	CA
	M		R		R	M			R

130. But we also know that relations between the United States and Muslim communities have frayed over many years.

But	we	also	know	that	relations between the United States and Muslim communities	have	frayed	over many years
	S		F	P	S	F	P	CA
	M			R	M			R

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

As President	I	have	made	it	a priority	to begin to repair	these relations
	S	F	P	C	S	P	C
	M		R		M		R

132. As a part of that effort, I went to Cairo last June, and called for a new beginning between the United States and Muslims around the world

As a part of that	I	went to	Cairo	last June	and	called	for a new beginning between the United	around the
-------------------	---	---------	-------	-----------	-----	--------	--	------------

effort								States and Muslims	world
	S	F	P	CA		F	P	C	CA
	M		R		M		R		

ó one that creates a path for us to move beyond our differences.

one that creates a path for us to move beyond our differences
S
M

133.I said then, and I will repeat now, that no single speech can eradicate years of mistrust.

I	said	the	an	I	wil	repea	no	tha	no	ca	eradicat	years
		n	d		l	t	w	t	single	n	e	of
									speech			mistrus
									h			t
S	F	P		S	F	P	CA		S	F	P	C
M	R			M		R			M		R	

134.But I believed then, and I believe today, that we do have a choice.

But	I	believed	then	and	I	believe	today	that	we	do	have	a
												choice
	S	F	P		S	F	P	CA		S	F	P
												C
	M	R			M		R			M		

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

We	can	choose	to be	by	our	and	give	to a future of suspicion
		defined		differences			in	and mistrust
S	F	P		CA			P	CA
M			R					R

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

Or	we	can	choose	the hard work of	and	commit	ourselves	to the steady
			to do	forging common				pursuit of
	S	F	P	ground		F	P	progress
				C			C	CA
	M		R		M		R	

137.And I can promise you ó no matter what setbacks may come, the United States is committed to human progress.

And	I	can	promise	you	no matter what setbacks	may	come	the United States	is	committed	to human progress
	S	F	P	C	S	F	P	S	F	P	
	M		R		M		R	M		R	

138.That is who we are.

That	is	who	we	are
S	F		S	F
M			M	

139.That is what we have done.

That	is	what	we	have	Done
S	F		S	F	P
M			M		R

140.That is what we will do.

That	is	what	we	will	do
S	F		S	F	P
M			M		R

141.We know well the issues that have caused tensions for many years ó issues that I addressed in Cairo.

W e	kno w		we ll	the issu es	th at	ha ve	caus ed	tensi ons	for ma ny yea rs	issu es	th at	I	address ed		in Cai ro
S	F	P		C		F	P	C	CA			S	F	P	CA
M				R		M	R					M		R	

142.In the 17 months that have passed we have made some progress, but much more work remains to be done.



In the 17 months	that	have	passed	we	have	made	some progress	but	much more work	remain	to be done
		F	P	S	F	P	C		S	F	P
		M	R	M		R			M		R

143. In the 17 months that have passed since that speech and we have made some progress, we still have much more work to do.

In the 17 months	that	have	passed	since	that speech	and	we	have	made	some progress	we	still	have	much more work	to do
		F	P		S		S	F	F	P	C	S		F	P
		M	R		S			M		R		M		R	

144. Innocent civilians in America, Indonesia, and across the world are still targeted by violent extremists.

Innocent civilians in America, Indonesia, and across the world	are	still	targeted	by violent extremists
S	F		P	CA
M				R

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

I	have	made	it	clear	that	America	is not	and	never	will	be	at war with Islam
S	F	P	C			S	F			F	P	CA
M		R				M				M		R

146. Instead, all of us must defeat al Qaeda and its affiliates, who have no claim to be leaders of any religion certainly not a great, world religion.

Instead	all of us	must	defeat	al Qaeda and its affiliate	who	have	no claim	to be	leaders of any religion	certainl y not a great, world religion
---------	-----------------	------	--------	-------------------------------------	-----	------	-------------	----------	-------------------------------	--

				s						like Islam
	S	F	P	C		F	P	C	P	C
	M		R			M		R		

147. But those who want to build must not cede ground to terrorists who seek to destroy.

Bu t	thos e	wh o	wan t	to buil d	mus t not	ced e	groun d	to terrorist s	wh o	see k	to destro y
		S	F	P							
		M		R							
		S			F	P	C	CA	S	F	P
		M					R		M		R

148. This is not a task for America alone.

This	is not	a task	for America alone
S	F	C	CA
M			R

149. Indeed, here in Indonesia, you have made progress in rooting out terrorists and combating violent extremism. ^^

Indeed	here Indonesia	in	you	have	made	progress	in rooting out terrorists and combating violent extremism
	CA		S	F	P	C	
	R		M		R		

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

In Afghanistan	we	continue	to work	with a coalition of nations	to build	the capacity of the Afghan government	to secure	its future
CA	S	F	P	CA	P	C	P	C
R	M				R			

151. Our shared interest is in building peace in a war-torn land ó a peace that provides no safe-haven for violent extremists, and that provides hope for the Afghan people.

Our	i	in	a	th	provid	no	for	an	th	provid	ho	for
-----	---	----	---	----	--------	----	-----	----	----	--------	----	-----



shar ed inter est	s	buildi ng peace in a war- torn land	pea ce	at	es		safe - hav en	violent extrem ists	d	at	es		pe	the Afgh an peop le
S	F	CA			F	P	C	CA			F	P	C	CA
M		R			M	R					M	R		

152. Meanwhile, we have made progress on one of our core commitments of our effort to end the war in Iraq.

Meanwhile	we	have	made	progress	on one of our core commitments	our effort to end the war in Iraq
	S	F	P	C	CA	
	M			R		

153. Nearly 100,000 American troops have now left Iraq in my presidency.

Nearly 100,000 American troops	have	now	left	Iraq	in my presidency
S	F	CA	P	C	CA
M				R	

154. Iraqis have taken full responsibility for their security.

Iraqis	have	taken	full responsibility	for their security
S	F	P	C	CA
M			R	

155. And we will continue to support Iraq as it forms an inclusive government and we bring all of our troops home.

And	we	will	continue to support	Iraq	as	it	forms	an inclusive government	and	we	bring	all of our troops	home		
	S	F	P	C		S	F	P	C		S	F	P	C	CA
	M		R			M		R		M		R			

156. In the Middle East, we have faced false starts and setbacks, but we have been persistent in our pursuit of peace.

In the Middle East	we	have	faced	false starts and setbacks	but	we	have	been	persistent	in our pursuit of peace
CA	S	F	P	C		S	F	P	C	C
R	M		R			M		R		

157. Israelis and Palestinians restarted direct talks, but enormous obstacles remain.

Israelis and Palestinians	restarted		direct talks	but	enormous obstacles	remain
S	F	P	C		S	F P
M			R		M	R

158. There should be no illusions that peace and security will come easy.

There	should	be no	illusions	that	peace and security	will	come	easy
S	F	P	C		S	F	P	CA
M		R			M	R		

159. But let there be no doubt: America will spare no effort in working for the outcome that is just, and that is in the interest of all the parties

But	let	there	be no	doubt:	America	will	spare	no effort	in working for the outcome
		S	F	C	S	F	P	C	
		M		R	M		R		

involved: two states, Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security.

that	is	in the interest of all the parties involved: two states, Israel and Palestine	living	side by side in peace and security
S	F	C	P	CA
M		R		

160. That is our goal.

That	is	our goal
S	F	C
M		R

161. The stakes are high in resolving all of these issues, and the others I have spoken about today.

The stakes	are	high	in resolving all of these issues	and	the others	I	have	spoken	about today
S	F	P	CA			S	F	P	C
M		R				M		R	

162.For our world has grown smaller and while those forces that connect us have unleashed opportunity,

For	our world	has	grown	smaller	and	while	those forces	that	connect	us	have	unleash	
	S	F	P	CA			S		F	P	C	F	P
	M		R				M			R		M	

they also empower those who seek to derail progress.

they	also	empower		those	who	seek	to derail	progress
S		F	P		S	F	P	C
M		R			M		R	

163.One bomb in a marketplace can obliterate the bustle of daily commerce.

One bomb in a marketplace		can	obliterate	the bustle of daily commerce
S		F	P	C
M			R	

164.One whispered rumor can obscure the truth, and set off violence between communities that once lived together in peace.

One whispered rumor	can	obscure	the truth	and	set off	violence between communities	that	once	lived	together	in peace
S	F	P	C		F	P	C		F	P	CA
M		R			M	R			M	R	

165.In an age of rapid change and colliding cultures, what we share as human beings can sometimes be lost.

In an age of rapid change and colliding cultures	what	we	share	as human beings	can	sometimes	be	lost
		S	F	P				
		M		R				



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	S	F	CA	P	C
	M		R		

166. But I believe that the history of both America and Indonesia gives us hope.

But	I	believe		that	the history of both America and Indonesia				gives		us	hope
	S	F	P		S				F	P	C	C
	M		R		M				R			

167. It's a story written into our national mottoes.

It	-s	a story	written	into our national mottoes
S	F	C	P	CA
	M			R

168. E pluribus unum ó out of many, one.

169. Bhinneka Tunggal Ika ó unity in diversity.

170. We are two nations, which have travelled different paths.

We	are	two nations	which	have	travelled	different paths
S	F	C		F	P	C
	M	R		M		R

171. Yet our nations show that hundreds of millions who hold different beliefs can be united in freedom under one flag.

Yet	our nations	show	that	hundreds of millions	who	hold	different beliefs	can	be	united	in freedom under one flag
						F	P				
						M	R				
	S	F	P			S		F	P	C	CA
		M	R			M				R	

172. And we are now building on that shared humanity ó through the young people who will study in each other's schools;

And	we	are	now	building	on that shared humanity	through	the young people	who	will	study	in each other's schools;
	S	F	CA	P	CA		S		F	P	CA
	M		R				M		R		

through the entrepreneurs forging ties that can lead to prosperity; and through our embrace of fundamental democratic values and human aspirations..

through	the entrepreneurs	forging	ties	that	can	lead	to prosperity	and	through	our embrace of fundamental democratic values and human aspirations
					F	P	CA			
					M	R				

173. Before I came here I visited the Istiqlal mosque ó a place of worship that was still under construction when I lived in Jakarta.

Before	I	came	here	I	visited	the Istiqlal mosque	a place of worship	that	was	still under construction	when	I	lived	in Jakarta		
	S	F	P	CA	S	F	P	C	S	F	C		S	F	P	CA
	M		R		M	R			M		R		M	R		

174. I admired its soaring minaret, imposing dome, and welcoming space

I	admired		its soaring minaret, imposing dome, and welcoming space												
S	F	P	C												
M		R													

175. But its name and history also speak to what makes Indonesia great.

But	its name and history				also	speaks to	what	makes	Indonesia	great
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176. Istiqlal means independence, and its construction was in part a testament to the nation's struggle for freedom.

177. Moreover, this house of worship for many thousands of Muslims was designed by a Christian architect.

178. Such is Indonesia's spirit.

179. Such is the message of Indonesia's inclusive philosophy, Pancasila.

180. Across an archipelago that contains some of God's most beautiful creations, islands rising above an ocean named for peace,

Across	an archipelago	that	contains	some of God's most beautiful creations	islands	rising	above an ocean	named	for peace
--------	----------------	------	----------	--	---------	--------	----------------	-------	-----------

	S		F	P	C	S	P	CA	P	CA
	M			R		M	R			

people choose to worship God as they please.

people	choose	to worship	God	as	they	please
S	F	P	C		S	F P
M	R				M	R

181. Islam flourishes, but so do other faiths.

Islam	flourishes	but so	do	other faiths
S	F P			
M	R			

182. Development is strengthened by an emerging democracy.

Development	is	strengthened by	an emerging democracy
S	F	P	C
M	R		

183. Ancient traditions endure, even as a rising power is on the move.

Ancient traditions	endure	even as	a rising power	is	on the move
S	F P		S	F	CA
M	R		M	R	

184. That is not to say that Indonesia is without imperfections.

That	is not	to say	that	Indonesia	is	without imperfections
S	F	P		S	F	CA
M	R			M	R	

185. No country is.

No country	Is
S	F
M	

186. But here we can find the ability to bridge divides of race and region and religion ó that ability to see yourself in all individuals.

Bu t	her e	w e	ca n	fin d	the abilit y	to bridg e	divide s of race and region and religio n	that abilit y	to se e	yourse lf	in all individua ls
	CA	S	F	P	C	P	C	S	P	C	CA
		M				R		M			R

187. As a child of a different race, who came here from a distant country, I found this spirit in the greeting that I received upon moving here: Selamat Datang.

A s	a child of a differe nt race	wh o	cam e	her e	from a distan t count ry	I	foun d	this spir it	in the greeti ng	tha t	I	receive d	upon movin g here: Selam at Datan g		
	S		F	P	CA	S	F	P	C	CA		S	F	P	CA
	M				R		M		R			M			R

188. As a Christian visiting a mosque on this visit, I found it in the words of a leader who was asked about my visit and said,

A s	a Chris tian	visit ing	a mos que	on thi s visi t	I	foun d	i t	in the wor ds of a lea der	w ho	w as	ask ed	abo ut my visi t	an d	said		
	S	P	C	C A	S	F	P	C	CA		F	P	C		F	P
	M	R			M	R				M	R			M	R	

ó Muslims are also allowed in churches.

Muslims	are	also	allowed	in churches
S	F		P	CA

M		R
---	--	---

189.We are all Godø followers.

We	are	all Godø followers
S	F	C
M		R

190.That spark of the divine lies within each of us.

That spark of the divine	lies	within each of us
S	F	P
M		R

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

We	cannot	give	in to doubt or cynicism or despair
S	F	P	C
M			R

192.The stories of Indonesia and America should make us optimist.

The stories of Indonesia and America	should	make	us	optimist
S	F	P	C	
M				R

193.Because it tells us that history is on the side of human progress; that unity is more powerful than division; and that the people of this world can live together in peace.

Because	it	tells	us	that	history	is	on the side of human progress;	that	unity	is	more powerful than division;	and	that	the
	S	F	P	C		S	F	CA		S	F	CA		S
	M		R		M		R		M		R			M

194.May our two nations work together, with faith and determination, to share these truths with all mankind.

May	our two nations	work	together	with faith and determination	to share	these truths	with all mankind
	S	F	P	CA	P	C	CA
	M					R	

195. Sebagai penutup, saya mengucapkan kepada seluruh rakyat Indonesia, terima kasih, terima kasih.

Sebagai penutup	saya	mengucapkan	kepada seluruh rakyat Indonesia	terima kasih
	S	F	P	CA
				C

196. Assalamualaikum.

197. (I) thank you.

I	thank	you
S	F	P
M		R



APPENDIX 3

SUBJECTS AND FINITES FOUND IN BARACK OBAMA'S SPEECH

No.	Expressions	SUBJECTS						
		I	We	Ina	Am	You	Other s	Tot
1.	Terima kasih.							
2.	(I) thank you so much	1						1
3.	(I) thank you everybody.	1						1



4.	Selamat pagi.							
5.	It is wonderful to be here, at University of Indonesia, with all the faculty staff and the students.						1	1
6.	(I) thank you so much for your hospitality.	1						1
7.	Assalamualaikum.							
8.	Salam sejahtera.							
9.	(I) thank you for this wonderful welcome.	1						1
10.	(I) thank you to the people of Jakarta.	1						1
11.	And (I) thank you to the people of Indonesia.	1						1
12.	Pulang kampung, nih.							
13.	I am so glad that I made it to Indonesia, and that Michelle was able to join me.	2					1	3
14.	We had a couple of false starts this year, but I was determined to visit a country that has meant so much to me.	1	1 Am					2
15.	Unfortunately, this visit is too short, but I look forward to coming back a year from now, when Indonesia hosts the East Asia Summit.	1		1			1	3
16.	Before I go any further, I want to say that our thoughts and prayers are with all of those Indonesians affected by the recent tsunami and volcanic eruptions of particularly those who have lost loved ones, and those who have been displaced	2					3	5
17.	As always, the United States stands with Indonesia in responding to this natural disaster, and we are pleased to be able to help as needed.		1 Am		1			2
18.	As neighbors help neighbors and families take in the displaced, I know that the strength and resilience of the Indonesian people will pull you through once more.	1					3	4
19.	Let me begin with a simple statement: Indonesia bagian dari diri saya.	1		1				2
20.	I first came to this country when my mother married an Indonesian man named Lolo Soetoro.	1					1	2
21.	As a young boy, I was coming to a different world.	1						1
22.	But the people of Indonesia quickly made me feel at home.						1 IND	1
23.	Jakarta looked very different in those days.						1 IND	1
24.	The city was filled with buildings that were no more than a few stories tall.						1 IND	1
25.	The Hotel Indonesia was one of the few high rises, and there was just one big Department Store called Sarinah.						2 IND	2
26.	That was it.						1 IND	
27.	Betchaks and bemos, that's how you got around.					1	1 IND	
28.	They are outnumbered automobiles in those days, and the highway quickly gave way to unpaved roads and kampongs.						2	
29.	We moved to Menteng Dalam, where we lived in a small house		2					2



	with a mango tree out front.		OF					
30.	I learned to love Indonesia while flying kites, running along paddy fields, catching dragonflies, and buying satay and baso from the street vendors.	1						1
31.	I still remember the calling of the vendors.	1						
32.	“Sate! Bakso! Enak ya.”						2	2
33.	But most of all, I remember the people of the old men and women who welcomed us with smiles; the children who made a foreigner feel like a neighbor; and the teachers who helped me learn about the wider world.	1					3 IND	4
34.	Because Indonesia is made up of thousands of islands, hundreds of languages, and people from scores of regions and ethnic groups, my times here helped me appreciate the common humanity of all people.			1			1	2
35.	And while my stepfather, like most Indonesians, was raised a Muslim, he firmly believed that all religions were worthy of respect.						2	2
36.	In this way, he reflected the spirit of religious tolerance that is enshrined in Indonesia’s Constitution, and that remains one of this country’s defining and inspiring characteristics.						1	1
37.	I stayed here for four years of a time that helped shape my childhood; a time that saw the birth of my wonderful sister, Maya; and a time that made such an impression on my mother that she kept returning to Indonesia over the next twenty years to live, work and travel of pursuing her passion of promoting opportunity in Indonesia’s villages, particularly for women and girls.	1					4	5
38.	I was so honored when President Yudhoyono, last night at the State Dinner, presented an award, on behalf of my mother that recognizing the works that she did.	1					2	
39.	She would’ve been so proud.						1	
40.	Because my mother held Indonesia and its people very close to her heart for her entire life.						1	1
41.	So much has changed in the four decades since I boarded a plane to move back to Hawaii.	1					1	2
42.	If you asked me of or any of my schoolmates who knew me back then of I don’t think any of us could have anticipated that I would one day come back to Jakarta as President of the United States.	2				1	1	4
43.	And few could have anticipated the remarkable story of Indonesia over these last four decades.						1	1
44.	The Jakarta that I once knew has grown to a teeming city of nearly ten million, with skyscrapers that dwarf the Hotel Indonesia, and thriving centers of culture and commerce.	1					1	2
45.	While my Indonesian friends and I used to run in fields						2	2



	with water buffalo and goats, a new generation of Indonesians is among the most wired in the world ó connected through cell phones and social networks							
46.	And while Indonesia as a young nation focused inward, a growing Indonesia now plays a key role in the Asia Pacific and the global economy.			1			1	2
47.	This change extends to politics.						1	1
48.	When my step-father was a boy, he watched his own father and older brother leave home to fight and die in the struggle for Indonesian independence.						2	2
49.	I'm happy to be here on Heroes Day to honor the memory of so many Indonesians who have sacrificed on behalf of this great country.	1					1	2
50.	When I moved to Jakarta, it was 1967, a time that followed great suffering and conflict in parts of this country.	1					2	3
51.	Even though my step-father had served in the Army, the violence and killing during that time of political upheaval was largely unknown to me because it was unspoken by my Indonesian family and friends.						3	3
52.	In my household, like so many others across Indonesia, it was an invisible presence.						1	1
53.	Indonesians had their independence, but often time, they afraid to speak their mind about issues.			1			1	2
54.	In the years since then, Indonesia has charted its own course through an extraordinary democratic transformation ó from the rule of an iron fist to the rule of the people.			1				1
55.	In recent years, the world has watched with hope and admiration, as Indonesians embraced the peaceful transfer of power and the direct election of leaders.						1	1
56.	And just as your democracy is symbolized by your elected President and legislature, your democracy is sustained and fortified by its checks and balances: a dynamic civil society; political parties and unions; a vibrant media and engaged citizens who have ensured that ó in Indonesia ó there will be no turning back from democracy.						3	3
57.	But even as this land of my youth has changed in so many ways, those things that I learned to love about Indonesia ó that spirit of tolerance that is written into your Constitution; symbolized in your mosques and churches and temples; and embodied in your people ó still lives on.	1					3	4
58.	Bhinneka Tunggal Ika ó unity in diversity.							
59.	This is the foundation of Indonesia's example to the world, and this is why Indonesia will play such an important part in the 21st century.			1			2	3
60.	So today, I return to Indonesia as a friend, but also as a President who seeks a deep and enduring partnership between	1					1	2



	our two countries.							
61.	Because as vast and diverse countries; as neighbors on either side of the Pacific; and above all as democracies ó the United States and Indonesia are bound together by shared interests and shared values.						1	1
62.	Yesterday, President Yudhoyono and I announced a new, Comprehensive Partnership between the United States and Indonesia.						1	1
63.	We are increasing ties between our governments in many different areas, and ó just as importantly ó we are increasing ties among our people.		2 I,A					2
64.	This is a partnership of equals, grounded in mutual interests and mutual respect.						1	
65.	With the rest of my time today, I'd like to talk about why the story I just told ó the story of Indonesia since the days when I lived here ó is so important to the United States, and to the world.	3					1	4
66.	I will focus on three areas that are closely related, and fundamental to human progress ó development, democracy, and religion.	1						1
67.	First, the friendship between the United States and Indonesia can advance our mutual interest in development.						1	1
68.	When I moved to Indonesia, it would have been hard to imagine a future in which the prosperity of families in Chicago and Jakarta would be connected.	1					1	2
69.	But our economies are now global, and Indonesians have experienced both the promise and perils of globalization: from the shock of the Asian financial crisis in the 1990s to the millions lifted out of poverty, because of increased grade of economy.			1			1	2
70.	What that means – and what we learned in the recent economic crisis ó is that we have a stake in each other's success.		2				1	3
71.	America has a stake in an Indonesia's growing and development, with prosperity that is broadly shared among the Indonesian people ó because a rising middle class here means new markets for our goods, just as America is a market for goods coming from Indonesia.				2		1	3
72.	And so we are investing more in Indonesia, our exports have grown by nearly 50 percent, and we are opening doors for Americans and Indonesians to do business with one another.		2				1	3
73.	America has a stake in an Indonesia that plays its rightful role in shaping the global economy.				1			1
74.	Gone are the days when seven or eight countries could come together to determine the direction of global markets.						2	2
75.	That is why the G-20 is now the center of international economic cooperation, so that emerging economies like						3	3



	Indonesia have a greater voice and bear greater responsibility, for guiding global economy.							
76.	And through its leadership of the G-20's anti-corruption group, Indonesia should lead on the world stage and by example in embracing transparency and accountability.			1				1
77.	America has a stake in an Indonesia that pursues sustainable development, because the way we grow will determine the quality of our lives and the health of our planet.		1		1			2
78.	That is why we are developing clean energy technologies that can power industry and preserve Indonesia's precious natural resources ó and America welcomes your country's strong leadership in the global effort to combat climate change.		1		1		1	3
79.	Above all, America has a stake in the success of the Indonesian people.				1			1
80.	Underneath the headlines of the day, we must build bridges between our peoples, because our future security and prosperity is shared.		1				1	2
81.	That is exactly what we are doing ó by increased collaboration among our scientists and researchers, and by working together to foster entrepreneurship.		1				1	2
82.	And I am especially pleased that we have committed to double the number of American and Indonesian students studying in our respective countries ó we want more Indonesian students in American schools, and more American students to come study in this country, so that we can forge new ties that last well into this young century.	1	3				1	5
83.	These are the issues that really matter in our daily lives.						1	1
84.	We want to forge new ties and greater understanding between young people in this young century.		1A					1
85.	Development , after all, is not simply about growth rates and numbers on a balance sheet.						1	1
86.	It's about whether a child can learn the skills they need to make it in a changing world.						3	3
87.	It's about whether a good idea is allowed to grow into a business, and not be suffocated by corruption.						2	2
88.	It's about whether those forces that have transformed the Jakarta that I once knew - technology and trade and the flow of people and goods can translate into a better life for human beings, a life marked by dignity and opportunity.	1					3	4
89.	This kind of development is inseparable from the role of democracy.						1	1
90.	Today, we sometimes hear that democracy stands in the way of economic progress.		1				1	
91.	This is not a new argument.						1	1



92.	Particularly in times of change and economic uncertainty, some will say that it is easier to take a shortcut to development by trading away the rights of human beings for the power of the state.						2	2
93.	But that is not what I saw on my trip to India, and that is not what I see in Indonesia.	2					2	4
94.	Your achievements demonstrate that democracy and development reinforce one another.						2	2
95.	Like any democracy, you have known setbacks along the way.					1		1
96.	America is no different.				1			1
97.	Our own Constitution spoke of to forge a òmore perfect union,ö and that is a journey we have travelled ever since, we have endured Civil War and struggles to extend rights to all of our citizens.		2				2	4
98.	But it is precisely this effort that has allowed us to become stronger and more prosperous, while also becoming a more just and free society.						1	1
99.	Like other countries that emerged from colonial rule in the last century, Indonesia struggled and sacrificed for the right to determine your destiny.			1			1	2
100.	That is what Heroes Day is all about ó an Indonesia that belongs to Indonesians.			1			2	3
101.	But you also ultimately decided that freedom cannot mean replacing the strong hand of a colonizer with a strongman of your own.					1	1	2
102.	Of course, democracy is messy.						1	1
103.	Not everyone likes the results of every election.						1	1
104.	You go through ups and downs.					1		1
105.	But the journey is worthwhile, and it goes beyond casting a ballot.						2	2
106.	It takes strong institutions to check the concentration of power.						1	1
107.	It takes open markets that allow individuals to thrive.						1	1
108.	It takes a free press and an independent justice system to root out abuse and excess, and to insist upon accountability.						1	1
109.	It takes open society and active citizens to reject inequality and injustice.						1	1
110.	These are the forces that will propel Indonesia forward.							1
111.	And it will require a refusal to tolerate the corruption that stands in the way of opportunity; a commitment to transparency that gives every Indonesian a stake in their government; and a belief that the freedom that Indonesians have fought for is what holds this great nation together.						2	2
112.	That is the message of the Indonesians who have advanced this democratic story ó from those who fought in the Battle of						3	3



	Surabaya 55 years ago today; to the students who marched peacefully for democracy in the 1990s, to leaders who have embraced the peaceful transition of power in this young century.							
113	Because ultimately, it will be the rights of citizens that will stitch together this remarkable Nusantara that stretches from Sabang to Merauke ó an insistence that every child born in this country should be treated equally, whether they come from Java or Aceh; Bali or Papua.						4	4
114	That effort extends to the example that Indonesia sets abroad.			1			1	2
115	Indonesia took the initiative to establish the Bali Democracy Forum, an open forum for countries to share their experiences and best practices in fostering democracy.			1			1	2
116	Indonesia has also been at the forefront of pushing for more attention to human rights within ASEAN.			1				1
117	The nations of Southeast Asia must have the right to determine their own destiny, and the United States will strongly support that right.				1		1	2
118	But the people of Southeast Asia must have the right to determine their own destiny as well.						1	1
119	That is why we condemned elections in Burma that were neither free nor fair.		1				1	2
120	That is why we are supporting your vibrant civil society in working with counterparts across this region.		1				1	2
121	Because there is no reason why respect for human rights should stop at the border of any country.						2	2
122	Hand in hand, that is what development and democracy are about ó the notion that certain values are universal.						3	3
123	Prosperity without freedom is just another form of poverty.						1	1
124	Because there are aspirations that human beings share ó the liberty of knowing that your leader is accountable to you, and that you won't be locked up for disagreeing with them; the opportunity to get an education and to work with dignity; the freedom to practice your faith without fear or restriction.					1	4	5
125	Those are the universal value and they must be observed everywhere.						2	2
126	Religion is the final topic that I want to address today, and ó like democracy and development ó it is fundamental to the Indonesian story.	1					2	3
127	Like the other Asian nations that I am visiting on this trip, Indonesia is steeped in spirituality ó a place where people worship God in many different ways.	1		1			2	4
128	Along with this rich diversity, it is also home to the world's largest Muslim population ó a truth that I came to know as a boy when I heard the call to prayer across Jakarta.	2					1	3



129 .	Just as individuals are not defined solely by their faith, Indonesia is defined by more than its Muslim population.			1			1	2
130 .	But we also know that relations between the United States and Muslim communities have frayed over many years.		1				1	2
131 .	As President, I have made it a priority to begin to repair these relations.	1						1
132 .	As a part of that effort, I went to Cairo last June, and called for a new beginning between the United States and Muslims around the world ó one that creates a path for us to move beyond our differences.	1					1	2
133 .	I said then, and I will repeat now, that no single speech can eradicate years of mistrust.	2					1	3
134 .	But I believed then, and I believe today, that we have a choice.	2	1					3
135 .	We can choose to be defined by our differences, and give in to a future of suspicion and mistrust.		1					1
136 .	Or we can choose to do the hard work of forging common ground, and commit ourselves to the steady pursuit of progress.		1					1
137 .	And I can promise you ó no matter what setbacks may come, the United States is committed to human progress.	1			1		1	3
138 .	That is who we are.		1				1	2
139 .	That is what we have done.		1				1	2
140 .	That is what we will do.		1				1	2
141 .	We know well the issues that have caused tensions for many years ó issues that I addressed in Cairo.	1	1					2
142 .	In the 17 months that have passed since that speech and we have made some progress, we still have much more work to do.		2					2
143 .	Innocent civilians in America, Indonesia, and across the world are still targeted by violent extremists.						1	1
144 .	I have made it clear that America is not, and never will be, at war with Islam.	1			1			2
145 .	Instead, all of us must work together and defeat al Qaeda and its affiliates, who have no claim to be leaders of any religion ó certainly not a great, world religion like Islam.						1	1
146 .	But those who want to build must not cede ground to terrorists who seek to destroy.						3	3
147 .	This is not a task for America alone.						1	1
148 .	Indeed, here in Indonesia, you have made progress in rooting out terrorists and combating violent extremism.					1		1
149 .	In Afghanistan, we continue to work with a coalition of nations to build the capacity of the Afghan government to		1					1



	secure its future							
150	Our shared interest is in building peace in a war-torn land ó a peace that provides no safe-haven for violent extremists, and that provides hope for the Afghan people.						1	1
151	Meanwhile, we have made progress on one of our core commitments ó our effort to end the war in Iraq.		1					1
152	Nearly 100,000 American troops have now left Iraq in my presidency.				1			1
153	Iraqis have taken full responsibility for their security.						1	1
154	And we will continue to support Iraq as it forms an inclusive government and we bring all of our troops home.		2				1	3
155	In the Middle East, we have faced false starts and setbacks, but we have been persistent in our pursuit of peace		2					2
156	Israelis and Palestinians restarted direct talks, but enormous obstacles remain.						2	2
157	There should be no illusions that peace and security will come easy.						2	2
158	But let there be no doubt: America will spare no effort in working for the outcome that is just, and that is in the interest of all the parties involved: two states, Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security.				1		3	4
159	That is our goal.						1	
160	The stakes are high in resolving all of these issues, and the others I have spoken about today.	1					1	2
161	For our world has grown smaller and while those forces that connect us have unleashed opportunity, they also empower those who seek to derail progress.						4	4
162	One bomb in a marketplace can obliterate the bustle of daily commerce.						1	1
163	One whispered rumor can obscure the truth, and set off violence between communities that once lived together in peace.						1	1
164	In an age of rapid change and colliding cultures, what we share as human beings can sometimes be lost .		1				1	2
165	But I believe that the history of both America and Indonesia gives us hope.	1					1	2
166	It's a story written into our national mottos.						1	1
167	E pluribus unum ó out of many, one.							
168	Bhinneka Tunggal Ika ó unity in diversity.							
169	We are two nations, which have travelled different paths.		1					1



.								
170	Yet our nations show that hundreds of millions who hold different beliefs can be united in freedom under one flag.						2	2
171	And we are now building on that shared humanity ó through the young people who will study in each other's schools; through the entrepreneurs forging ties that can lead to prosperity; and through our embrace of fundamental democratic values and human aspirations.		1				1	2
172	Before I came here, I visited the Istiqlal mosque ó a place of worship that was still under construction when I lived in Jakarta.	3					1	4
173	I admired its soaring minaret, imposing dome, and welcoming space.	1						1
174	But its name and history also speak to what makes Indonesia great.						2	2
175	Istiqlal means independence, and its construction was in part a testament to the nation's struggle for freedom.						2	2
176	Moreover, this house of worship for many thousands of Muslims was designed by a Christian architect.						1	1
177	Such is Indonesia's spirit.						1	1
178	Such is the message of Indonesia's inclusive philosophy, Pancasila.						1	1
179	Across an archipelago that contains some of God's most beautiful creations, islands rising above an ocean named for peace, people choose to worship God as they please.						4	4
180	Islam flourishes, but so do other faiths.						1	1
181	Development is strengthened by an emerging democracy.						1	1
182	Ancient traditions endure, even as a rising power is on the move.						2	2
183	That is not to say that Indonesia is without imperfections.			1			1	2
184	No country is.						1	1
185	But here we can find the ability to bridge divides of race and region and religion ó that ability to see yourself in all individuals.		1				1	2
186	As a child of a different race , who came here from a distant country, I found this spirit in the greeting that I received upon moving here: Selamat Datang.	2					1	3
187	As a Christian visiting a mosque on this visit, I found it in the words of a leader who was asked about my visit and said, "Muslims are also allowed in churches."	1					2	3
188	We are all God's followers.		1					1



.								
189	That spark of the divine lies within each of us.						1	1
.			1					1
191	The stories of Indonesia and America should make us optimist.						1	1
.								
192	Because it tells us that history is on the side of human progress; that unity is more powerful than division; and that the people of this world can live together in peace.						4	4
.								
193	May our two nations work together, with faith and determination, to share these truths with all mankind.						1	1
.								
194	Sebagai penutup, saya mengucapkan kepada seluruh rakyat Indonesia, terima kasih, terima kasih.	1						1
.								
195	Assalamualaikum.							
.								
196	(I) thank you.	1						1
.								
TOTAL		1	We	Ina	Am	You	Other s	Tot
		62	44	17	13	7	216	34

APPENDIX 4

KINDS OF ATTITUDES FOUND IN BARACK OBAMA'S SPEECH

No.	Expressions	Kinds of Attitudes		
		Affect	Judgment	Appreciation
1.	Terima kasih.		ç	
2.	(I) thank you so much		ç	
3.	(I) thank you everybody.		ç	
4.	Selamat pagi.		√	
5.	It is wonderful to be here, at University of Indonesia, with all the faculty staff and the students.			√



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6.	(I) thank you so much for your hospitality.		ç	
7.	Assalamualaikum.		ç	
8.	Salam sejahtera.		ç	
9.	Thank you for this wonderful welcome.		ç	
10.	Thank you to the people of Jakarta.		ç	
11.	And thank you to the people of Indonesia.		ç	
12.	Pulang kampung, nih.	-	-	-
13.	I am so glad that I made it to Indonesia, and that Michelle was able to join me.	ç		
14.	We had a couple of false starts this year, but I was determined to visit a country that has meant so much to me.	ç		
15.	Unfortunately, this visit is too short, but I look forward to coming back a year from now, when Indonesia hosts the East Asia Summit.	ç		
16.	Before I go any further, I want to say that our thoughts and prayers are with all of those Indonesians affected by the recent tsunami and volcanic eruptions ó particularly those who have lost loved ones, and those who have been displaced	ç (sad)	ç	
17.	As always, the United States stands with Indonesia in responding to this natural disaster, and we are pleased to be able to help as needed.	ç	ç	
18.	As neighbors help neighbors and families take in the displaced, I know that the strength and resilience of the Indonesian people will pull you through once more.			
19.	Let me begin with a simple statement: Indonesia bagian dari diri saya.		ç	
20.	I first came to this country when my mother married an Indonesian man named Lolo Soetoro.			
21.	As a young boy, I was coming to a different world.	uncomfortable	ç	
22.	But the people of Indonesia quickly made me feel at home.	ç		
23.	Jakarta looked very different in those days.	app		
24.	The city was filled with buildings that were no more than a few stories tall.	app		
25.	The Hotel Indonesia was one of the few high rises, and there was just one big Department Store called Sarinah.			
26.	That was it.	-	-	-
27.	Betchaks and bemos, that's how you got around.	-	-	-
28.	They are outnumbered automobiles in those days, and the highway quickly gave way to unpaved			



	roads and kampongs.			
29.	We moved to Menteng Dalam, where we lived in a small house with a mango tree out front.			
30.	I learned to love Indonesia while flying kites, running along paddy fields, catching dragonflies, and buying satay and baso from the street vendors.		ç	
31.	But most of all, I remember the people ó the old men and women who welcomed us with smiles; the children who made a foreigner feel like a neighbor; and the teachers who helped me learn about the wider world.		ç	
32.	Because Indonesia is made up of thousands of islands, hundreds of languages, and people from scores of regions and ethnic groups, my times here helped me appreciate the common humanity of all people.		ç	
33.	And while my stepfather, like most Indonesians, was raised a Muslim, he firmly believed that all religions were worthy of respect.	ç		
34.	In this way, he reflected the spirit of religious tolerance that is enshrined in Indonesia's Constitution, and that remains one of this country's defining and inspiring characteristics.	ç		
35.	I stayed here for four years ó a time that helped shape my childhood; a time that saw the birth of my wonderful sister, Maya; and a time that made such an impression on my mother that she kept returning to Indonesia over the next twenty years to live, work and travel ó pursuing her passion of promoting opportunity in Indonesia's villages, particularly for women and girls.	app		
36.	I was so honored when President Yudhoyono , last night at the State Dinner, presented an award, on behalf of my mother that recognizing the works that she did.		ç	
37.	She would've been so proud.		ç	
38.	Because my mother held Indonesia and its people very close to her heart for her entire life.		ç	
39.	For her entire life, my mother held this place and its people close to her heart.	ç		
40.	So much has changed in the four decades since I boarded a plane to move back to Hawaii.			
41.	If you asked me ó or any of my schoolmates who knew me back then ó I don't think any of us could have anticipated that I would one day come back to Jakarta as President of the United States.			
42.	And few could have anticipated the remarkable story of Indonesia over these last four decades.	ç		



43.	The Jakarta that I once knew has grown to a teeming city of nearly ten million, with skyscrapers that dwarf the Hotel Indonesia, and thriving centers of culture and commerce.			
44.	While my Indonesian friends and I used to run in fields with water buffalo and goats, a new generation of Indonesians is among the most wired in the world ó connected through cell phones and social networks	ç		
45.	And while Indonesia as a young nation focused inward, a growing Indonesia now plays a key role in the Asia Pacific and the global economy.			
46.	This change extends to politics.			
47.	When my step-father was a boy, he watched his own father and older brother leave home to fight and die in the struggle for Indonesian independence.			
48.	I'm happy to be here on Heroes Day to honor the memory of so many Indonesians who have sacrificed on behalf of this great country.			
49.	When I moved to Jakarta, it was 1967, a time that followed great suffering and conflict in parts of this country.			
50.	Even though my step-father had served in the Army, the violence and killing during that time of political upheaval was largely unknown to me because it was unspoken by my Indonesian family and friends.			
51.	In my household, like so many others across Indonesia, it was an invisible presence.	app		
52.	Indonesians had their independence, but often time, they afraid to speak their mind about issues.		ç	
53.	In the years since then, Indonesia has charted its own course through an extraordinary democratic transformation ó from the rule of an iron fist to the rule of the people.		ç	
54.	In recent years, the world has watched with hope and admiration, as Indonesians embraced the peaceful transfer of power and the direct election of leaders.	ç	ç	
55.	And just as your democracy is symbolized by your elected President and legislature, your democracy is sustained and fortified by its checks and balances: a dynamic civil society; political parties and unions; a vibrant media and engaged citizens who have ensured that ó in Indonesia ó there will be no turning back from democracy.	ç	ç	
56.	But even as this land of my youth has changed in so many ways, those things that I learned to love about	ç	ç	



	Indonesia ó that spirit of tolerance that is written into your Constitution; symbolized in your mosques and churches and temples; and embodied in your people ó still lives on.			
57.	Bhinneka Tunggal Ika ó unity in diversity.	ç	ç	
58.	This is the foundation of Indonesia's example to the world, and this is why Indonesia will play such an important part in the 21st century.	ç	ç	
59.	So today, I return to Indonesia as a friend, but also as a President who seeks a deep and enduring partnership between our two countries.		ç	
60.	Because as vast and diverse countries; as neighbors on either side of the Pacific; and above all as democracies ó the United States and Indonesia are bound together by shared interests and shared values.			
61.	Yesterday, President Yudhoyono and I announced a new, Comprehensive Partnership between the United States and Indonesia.		ç	
62.	We are increasing ties between our governments in many different areas, and ó just as importantly ó we are increasing ties among our people.		ç	
63.	This is a partnership of equals, grounded in mutual interests and mutual respect.		ç	
64.	With the rest of my time today, I'd like to talk about why the story I just told ó the story of Indonesia since the days when I lived here ó is so important to the United States, and to the world.		ç	
65.	I will focus on three areas that are closely related, and fundamental to human progress ó development, democracy, and religion.			
66.	First, the friendship between the United States and Indonesia can advance our mutual interest in development.			
67.	When I moved to Indonesia, it would have been hard to imagine a future in which the prosperity of families in Chicago and Jakarta would be connected.	afraid		
68.	But our economies are now global, and Indonesians have experienced both the promise and perils of globalization: from the shock of the Asian financial crisis in the 1990s to the millions lifted out of poverty, because of increased grade of economy.		ç	
69.	What that means ó and what we learned in the recent economic crisis ó is that we have a stake in each other's success.			
70.	America has a stake in an Indonesia's growing and development, with prosperity that is broadly shared			



	among the Indonesian people ó because a rising middle class here means new markets for our goods, just as America is a market for goods coming from Indonesia.			
71.	And so we are investing more in Indonesia, our exports have grown by nearly 50 percent, and we are opening doors for Americans and Indonesians to do business with one another.			
72.	America has a stake in an Indonesia that plays its rightful role in shaping the global economy.	ç		
73.	Gone are the days when seven or eight countries could come together to determine the direction of global markets.			
74.	That is why the G-20 is now the center of international economic cooperation, so that emerging economies like Indonesia have a greater voice and bear greater responsibility, for guiding global economy.			
75.	And through its leadership of the G-20's anti-corruption group, Indonesia should lead on the world stage and by example in embracing transparency and accountability.			
76.	America has a stake in an Indonesia that pursues sustainable development, because the way we grow will determine the quality of our lives and the health of our planet.			
77.	That is why we are developing clean energy technologies that can power industry and preserve Indonesia's precious natural resources ó and America welcomes your country's strong leadership in the global effort to combat climate change.			
78.	Above all, America has a stake in the success of the Indonesian people.			
79.	Underneath the headlines of the day, we must build bridges between our peoples, because our future security and prosperity is shared.			
80.	That is exactly what we are doing ó by increased collaboration among our scientists and researchers, and by working together to foster entrepreneurship.			
81.	And I am especially pleased that we have committed to double the number of American and Indonesian students studying in our respective countries ó we want more Indonesian students in American schools, and more American students to come study in this country, so that we can forge new ties that last well into this young century.	ç		
82.	These are the issues that really matter in our daily lives.			



83.	We want to forge new ties and greater understanding between young people in this young century.		ç	
84.	Development, after all, is not simply about growth rates and numbers on a balance sheet.	app		
85.	It's about whether a child can learn the skills they need to make it in a changing world.	app		
86.	It's about whether a good idea is allowed to grow into a business, and not be suffocated by corruption.	app		
87.	It's about whether those forces that have transformed the Jakarta that I once knew - technology and trade and the flow of people and goods can translate into a better life for human beings, a life marked by dignity and opportunity.	app		
88.	This kind of development is inseparable from the role of democracy.	app		
89.	Today, we sometimes hear that democracy stands in the way of economic progress.	app		
90.	This is not a new argument.	app		
91.	Particularly in times of change and economic uncertainty, some will say that it is easier to take a shortcut to development by trading away the rights of human beings for the power of the state.			
92.	But that is not what I saw on my trip to India, and that is not what I see in Indonesia.		ç	
93.	Your achievements demonstrate that democracy and development reinforce one another.		ç	
94.	Like any democracy, you have known setbacks along the way.	ç	ç	
95.	America is no different.	ç		
96.	Our own Constitution spoke of to forge a "more perfect union," and that is a journey we have travelled ever since, we have endured Civil War and struggles to extend rights to all of our citizens.			
97.	But it is precisely this effort that has allowed us to become stronger and more prosperous, while also becoming a more just and free society.			
98.	Like other countries that emerged from colonial rule in the last century, Indonesia struggled and sacrificed for the right to determine your destiny.		ç	
99.	That is what Heroes Day is all about - an Indonesia that belongs to Indonesians.	ç	ç	
100.	But you also ultimately decided that freedom cannot mean replacing the strong hand of a colonizer with a strongman of your own.		ç	



101.	Of course, democracy is messy.			
102.	Not everyone likes the results of every election.	ç		
103.	You go through ups and downs.			
104.	But the journey is worthwhile, and it goes beyond casting a ballot.	ç		
105.	It takes strong institutions to check the concentration of power.			
106.	It takes open markets that allow individuals to thrive.			
107.	It takes a free press and an independent justice system to root out abuse and excess, and to insist upon accountability.			
108.	It takes open society and active citizens to reject inequality and injustice.			
109.	These are the forces that will propel Indonesia forward.			
110.	And it will require a refusal to tolerate the corruption that stands in the way of opportunity; a commitment to transparency that gives every Indonesian a stake in their government; and a belief that the freedom that Indonesians have fought for is what holds this great nation together.		ç	
111.	That is the message of the Indonesians who have advanced this democratic story ó from those who fought in the Battle of Surabaya 55 years ago today; to the students who marched peacefully for democracy in the 1990s, to leaders who have embraced the peaceful transition of power in this young century.		ç	
112.	Because ultimately, it will be the rights of citizens that will stitch together this remarkable Nusantara that stretches from Sabang to Merauke ó an insistence that every child born in this country should be treated equally, whether they come from Java or Aceh; Bali or Papua.		ç	
113.	That effort extends to the example that Indonesia sets abroad.			
114.	Indonesia took the initiative to establish the Bali Democracy Forum, an open forum for countries to share their experiences and best practices in fostering democracy.		ç	
115.	Indonesia has also been at the forefront of pushing for more attention to human rights within ASEAN.		ç	
116.	The nations of Southeast Asia must have the right to determine their own destiny, and the United States will strongly support that right.			
117.	But the people of Southeast Asia must have the		ç	



	right to determine their own destiny as well.			
118.	That is why we condemned elections in Burma that were neither free nor fair.		ç	
119.	That is why we are supporting your vibrant civil society in working with counterparts across this region.		ç	
120.	Because there is no reason why respect for human rights should stop at the border of any country.		ç	
121.	Hand in hand, that is what development and democracy are about ó the notion that certain values are universal.			
122.	Prosperity without freedom is just another form of poverty.			
123.	Because there are aspirations that human beings share ó the liberty of knowing that your leader is accountable to you, and that you won't be locked up for disagreeing with them; the opportunity to get an education and to work with dignity; the freedom to practice your faith without fear or restriction.		ç	
124.	Those are the universal value and they must be observed everywhere.		ç	
125.	Religion is the final topic that I want to address today, and ó like democracy and development ó it is fundamental to the Indonesian story.			
126.	Like the other Asian nations that I am visiting on this trip, Indonesia is steeped in spirituality ó a place where people worship God in many different ways.		ç	
127.	Along with this rich diversity, it is also home to the world's largest Muslim population ó a truth that I came to know as a boy when I heard the call to prayer across Jakarta.		ç	
128.	Just as individuals are not defined solely by their faith, Indonesia is defined by more than its Muslim population.			
129.	But we also know that relations between the United States and Muslim communities have frayed over many years.	App		
130.	As President, I have made it a priority to begin to repair these relations.	App		
131.	As a part of that effort, I went to Cairo last June, and called for a new beginning between the United States and Muslims around the world ó one that creates a path for us to move beyond our differences.			
132.	I said then, and I will repeat now, that no single speech can eradicate years of mistrust.			



133.	But I believed then, and I believe today, that we have a choice.		ç	
134.	We can choose to be defined by our differences, and give in to a future of suspicion and mistrust.		ç	
135.	Or we can choose to do the hard work of forging common ground, and commit ourselves to the steady pursuit of progress.		ç	
136.	And I can promise you ó no matter what setbacks may come, the United States is committed to human progress.			
137.	That is who we are.			
138.	That is what we have done.			
139.	That is what we will do.			
140.	We know well the issues that have caused tensions for many years ó issues that I addressed in Cairo.			
141.	In the 17 months that have passed since that speech and we have made some progress, we still have much more work to do.			
142.	Innocent civilians in America, Indonesia, and across the world are still targeted by violent extremists.			
143.	I have made it clear that America is not, and never will be, at war with Islam.			
144.	Instead, all of us must work together and defeat al Qaeda and its affiliates, who have no claim to be leaders of any religion ó certainly not a great, world religion like Islam.			
145.	But those who want to build must not cede ground to terrorists who seek to destroy.			
146.	This is not a task for America alone.			
147.	Indeed, here in Indonesia, you have made progress in rooting out terrorists and combating violent extremism.			
148.	In Afghanistan, we continue to work with a coalition of nations to build the capacity of the Afghan government to secure its future			
149.	Our shared interest is in building peace in a war-torn land ó a peace that provides no safe-haven for violent extremists, and that provides hope for the Afghan people.			
150.	Meanwhile, we have made progress on one of our core commitments ó our effort to end the war in Iraq.			
151.	Nearly 100,000 American troops have now left Iraq in my presidency.			
152.	Iraqis have taken full responsibility for their			



	security.			
153.	And we will continue to support Iraq as it forms an inclusive government and we bring all of our troops home.			
154.	In the Middle East, we have faced false starts and setbacks, but we have been persistent in our pursuit of peace			
155.	Israelis and Palestinians restarted direct talks, but enormous obstacles remain.			
156.	There should be no illusions that peace and security will come easy.			
157.	But let there be no doubt: America will spare no effort in working for the outcome that is just, and that is in the interest of all the parties involved: two states, Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security.			
158.	That is our goal.			
159.	The stakes are high in resolving all of these issues, and the others I have spoken about today.			
160.	For our world has grown smaller and while those forces that connect us have unleashed opportunity, they also empower those who seek to derail progress.			
161.	One bomb in a marketplace can obliterate the bustle of daily commerce.			
162.	One whispered rumor can obscure the truth, and set off violence between communities that once lived together in peace.			
163.	In an age of rapid change and colliding cultures, what we share as human beings can sometimes be lost .			
164.	But I believe that the history of both America and Indonesia gives us hope.		ç	
165.	It's a story written into our national mottos.		ç	
166.	E pluribus unum ó out of many, one.		ç	
167.	Bhinneka Tunggal Ika ó unity in diversity.		ç	
168.	We are two nations, which have travelled different paths.			
169.	Yet our nations show that hundreds of millions who hold different beliefs can be united in freedom under one flag.		ç	
170.	And we are now building on that shared humanity ó through the young people who will study in each other's schools; through the entrepreneurs forging ties that can lead to prosperity; and through our embrace of fundamental democratic values and			



	human aspirations.			
171.	Before I came here, I visited the Istiqlal mosque ó a place of worship that was still under construction when I lived in Jakarta.		ç	
172.	I admired its soaring minaret, imposing dome, and welcoming space.		ç	
173.	But its name and history also speak to what makes Indonesia great.		ç	
174.	Istiqlal means independence, and its construction was in part a testament to the nation's struggle for freedom.		ç	
175.	Moreover, this house of worship for many thousands of Muslims was designed by a Christian architect.		ç	
176.	Such is Indonesia's spirit.			
177.	Such is the message of Indonesia's inclusive philosophy, Pancasila.			
178.	Across an archipelago that contains some of God's most beautiful creations, islands rising above an ocean named for peace, people choose to worship God as they please.			
179.	Islam flourishes, but so do other faiths.			
180.	Development is strengthened by an emerging democracy.	app		
181.	Ancient traditions endure, even as a rising power is on the move.			
182.	That is not to say that Indonesia is without imperfections.			
183.	No country is.			
184.	But here we can find the ability to bridge divides of race and region and religion ó that ability to see yourself in all individuals.			
185.	As a child of a different race , who came here from a distant country, I found this spirit in the greeting that I received upon moving here: Selamat Datang.			
186.	As a Christian visiting a mosque on this visit, I found it in the words of a leader who was asked about my visit and said, "Muslims are also allowed in churches. We are all God's followers."			
187.	That spark of the divine lies within each of us.			
188.	We cannot give in to doubt or cynicism or despair.			
189.	The stories of Indonesia and America should make us optimist.			
190.	Because it tells us that history is on the side of human progress; that unity is more powerful than division; and that the people of this world can live			

	together in peace.			
191.	May our two nations work together, with faith and determination, to share these truths with all mankind.			
192.	Sebagai penutup, saya mengucapkan kepada seluruh rakyat Indonesia, terima kasih, terima kasih.	ç		
193.	Assalamualaikum.	ç		
194.	(I) thank you.	ç		



APPENDIX 5

AFFECT FOUND IN BARACT OBAMA’S SPEECH

No.	Expressions	Grammatical Functions	Grammatical Niches	Positive	Negative
1.	I am so glad that I made it to Indonesia	Attribute	attributing to participant (Obama)	ç	
2.	a country that has meant	Process (effective)	affective sensing	ç	
	so much to me	Attribute	attributing to participant (Indonesia)	ç	
3.	Unfortunately,	Modal Adjunct	desiderative comment	ç	
	this visit is too short ,	Attribute	attributing to participant (Obama’s visit to Indonesia)	ç	
4.	Before I go any further, I want to say that our	Process (middle)	affective sensing (sympathizing)	ç	



	thoughts and prayers are with all of those Indonesians affected by the recent tsunami and volcanic eruptions ó particularly those who have lost loved ones, and those who have been displaced		towards tsunami victims)		
5.	we are pleased to be able to help as needed	Attribute	attributing to participant (America)	ç	
6.	í the people of Indonesia quickly made me feel at home .	Attribute	attributing to participant (Obama)	ç	
7.	I learned to love Indonesia while flying kites	Process (middle)	affective behaving	ç	
8.	the people ó the old men and women who welcomed us with smiles;	Process (middle)	affective behaving	ç	
9.	I am happy to be here on Heroes Day	Attribute	attributing to participant (Obama)	ç	
10.	When I moved to Indonesia, it would have been hard to imagine a future in which the prosperity of families in Chicago and Jakarta would be connected.	Process (effective)	affective sensing		ç
11.	I am especially pleased that we have committed to double the number of American and Indonesian students studying in our respective countries-	Attribute	attributing to participant (Obama)	ç	
12.	Not everyone likes the results of every election.	Process (effective)	affective sensing		ç
TOTAL				12	2

APPENDIX 6

JUDGMENTS FOUND IN BARACK OBAMA'S SPEECH

No.	Expressions	Options for Judgment					
		Personal Judgments		Moral Judgments		Positive	Negative
		admire	criticize	praise	condemn		
1.	Terima kasih.			ç		ç	
2.	(I) thank you so much			ç		ç	
3.	(I) thank you everybody.			ç		ç	
4.	Selamat pagi.			ç		ç	
5.	(I) thank you so much for your hospitality.			ç		ç	



6.	Assalamualaikum.			ç		ç	
7.	Salam sejahtera.			ç		ç	
8.	Thank you for this wonderful welcome.			ç		ç	
9.	Thank you to the people of Jakarta.			ç		ç	
10.	And thank you to the people of Indonesia.			ç		ç	
11.	As always, the United States stands with Indonesia in responding to this natural disaster, í			ç		ç	
12.	As neighbors help neighbors and families take in the displaced, I know that the strength and resilience of the Indonesian people will pull you through once more.		ç			ç	
13.	Let me begin with a simple statement: Indonesia bagian dari diri saya.			ç			ç
14.	Because Indonesia is made up of thousands of islands, hundreds of languages, and people from scores of regions and ethnic groups, my times here helped me appreciate the common humanity of all people.	ç				ç	
15.	I was so honored when President Yudhoyono, last night at the State Dinner, presented an award, on behalf of my mother that recognizing the works that she did.			ç		ç	
16.	She wouldøve been so proud.			ç		ç	
17.	Because my mother held Indonesia and its people very close to her heart for her entire life.	ç				ç	
18.	And while my stepfather, like most Indonesians, was raised a Muslim, he firmly believed that all religions were worthy of respect.	ç				ç	
19.	In this way, he reflected the spirit of religious tolerance that is enshrined in Indonesiaø Constitution, and that remains one of this countryø defining and inspiring characteristics.	ç				ç	
20.	For her entire life, my mother held this place and its people close to her heart.	ç				ç	
21.	So much has changed in the four decades since I boarded a plane to move back to Hawaii.	ç				ç	
22.	If you asked me ó or any of my			ç		ç	



	schoolmates who knew me back then ó I don't think any of us could have anticipated that I would one day come back to Jakarta as President of the United States.						
23.	While my Indonesian friends and I used to run in fields with water buffalo and goats, a new generation of Indonesians is among the most wired in the world ó connected through cell phones and social networks	ç				ç	
24.	And while Indonesia as a young nation focused inward, a growing Indonesia now plays a key role in the Asia Pacific and the global economy.			ç		ç	
25.	When my step-father was a boy, he watched his own father and older brother leave home to fight and die in the struggle for Indonesian independence.			ç		ç	
26.	...to honor the memory of so many Indonesians who have sacrificed on behalf of this great country.			ç			ç
27.	When I moved to Jakarta, it was 1967, a time that followed great suffering and conflict in parts of this country.				ç	ç	
28.	Indonesians had their independence, but fear was not far away.		ç			ç	
29.	In the years since then, Indonesia has charted its own course through an extraordinary democratic transformation ó from the rule of an iron fist to the rule of the people.			ç		ç	
30.	In recent years, the world has watched with hope and admiration, as Indonesians embraced the peaceful transfer of power and the direct election of leaders.	ç					ç
31.	And just as your democracy is symbolized by your elected President and legislature, your democracy is sustained and fortified by its checks and balances: a dynamic civil society; political parties and unions; a vibrant media and engaged citizens who have ensured that ó in Indonesia ó there	ç				ç	



	will be no turning back, from democracy.						
32.	But even as this land of my youth has changed in so many ways, those things that I learned to love about Indonesia ó that spirit of tolerance that is written into your Constitution; symbolized in your mosques and churches and temples; and embodied in your people ó still lives on.	ç				ç	
33.	Bhinneka Tunggal Ika ó unity in diversity.	ç				ç	
34.	This is the foundation of Indonesia's example to the world, and this is why Indonesia will play such an important part in the 21st century.	ç				ç	
35.	So today, I return to Indonesia as a friend, but also as a President who seeks a deep and enduring partnership between our two countries.			ç			ç
36.	Because as vast and diverse countries; as neighbors on either side of the Pacific; and above all as democracies ó the United States and Indonesia are bound together by shared interests and shared values.			ç		ç	
37.	Yesterday, President Yudhoyono and I announced a new, Comprehensive Partnership between the United States and Indonesia.			ç			ç
38.	We are increasing ties between our governments in many different areas, and ó just as importantly ó we are increasing ties among our people.			ç			ç
39.	This is a partnership of equals, grounded in mutual interests and mutual respect.			ç		ç	
40.	First, the friendship between the United States and Indonesia can advance our mutual interest in development.			ç		ç	
41.	But our economies are now global, and Indonesians have experienced	ç				ç	



	both the promise and perils of globalization: from the shock of the Asian financial crisis in the 1990s to the millions lifted out of poverty, because of increased grade of economy.						
42.	What that means ó and what we learned in the recent economic crisis ó is that we have a stake in each other's success.			ç		ç	
43.	Indonesia's growing and development, with prosperity that is broadly shared among the Indonesian people ó because a rising middle class here means new markets for our goods, just as America is a market for goods coming from Indonesia.			ç		ç	
44.	And so we are investing more in Indonesia, our exports have grown by nearly 50 percent, and we are opening doors for Americans and Indonesians to do business with one another.			ç			ç
45.	America has a stake in an Indonesia that plays its rightful role in shaping the global economy.	ç				ç	
46.	Gone are the days when seven or eight countries could come together to determine the direction of global markets.	ç				ç	
47.	That is why the G-20 is now the center of international economic cooperation, so that emerging economies like Indonesia have a greater voice and bear greater responsibility, for guiding global economy.			ç		ç	
48.	And through its leadership of the G-20's anti-corruption group, Indonesia should lead on the world stage and by example in embracing transparency and accountability.			ç		ç	
49.	America has a stake in an Indonesia that pursues sustainable development, because the way we grow will determine the quality of our lives and the health of our planet.			ç		ç	
50.	That is why we are developing	ç				ç	



	clean energy technologies that can power industry and preserve Indonesia's precious natural resources and America welcomes your country's strong leadership in the global effort to combat climate change.						
51.	Above all, America has a stake in the success of the Indonesian people.			ç		ç	
52.	Underneath the headlines of the day, we must build bridges between our peoples, because our future security and prosperity is shared.		ç				ç
53.	That is exactly what we are doing and by increased collaboration among our scientists and researchers, and by working together to foster entrepreneurship.			ç		ç	
54.	We want to forge new ties and greater understanding between young people in this young century.						
55.	But that is not what I saw on my trip to India, and that is not what I see in Indonesia.			ç		ç	
56.	Your achievements demonstrate that democracy and development reinforce one another.			ç		ç	
57.	Like any democracy, you have known setbacks along the way.	ç				ç	
58.	America is no different.	ç				ç	
59.	Like other countries that emerged from colonial rule in the last century, Indonesia struggled and sacrificed for the right to determine your destiny.			ç		ç	
60.	That is what Heroes Day is all about and an Indonesia that belongs to Indonesians.	ç				ç	
61.	But you also ultimately decided that freedom cannot mean replacing the strong hand of a colonizer with a strongman of your own.			ç		ç	
62.	You go through ups and downs.	ç				ç	
63.	And it will require a refusal to tolerate the corruption that stands in the way of opportunity; a commitment to transparency that gives every Indonesian a stake in		ç			ç	



	their government; and a belief that the freedom that Indonesians have fought for is what holds this great nation together.						
64.	That is the message of the Indonesians who have advanced this democratic story ó from those who fought in the Battle of Surabaya 55 years ago today; to the students who marched peacefully for democracy in the 1990s, to leaders who have embraced the peaceful transition of power in this young century.	§				§	
65.	Because ultimately, it will be the rights of citizens that will stitch together this remarkable Nusantara that stretches from Sabang to Merauke ó an insistence that every child born in this country should be treated equally, whether they come from Java or Aceh; Bali or Papua.		§			§	
66.	That effort extends to the example that Indonesia sets abroad.	§				§	
67.	Indonesia took the initiative to establish the Bali Democracy Forum, an open forum for countries to share their experiences and best practices in fostering democracy.	§				§	
68.	Indonesia has also been at the forefront of pushing for more attention to human rights within ASEAN.	§				§	
69.	The nations of Southeast Asia must have the right to determine their own destiny, and the United States will strongly support that right.			§		§	
70.	But the people of Southeast Asia must have the right to determine their own destiny as well.		§				§
71.	That is why we condemned elections in Burma that were neither free nor fair.				§	§	
72.	That is why we are supporting your vibrant civil society in working with counterparts across this region.		§				§
73.	Because there is no reason why respect for human rights should stop at the border of any country.		§			§	



74.	Because there are aspirations that human beings share of the liberty of knowing that your leader is accountable to you, and that you won't be locked up for disagreeing with them; the opportunity to get an education and to work with dignity; the freedom to practice your faith without fear or restriction.		ç				ç
75.	Like the other Asian nations that I am visiting on this trip, Indonesia is steeped in spirituality of a place where people worship God in many different ways.	ç				ç	
76.	Along with this rich diversity, it is also home to the world's largest Muslim population of a truth that I came to know as a boy when I heard the call to prayer across Jakarta.			ç		ç	
77.	As a part of that effort, I went to Cairo last June, and called for a new beginning between the United States and Muslims around the world of one that creates a path for us to move beyond our differences.			ç		ç	
78.	But I believed then, and I believe today, that we have a choice.			ç		ç	
79.	We can choose to be defined by our differences, and give in to a future of suspicion and mistrust.				ç		ç
80.	Or we can choose to do the hard work of forging common ground, and commit ourselves to the steady pursuit of progress.			ç		ç	
81.	And I can promise you of no matter what setbacks may come, the United States is committed to human progress.			ç		ç	
82.	That is who we are.	ç					ç
83.	That is what we have done.	ç					ç
84.	That is what we will do.	ç					ç
85.	We know well the issues that have caused tensions for many years of issues that I addressed in Cairo.				ç		ç
86.	In the 17 months that have passed since that speech and we have made some progress, we still have much more work to do.		ç				ç



87.	Innocent civilians in America, Indonesia, and across the world are still targeted by violent extremists.				ç		ç
88.	I have made it clear that America is not, and never will be, at war with Islam.			ç		ç	
89.	Instead, all of us must work together and defeat al Qaeda and its affiliates, who have no claim to be leaders of any religion ó certainly not a great, world religion like Islam.				ç		ç
90.	But those who want to build must not cede ground to terrorists who seek to destroy.				ç	ç	
91.	This is not a task for America alone.			ç			ç
92.	Indeed, here in Indonesia, you have made progress in rooting out terrorists and combating violent extremism.			ç		ç	
93.	In Afghanistan, we continue to work with a coalition of nations to build the capacity of the Afghan government to secure its future			ç		ç	
94.	Our shared interest is in building peace in a war-torn land ó a peace that provides no safe-haven for violent extremists, and that provides hope for the Afghan people.			ç		ç	
95.	Meanwhile, we have made progress on one of our core commitments ó our effort to end the war in Iraq.			ç		ç	
96.	Nearly 100,000 American troops have now left Iraq in my presidency.			ç		ç	
97.	Iraqis have taken full responsibility for their security.	ç				ç	
98.	And we will continue to support Iraq as it forms an inclusive government and we bring all of our troops home.	ç				ç	
99.	In the Middle East, we have faced false starts and setbacks, but we have been persistent in our pursuit of peace	ç				ç	
100.	Israelis and Palestinians restarted direct talks, but enormous obstacles				ç	ç	



	remain.						
101.	There should be no illusions that peace and security will come easy.			ç		ç	
102.	But let there be no doubt: America will spare no effort in working for the outcome that is just, and that is in the interest of all the parties involved: two states, Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security.	ç				ç	
103.	For our world has grown smaller and while those forces that connect us have unleashed opportunity, they also empower those who seek to derail progress.		ç				ç
104.	One bomb in a marketplace can obliterate the bustle of daily commerce.				ç	ç	
105.	One whispered rumor can obscure the truth, and set off violence between communities that once lived together in peace.				ç	ç	
106.	In an age of rapid change and colliding cultures, what we share as human beings can sometimes be lost.		ç				ç
107.	But I believe that the history of both America and Indonesia gives us hope.	ç				ç	
108.	It's a story written into our national mottos.	ç				ç	
109.	E pluribus unum ó out of many, one.	ç				ç	
110.	Bhinneka Tunggal Ika ó unity in diversity.	ç				ç	
111.	We are two nations, which have travelled different paths.	ç					ç
112.	Yet our nations show that hundreds of millions who hold different beliefs can be united in freedom under one flag.	ç				ç	
113.	And we are now building on that shared humanity ó through the young people who will study in each other's schools; through the entrepreneurs forging ties that can lead to prosperity; and through our embrace of fundamental democratic			ç		ç	



	values and human aspirations.						
114.	Before I came here, I visited the Istiqlal mosque ó a place of worship that was still under construction when I lived in Jakarta.	ç				ç	
115.	I admired its soaring minaret, imposing dome, and welcoming space.	ç					
116.	Istiqlal means independence, and its construction was in part a testament to the nation's struggle for freedom.	ç				ç	
117.	Moreover, this house of worship for many thousands of Muslims was designed by a Christian architect.	ç				ç	
118.	Across an archipelago that contains some of God's most beautiful creations, islands rising above an ocean named for peace, people choose to worship God as they please.			ç		ç	
119.	Islam flourishes, but so do other faiths.	ç				ç	
120.	That is not to say that Indonesia is without imperfections.			ç		ç	
121.	No country is.			ç		ç	
122.	But here we can find the ability to bridge divides of race and region and religion ó that ability to see yourself in all individuals.	ç				ç	
123.	As a child of a different race, who came here from a distant country, I found this spirit in the greeting that I received upon moving here: Selamat Datang.			ç		ç	
124.	As a Christian visiting a mosque on this visit, I found it in the words of a leader who was asked about my visit and said, "Muslims are also allowed in churches. We are all God's followers."			ç		ç	
125.	We cannot give in to doubt or cynicism or despair.			ç		ç	
126.	May our two nations work together, with faith and determination, to share these truths with all mankind.			ç		ç	
127.	Sebagai penutup, saya mengucapkan kepada seluruh rakyat Indonesia, terima kasih,			ç		ç	



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	terima kasih.						
128.	Assalamualaikum.			ç		ç	
129.	(I) thank you.			ç		ç	
TOTAL		Personal Judgments		Moral Judgments		Positive	Negative
		admire	criticize	praise	condemn		
		45	14	60	10	105	24





APPENDIX 7

APPRECIATIONS FOUND IN BARACK OBAMA’S SPEECH

No.	Expressions	Classifications of Appreciation				
		reaction	composition	valuation	positive	negative
1.	Jakarta looked very different in those days.		☺		☺	
2.	The city was filled with buildings that were no more than a few stories tall.		☺			☺
3.	The Hotel Indonesia was one of the few high rises, and there was just one big		☺			☺



	Department Store called Sarinah.					
4.	and there was just one brand new shopping center called Sarinah		ç		ç	
5.	They are outnumbered automobiles in those days, and the highway quickly gave way to unpaved roads and kampongs.			ç	ç	
6.	I stayed here for four years ó a time that helped shape my childhood; a time that saw the birth of my wonderful sister, Maya; and a time that made such an impression on my mother that she kept returning to Indonesia over the next twenty years to live, work and travel ó pursuing her passion of promoting opportunity in Indonesia's villages, particularly for women and girls.	ç			ç	
7.	And few could have anticipated the remarkable story of Indonesia over these last four decades.	ç			ç	
8.	The Jakarta that I once knew has grown to a teeming city of nearly ten million, with skyscrapers that dwarf the Hotel Indonesia, and thriving centers of culture and commerce.		ç		ç	
9.	When I moved to Jakarta, it was 1967, a time that followed great suffering and conflict in parts of this country.	ç				ç
10.	Even though my step-father had served in the Army, the violence and killing during that time of political upheaval was largely unknown to me because it was unspoken by my Indonesian family and friends.			ç		ç
11.	In my household, like so many others across		ç			ç



	Indonesia, it was an invisible presence.					
12.	With the rest of my time today, I'd like to talk about why the story I just told of the story of Indonesia since the days when I lived here is so important to the United States, and to the world.			ç		ç
13.	Development, after all, is not simply about growth rates and numbers on a balance sheet.		ç		ç	
14.	It's about whether a child can learn the skills they need to make it in a changing world.			ç	ç	
15.	It's about whether a good idea is allowed to grow into a business, and not be suffocated by corruption.		ç		ç	
16.	It's about whether those forces that have transformed the Jakarta that I once knew -technology and trade and the flow of people and goods can translate into a better life for human beings, a life marked by dignity and opportunity.		ç		ç	
17.	This kind of development is inseparable from the role of democracy.		ç		ç	
18.	Particularly in times of change and economic uncertainty, some will say that it is easier to take a shortcut to development by trading away the rights of human beings for the power of the state.			ç		ç
19.	Our own Constitution spoke of to forge a "more perfect union," and that is a journey we have travelled ever since, we have endured Civil War and struggles to extend rights to all of our citizens.	ç			ç	
20.	But it is precisely this effort		ç		ç	



	that has allowed us to become stronger and more prosperous, while also becoming a more just and free society.					
21.	Of course, democracy is messy.	ç				ç
22.	But the journey is worthwhile , and it goes beyond casting a ballot.	ç				ç
23.	It takes strong institutions to check the concentration of power.		ç		ç	
24.	It takes a free press and an independent justice system to root out abuse and excess, and to insist upon accountability.		ç		ç	
25.	It takes open society and active citizens to reject inequality and injustice.		ç		ç	
26.	Hand in hand, that is what development and democracy are about ó the notion that certain values are universal.			ç	ç	
27.	Religion is the final topic that I want to address today, and ó like democracy and development ó it is fundamental to the Indonesian story.			ç	ç	
28.	Just as individuals are not defined solely by their faith, Indonesia is defined by more than its Muslim population.			ç	ç	
29.	But we also know that relations between the United States and Muslim communities have frayed over many years.		ç			ç
30.	As President, I have made it a priority to begin to repair these relations.			ç	ç	
31.	I said then, and I will repeat now, that no single speech can eradicate years of mistrust.		ç		ç	
32.	But its name and history also speak to what makes		ç		ç	



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	Indonesia great .					
33.	Development is strengthened by an emerging democracy.			ç	ç	
34.	Ancient traditions endure, even as a rising power is on the move.		ç		ç	
35.	The stakes are high in resolving these issues, and the others I have spoken about today.			ç	ç	
36.	The stories of Indonesia and America should make us optimist.			ç	ç	
37.	Because it tells us that history is on the side of human progress; that unity is more powerful than division; and that the people of this world can live together in peace.		ç		ç	
38.	Those are the universal value and they must be observed everywhere.		ç		ç	
TOTAL		reaction	composition	valuation	positive	negative
		6	20	12	28	10