

## Revealing Nadiem Makarim's Communication Strategy in the Cancellation of the 2024 UKT Increase: A Review of Functional Systemic Linguistics

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### ABSTRACT

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**Background:** Systemic Functional (LSF) in speech discourse analysis LSF is a linguistic approach that focuses on the use of language in social contexts and the contexts in which it is used. linguistic approach that focuses on the use of language in social contexts and their social context and its functions that enable the disclosure of important meanings to the speech comprehensively, including ideational, interpersonal, and textual meanings. including ideational, interpersonal, and textual meanings.

**Purpose:** This study analyzed Nadiem Makarim's speech on the cancellation of the Single Tuition Fee (UKT) increase in 2024 using the Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) approach.

**Method:** This research used a descriptive qualitative method. The data source was the video text of Nadiem Makarim's speech in 2024. The data collection procedure was listening and note-taking. The data analysis techniques were reduction, presentation, interpretation using the SFL approach, and drawing conclusions.

**Results and Discussion:** The results showed that Nadiem's speech was dominated by material and mental processes that reflected the concrete actions of the government and its beliefs in overcoming the issue of rising tuition fees. The sentence modes used were mostly declarative, aiming to provide information and attract the audience's sympathy. The dominant modalities were those of belief and certainty, which illustrated Nadiem's optimism towards the policies taken.

**Conclusions and Implications:** The conclusion of this study shows that the LSF approach can be applied in learning text analysis to help students understand the context, structure, and meaning of texts more deeply. in more depth. This research makes a practical contribution to the method of teaching methods of text analysis in educational settings, opens up opportunities for further research, and enriches the literature on policy speech analysis. and enriches the literature on policy speech analysis in education.

*Communication Strategy; Single Tuition Fee (UKT); Systemic Functional Linguistics (LSF).*

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### Keywords:

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### ABSTRAK

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**Latar Belakang:** Linguistik Sistemik Fungsional (LSF) dalam analisis wacana pidato LSF merupakan pendekatan linguistik yang memfokuskan pada penggunaan bahasa dalam konteks sosial dan fungsinya yang memungkinkan pengungkapan makna penting terhadap pidato secara komprehensif, mencakup makna ideasional, interpersonal, dan tekstual.

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**Tujuan:** Penelitian ini menganalisis pidato Nadiem Makarim mengenai pembatalan kenaikan Uang Kuliah Tunggal (UKT) tahun 2024 dengan menggunakan pendekatan Linguistik Sistemik Fungsional (LSF).

**Metode:** Metode penelitian ini adalah kualitatif deskriptif. Sumber data berasal dari video teks pidato Nadiem Makarim Tahun 2024. Prosedur pengumpulan data dilakukan simak dan catat. Teknik analisis data dilakukan dengan; reduksi, penyajian, interpretasi dengan pendekatan LSF dan penarikan kesimpulan.

**Hasil dan Pembahasan:** Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pidato Nadiem didominasi oleh proses material dan mental yang mencerminkan tindakan konkret pemerintah serta keyakinan dalam mengatasi isu kenaikan biaya pendidikan. Modus kalimat yang digunakan sebagian besar bersifat deklaratif, bertujuan memberikan informasi dan menarik simpati audiens. Modalitas yang dominan adalah keyakinan dan kepastian yang menggambarkan optimisme Nadiem terhadap kebijakan yang diambil.

**Kesimpulan dan Implikasi:** Kesimpulan penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pendekatan LSF dapat diterapkan dalam pembelajaran analisis teks untuk membantu siswa memahami konteks, struktur, dan makna teks secara lebih mendalam. Penelitian ini memberikan kontribusi praktis bagi metode pengajaran analisis teks di lingkungan pendidikan, membuka peluang penelitian lebih lanjut, dan memperkaya literatur mengenai analisis pidato kebijakan pendidikan.

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#### Kata Kunci

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*Strategi Komunikasi; Uang Kuliah Tunggal (UKT); Linguistik Sistemik Fungsional (LSF)*



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## INTRODUCTION

Discourse is a crucial element in various aspects of human communication, including language, literature, politics, media, and culture. This term refers to the methods or strategies of conveying information, ideas, and messages that are structured, understood, and utilized by individuals and groups in various contexts.[1] The study of discourse has become an increasingly significant subject in various disciplines, including linguistics, anthropology, sociology, psychology, and communication studies. Discourse plays a strategic role in shaping ideology, power, understanding, knowledge, and social interaction.[2] Understanding discourse is important both in the context of textual and contextual meaning.[3] In addition, discourse also has an important role to be known in influencing the perceptions, attitudes, and behaviors of individuals and groups.

In the media context, discourse has the power to shape public opinion and influence policy.[4] In the field of literature, discourse can reflect the cultural identity and values of a society. Understanding discourse in cross-cultural communication helps to overcome differences and conflicts. The development of technology and social media has changed the way discourse is formed, disseminated, and communicated, creating new challenges in understanding the role of discourse in the increasingly connected global society.[5] Therefore, research on discourse is becoming increasingly important to answer how discourse is formed, disseminated, and accepted in various contexts.

Studies on discourse can also play a role in analyzing and understanding the social construction of various issues such as gender, politics, religion, and power. By studying the workings of discourse, we can gain a better understanding of how social structures and power relations are formed and manipulated.[6] Therefore, discourse research is very valuable in providing in-depth insights into various aspects of communication and social interaction. Understanding the mechanisms of discourse also allows us to develop more effective communication strategies, resolve conflicts, and promote positive social change. Therefore, discourse research remains an important and interesting field of study in various disciplines.

Discourse can be analyzed through various linguistic approaches, one of which is the Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) approach. Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a linguistic theoretical framework that offers a view of the complexity of language and communication in various social contexts. This approach allows language to be understood not only as a means of communication but also as a reflection of meaning, ideology, and social function.[7] The Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) approach provides opportunities to explore the linguistic structure of discourse, including how language elements such as clauses, sentences, and paragraphs convey broader messages.[8] This approach helps to understand how the linguistic structure reflects the structure of an individual's thinking within the discourse.

Text is the basis for learning the Indonesian language at every level of education.[9] The Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) approach can significantly contribute to the learning of text analysis at the high school level and other schools with similar levels. This approach is highly relevant to learning text genre in the 2013 Curriculum and the Merdeka Belajar Curriculum.[10] Systemic Functional Linguistics, developed by Michael Halliday (1989), emphasizes the relationship between language structure and its social function. Text analysis learning in schools can be directed through the understanding that text is a form of social communication. In a text, there are linguistic features, social events, and interrelated contexts. Text analysis cannot be done in isolation. A comprehensive understanding of the meaning of a text must be achieved by linking the language components (language structure) with the situational context that underlies the text.[11]

Research related to discourse has been widely conducted, especially by utilizing the Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) approach. Kusumawardani and Laksana (2020), in their research entitled "Sistem Transitivitas Dalam Teks Pidato Pelantikan Presiden Republik Indonesia Joko Widodo" revealed that there are five types of processes in the transitivity system of Joko Widodo's speech, namely material processes, mental processes, relational processes, verbal processes, and behavioral processes. Amrullah et al. (2020), in their research entitled "Modalitas dalam Teks Berita Hoaks: Kajian Linguistik Sistemik Fungsional" found that the 'possibility' modality is more often used in hoax news, which indicates uncertainty in the news. Octaviyanti and Nurlela (2020), in their research entitled "Analisis Modalitas Pada Teks Pidato Prabowo Soal Tampang Boyolali dan Masalah Ekonomi: Kajian Linguistik Fungsional Sistemik" revealed that the most dominant modality that appears in Prabowo's speech text is a high-frequency probability, which indicates certainty about the statements in the text.

Faradi (2015), in his research entitled "Kajian Modalitas Linguistik Fungsional Sistemik pada Teks Debat Capres-Cawapres Pada Pilpres 2014-2019 dan Relevansinya dengan Pembelajaran Wacana di Sekolah," revealed that the analysis of modality in the debate text showed that the vision and mission of the JW-JK pair were more dominant compared to the PS-HR pair. The frequency of modality in this speech discourse contributed to the victory of the JW-JK pair in the 2014-2019 Indonesian Presidential Election. According to Halliday, modality is divided into two types: modalization and modulation. I Kadek Adhi Dwipayana et al. (2023), in their research "Analisis Wacana dalam Pidato Gibran saat Deklarasi Capres-Cawapres 2024: Kajian Linguistik Sistemik Fungsional dan Relevansinya dalam Pembelajaran Analisis Teks," revealed that discourse is used as a means to convey Gibran's ideology, political vision, and thoughts as a vice presidential candidate regarding the sustainability of Indonesia's future. Through Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) analysis, Gibran's speech was analyzed to understand how language is used to shape the representation of ideology and political direction, with a focus on the analysis of transitivity, modality, and situational context. Gibran's speech shows a sense of "belief" or "certainty" indicated by the dominance of the use of epistemic modality. The speech also reflects the rhetorical strategies used to influence public opinion, strengthen political support, and respond to political challenges in the context of the 2024 election.

The research studies discussed above all examine discourse using Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). The research discussed this time also uses the same analytical method, namely Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), but the object of study is different. This research specifically

analyzes Nadiem Makarim's speech regarding the increase in Single Tuition Fee (UKT) in 2024, a very current and relevant issue.

The significance of this research is not only in analyzing the speech text but also in exploring the implications of the analysis for teaching text analysis in the educational environment. This provides a practical contribution to the teaching methods that can be used in schools or universities. Only a little research examines the speeches of the Minister of Education with a focus on the UKT (Single Tuition Fee) increase using the SFL (Systemic Functional Linguistics) approach. Additionally, the research topic that has yet to be extensively explored previously also gives this research the potential to provide a new perspective in the study of political speeches and their implications.

The objectives of this research were: (1) to analyze the Minister of Education's speech text related to the increase in Single Tuition Fee (UKT) using the Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) approach. (2) To explore the implications of the speech text analysis for the development of text analysis teaching methods in the educational environment, both in schools and in universities. (3) Given the limited similar research that has been conducted, this paper combines linguistic analysis and its pedagogical implications to offer a new perspective and a more comprehensive approach to studying political speeches. With these research objectives, this study focused not only on analyzing speech text but also aimed to provide more practical and theoretical contributions to developing text analysis teaching methods in the educational environment.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) in the discourse analysis of speech is a linguistic approach that focuses on the use of language in social contexts and its functions.[12] Using the SFL approach to analyze political speech discourse aims to reveal the language strategies and ideologies present in the speech. The SFL approach allows for a comprehensive unveiling of the meaning of the speech text, encompassing the ideational, interpersonal, and textual meanings.[13]

Political communication is a form of communication used to convey messages, influence, and convince audiences. Rhetorical strategies in political speeches are often used to build an image, influence public opinion, and achieve certain political goals. Previous research has identified various rhetorical strategies in political speeches, such as the use of persuasive language, narratives, metaphors, and certain language styles.[14]

The Single Tuition Fee (UKT) is the education fee that students must pay for each semester. It replaces the previous payment system known as SPP (Education Development Contribution) and other fees. The university determines the UKT based on the students' economic ability and the unit cost of education.[15]

The objectives of implementing the Single Tuition Fee (UKT) include (1) Simplifying the structure of education costs in universities. (2) Increasing access and fairness in obtaining higher education. (3) Ensure that education financing is in accordance with the economic ability of the students. (4) Encouraging universities to manage education costs efficiently.[16]

The Legal Basis for the Implementation of UKT refers to three regulations (1) Government Regulation Number 48 of 2008 concerning Education Funding. (2) Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture Number 55 of 2013 concerning Single Tuition Fees and Single Tuition Fees in State Universities. (3) Regulation of the Minister of Research, Technology, and Higher Education Number 22 of 2015 concerning Single Tuition Fees and Single Tuition Fees in State Universities.[17]

Each university carries out the determination of UKT by considering (1) The unit cost of education per student, (2) The index of economic ability of students (IKEM), and (3) The ability of students to pay. IKEM is calculated based on students' socio-economic data, such as parental income, the number of family dependents, and asset ownership. Based on IKEM, students are grouped into several UKT groups. However, the implementation of UKT still has problems and



challenges in most state universities in Indonesia since 2013, including (1) Accurate and fair preparation of IKEM, (2) Subsidies and financial assistance for underprivileged students, and (3) Transparency and accountability in UKT management.[18]

Overall, the UKT theory focuses on efforts to create a higher education financing system that is fairer, more transparent, and follows students' economic abilities. Its implementation requires collaboration between the government, universities, and the community to overcome the existing challenges.

Based on the literature review above, this research has the potential to fill the gaps in previous research by analyzing Nadiem Makarim's communication strategy regarding the cancellation of the 2024 UKT increase using the SFL approach and exploring its implications for text analysis learning in the educational environment. This topic has yet to be extensively explored comprehensively, so it is expected to provide a new perspective in the study of political speeches and practical contributions to the development of teaching methods.

## METHOD

This research used a descriptive qualitative research design. The data source analyzed was Nadiem Makarim's speech on the increase in the Single Tuition Fee (UKT).[19] The data was collected by searching for relevant sources through listening and note-taking techniques. The three forms of data analyzed were the transitivity data, modality forms, and the situational context within Nadiem Makarim's speech on the increase in the Single Tuition Fee (UKT). The data collected through listening and note-taking was analyzed and interpreted using the descriptive qualitative method through several steps: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion.[20] First, the data was reduced by identifying, classifying, and interpreting it using the Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) approach. This approach focused not only on the grammatical structure but also on the semiotic complexity of language in the social context.[21] In the Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) approach, there are theories of transitivity (participants, processes, and circumstances), the exchange function consisting of mood and modality, and the situational context, which can be used to determine the intent or meaning of the speech discourse delivered by Nadiem Makarim. After the data was analyzed through the SFL approach, it was presented using a descriptive qualitative method. Finally, the results of the data analysis were concluded based on the data exposure findings.[22]

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The analysis of Nadiem Makarim's speech discourse on the cancellation of the UKT increase using Systemic Functional Linguistics focused on metalanguage, which consists of several aspects: transitivity, modality, mood, and situational context. In addition, the relevance of these aspects in text analysis learning in senior high schools and other schools of the same level was also examined.

In Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), the concept of transitivity is used to classify the roles of elements in a sentence. Systemic Functional Linguistics is an approach that distinguishes the functions of sentence elements based on participants, processes, and circumstances. The level of transitivity of a clause can be measured from a semantic and grammatical perspective.[23] Halliday and Matthiessen consider transitivity as a semantic aspect that depicts the relationship between the agent (actor) and the affected (process or result) in a sentence. This concept involves the analysis of the meaning and semantic roles of the elements in the sentence. According to Adisaputra, the process can determine the number and type of participants and the circumstances that are indirectly related to probability. In the aspect of transitivity, there are six types of processes, namely material processes, mental processes, relational processes, verbal processes, behavioral processes, and existential processes. In Nadiem's speech, the most dominant processes are material and mental processes. The material processes in the discourse refer to actions or activities involving changes in material or physical substance.[24] The material processes can provide additional details

or explanations about the physical activities that have occurred, thus helping to give a clearer picture of the concrete actions that have been taken.

**Table 1.** First Paragraph Speech Extract Data

<i>“Terima kasih atas masukan yang konstruktif dari berbagai pihak”</i>		
Terima kasih	Atas masukan	yang konstruktif dari berbagai pihak
Subject	Predicate	Object
Participant (actor)	Mental process	Participant target

From the sentence structure aspect, the subject in the sentence above was *“Terima kasih”* which was an expression of appreciation from the speaker or the person speaking. The predicate of the sentence was *“atas masukan”* which indicated a mental process in receiving or appreciating the suggestions given. *“Yang konstruktif dari berbagai pihak”* was the object of the sentence, which explained the type of input received by the subject *“Terima kasih”*. From the aspect of transitivity, the main process in the sentence was *“atas masukan”* which represented an act of appreciation or appreciation for the input given. The main participant was *“yang konstruktif dari berbagai pihak”*, which was the object or target of this act of appreciation. Circumstances did not appear explicitly in the sentence above.

Referring to the type of statement used in the sentence, this sentence had a declarative or statement type of mood. This was used to convey informative appreciation for the input received. This sentence created a residue of appreciation and recognition for the parties who had provided constructive input. This residue referred to the main theme of the sentence, which was an appreciation for the input received.

**Table 2.** Second Paragraph Speech Extract Data

<i>“Saya mendengar sekali aspirasi mahasiswa, keluarga, dan masyarakat.”</i>		
Saya	Mendengar	Aspirasi mahasiswa, keluarga, dan masyarakat
Subject	Predicate	Subject
	Mental process	Participant target

The subject of this sentence was *“Saya,”* the person acting or listening. The predicate in this sentence was *“mendengar,”* which indicated the act of hearing. From the aspect of transitivity, *“mendengar”* was a mental process. It represented a mental action performed by the subject toward the participants or targets, namely *“aspirasi mahasiswa, keluarga, dan masyarakat.”* The leading participant in this sentence was *“aspirasi mahasiswa, keluarga, dan masyarakat,”* which were the targets of the listening action. The circumstances were not explicitly stated in the sentence but could be predicted to involve the situational context in which the subject was listening to the aspirations expressed by various parties. The sentence expressed a declarative mood used to provide information or state a fact. The speaker (subject) stated that they listened to the aspirations of various groups. The residue was listening itself, namely *“mendengar sekali aspirasi mahasiswa, keluarga, dan masyarakat.”* The residue represented the central theme of the sentence.

**Table 3.** Third Paragraph Speech Extract Data

<i>“Kemendikbudristek pada akhir pekan lalu telah berkoordinasi kembali dengan para pemimpin perguruan tinggi guna membahas pembatalan kenaikan UKT dan alhamdulillah semua lancar.”</i>				
Kemendikbudristek	telah berkoordinasi kembali	pada akhir pekan lalu	guna membahas pembatalan kenaikan UKT	alhamdulillah semua lancar

Subject	Predicate	Time description	Purpose description	Result description
Participant	Material Process	Circumstance time	Circumstance goal	Circumstance result

The subject of this sentence was “Kemendikbudristek,” which was the entity acting. The predicate in the sentence was “telah berkoordinasi kembali,” which described the process or action taken by the subject. “telah berkoordinasi kembali” indicated that the coordination had already occurred in the past and was repeated. The time reference in this sentence was “pada akhir pekan lalu,” which provided a temporal context for the action. From the perspective of transitivity, “telah berkoordinasi kembali” was a material process that showed the subject’s actions or activities. The participant in this sentence was “Kemendikbudristek,” which was the entity coordinating. However, the sentence did not explicitly provide a place reference. Instead, the purpose reference “guna membahas pembatalan kenaikan UKT” explained the intent of the coordination action. The result reference “alhamdulillah semua lancar” conveyed the outcome of the process that had been conducted. The circumstances providing additional information were the purpose and result references, which explained the reasons and outcomes of the actions the subject took.

This sentence expressed a declarative mood. The declarative mood was used to convey facts or statements. In this case, the sentence communicated the information that Kemendikbudristek had coordinated with university leaders. This residue reflected the main theme or message to be conveyed, namely that Kemendikbudristek had completed the coordination process last weekend, and the result was that everything went smoothly. The sentence provided a factual statement regarding the actions taken and the outcomes achieved without involving elements of questions or commands. The sentence structure, which ended with a period, emphasized that its primary purpose was to provide clear and direct information.

**Table 4.** Fourth Paragraph Speech Extract Data

<i>“Baru saja saya bertemu dengan Bapak Presiden dan beliau menyetujui pembatalan kenaikan UKT, dalam waktu dekat Kemendikbudristek akan merevaluasi ajuan UKT dari seluruh PTN.”</i>			
saya	bertemu	Bapak Presiden	Baru saja
Kemendikbudristek	menyetujui	pembatalan kenaikan UKT	dalam waktu dekat
	akan merevaluasi	ajuan UKT dari seluruh PTN	
Subject	Predicate	Object	Time description
Participant	Mental process		Circumstance time

The subject in this sentence was “Saya,” who acted as meeting with the President, and “Kemendikbudristek,” who would conduct a reevaluation. The predicates in this sentence included “bertemu,” “menyetujui,” and “akan merevaluasi,” representing the actions taken. The objects in this sentence were “Bapak Presiden,” “pembatalan kenaikan UKT,” and “ajuan UKT dari seluruh PTN,” which encompassed the entities or matters that were the focus of these actions. The time references in this sentence were “baru saja” and “dalam waktu dekat,” providing information about the timing of these actions.

The aspect of transitivity in this sentence encompasses material processes consisting of three main actions: “bertemu,” “menyetujui,” and “akan merevaluasi.” The material process “bertemu” represents face-to-face interaction with someone, in this case, the President. The material process “menyetujui” indicates approving a decision, namely the cancellation of the UKT increase. The material process “akan merevaluasi” signifies reviewing something, specifically the UKT proposals from all state universities. The main participants in this sentence were “Saya,” “beliau” (the President), and “Kemendikbudristek.”

This sentence expressed a declarative mood used to state information or facts. The function of this sentence was to provide information about the actions that had been and would be taken related to the UKT policy. The residues in this sentence were the actions of “bertemu dengan Bapak Presiden,” “*menyetujui pembatalan kenaikan UKT*,” and “*akan merevaluasi ajuan UKT dari seluruh PTN*.” These residues reflected the main theme or message that the subject wanted to convey, namely the existence of concrete actions taken to address the issue of the UKT increase.

**Table 5.** Fifth Paragraph Speech Extract Data

<i>“Saya bertemu Bapak Presiden untuk membahas berbagai hal di bidang pendidikan, salah satunya adalah perihal UKT.”</i>				
saya	bertemu	Bapak presiden	bidang pendidikan	berbagai hal
Subject	Predicate	Object	Description	Description quantity
Participants	Material process	-	Purpose	-

The subject in this sentence was “Saya,” who acted as a meeting with the President. The predicate in this sentence was “bertemu,” which represented the action of physically meeting. The object in this sentence was “Bapak Presiden,” the party the subject met. The phrase in this sentence included “*untuk membahas berbagai hal di bidang pendidikan*,” which referred to the purpose or intent of the meeting, and the quantifier was “*berbagai hal*,” indicating the number or variety of topics discussed.

The aspect of transitivity in this sentence encompassed the material process “bertemu,” which represented the physical act of face-to-face interaction with someone, in this case, the President. Additionally, there was a mental process indicated by the purpose “*untuk membahas berbagai hal di bidang pendidikan*,” which included, among other things, “perihal UKT.” The main participants in this sentence were “saya,” who acted as the subject performing the meeting, and “Bapak Presiden,” who was the object of the meeting. The quantifier “*berbagai hal*” indicated the number of aspects discussed in the meeting.

This sentence expressed an indicative mood, which was used to state facts or events that occurred. Its function was to provide information about the meeting between the subject and the object and its purpose. The residue in this sentence was the purpose of the meeting, namely “*membahas berbagai hal di bidang pendidikan, salah satunya adalah perihal UKT*.” This residue reflected the main theme or message that the subject wanted to convey, which was the existence of a discussion aimed at addressing important topics related to education.

**Table 6.** Sixth Paragraph Speech Extract Data

<i>“Terkait implementasi Permendikbudristek, Dirjen Diktiristek akan mengumumkan detil teknisnya”</i> <i>“Saya mengajukan beberapa pendekatan untuk bisa mengatasi kesulitan yang dihadapi mahasiswa”</i>			
Saya	mengajukan	Beberapa pendekatan	untuk bisa mengatasi kesulitan yang dihadapi mahasiswa
Dirjen Diktiristek	akan mengumumkan	detil teknisnya	Terkait implementasi Permendikbudristek
Subject	Predicate	Object	Complement
Participants	Proses material		

The subject in the above sentence was “Saya,” referring to the individual who acted proposing an approach. The predicate was “mengajukan,” which described the action of submitting something. The object in this sentence was “*beberapa pendekatan*,” which were the things proposed



by the subject. Meanwhile, the complement was “*untuk bisa mengatasi kesulitan yang dihadapi mahasiswa,*” which provided information about the purpose of the proposed approaches.

The aspect of transitivity in this sentence encompassed processes and participants. The primary process in the first sentence was “*mengajukan,*” which described the action of submitting something. The leading participant in this sentence was “*Saya,*” as the subject acting proposing, and the object was “*beberapa pendekatan.*” The complement in the first sentence was “*untuk bisa mengatasi kesulitan yang dihadapi mahasiswa,*” which provided additional context regarding the purpose of the action.

The second sentence expressed the subject “*Dirjen Diktiristek,*” referring to the individual who would act when making an announcement. The predicate was “*akan mengumumkan,*” which described the action that would be taken in the future. The object in this sentence was “*detil teknisnya,*” which was the matter to be announced by the subject. Meanwhile, the complement was “*Terkait implementasi Permendikbudristek,*” which provided information about the context of the announcement to be made.

Both sentences expressed an indicative mood, which was used to state facts or events that occurred. The residue in the first sentence was “*mengajukan beberapa pendekatan untuk bisa mengatasi kesulitan yang dihadapi mahasiswa,*” reflecting the main message or statement to be conveyed, namely the existence of concrete actions taken to address student issues. The residue in the second sentence was the action of “*akan mengumumkan detil teknisnya,*” related to implementing the Minister of Education and Culture Regulation, reflecting the main message or statement that the subject wanted to convey, which was the forthcoming technical announcement.

*“Modalitas dalam Pidato Nadiem Makarim tentang pembatalan kenaikan UKT”*

According to Alwi, the theory of modality identifies four types: epistemic, deontic, intensional, and dynamic. Modality relates to how speakers express attitudes, beliefs, certainty, or intensity in speaking or communicating.[25] Based on the analysis of Nadiem Makarim's discourse regarding canceling the UKT increase for 2024, several types of modalities were produced: epistemic, deontic, intensional, and dynamic. The results of the modalities produced were presented in the following table:

**Table 6.** Modality and Marker Frequency

No.	Modality	Marker Frequency	Occurrences	Frequency
1	Epistemic	Mendengar	1	9%
		Menyetujui	1	9%
		Evaluasi	1	9%
		membahas	2	18%
<b>Total</b>			<b>5</b>	<b>45%</b>
2	Intentional	bertemu	1	9%
		mengajukan	1	9%
<b>Total</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>18%</b>
3	Deontics	akan	1	9%
		mengumumkan	1	9%
<b>Total</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>18%</b>
4	Dynamic	bisa	1	9%
		dapat	1	9%
<b>Total</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>18%</b>
<b>Grand total</b>			<b>11</b>	<b>100%</b>

The table above shows that the most dominant modality was epistemic, with five instances. The intensional modality had two occurrences, the deontic modality also had two occurrences, and

the dynamic modality had two occurrences. The form of belief or certainty was very dominant in the statements. The repetition of phrases such as “*mendengar*”, “*menyetujui*”, “*evaluasi*”, and “*membahas*” represented the speaker's confidence in the information and decisions made, indicating that these actions were based on thorough knowledge and evaluation. There was no hint of doubt in the statements made, demonstrating the speaker's confidence and certainty in the decisions taken by Kemendikbudristek and the President regarding the cancellation of the UKT increase. The epistemic modality in the data above discussed the extent to which the speaker considered certain information as possible or certain to occur. The function of epistemic modality involves the nuances or epistemological attitudes of the speaker toward the information conveyed.[26] In an official statement, the aspect of epistemic modality will predominantly appear to express the extent to which the speaker conveys attitudes and beliefs about the truth of a statement.[27] The way a speaker convinces and persuades the audience in a discourse can be achieved through language constructions that contain epistemic modality.[28]

Intensional modality, reflecting intention and purpose, also appeared several times in the statements. The intentions expressed by the speaker related to meetings and proposing approaches to address the difficulties students face. This desire was explicitly mentioned as a proactive step to seek solutions to existing problems. According to Syartanti, using intensional modality in a discourse expresses the speaker's wishes, hopes, or preferences regarding a situation. This reflects the emotional or subjective dimension of language. In this context, the speaker expressed the desire to take concrete actions following the meeting with the President.[29]

Deontic modality, reflecting obligation or planned actions, also appeared in the statements. Phrases such as “*akan merevaluasi*” and “*akan mengumumkan*” contain deontic modality, indicating plans or obligations to take action in the future. These statements represent the speaker's commitment and responsibility in their duties. This demonstrates that the speaker aims to ensure that the actions taken will align with what has been planned.[30]

Dynamic modality, reflecting ability or possibility, also appeared in the statements. Phrases such as “*bisa mengatasi*” and “*dapat melakukan*” indicate the speaker's ability to address the challenges. This reflects the speaker's optimism and confidence in confronting challenges and seeking practical solutions. Dynamic modality demonstrates that the speaker has the capacity and potential to achieve the desired goals.

#### *“Konteks Situasional dalam Pidato Nadiem Makarim tentang pembatalan kenaikan UKT”*

In linguistic theory, context encompasses three main elements: situational context, cultural context, and social context. These contexts play a crucial role in understanding the meaning of a speech or language expression.[31] According to Arnawa, understanding context involves knowledge of extralinguistic elements (social, cultural, situational, and cognitive) that influence the interpretation of language meaning within a discourse.[32] Situational context is the most likely to be analyzed thoroughly in Nadiem's discourse because its scope is more closely related to the text. In communication, situational context refers to various aspects of the environment, social factors, and physical conditions that influence communication in a specific situation.

Situational context is crucial for understanding and interpreting the message conveyed in the discourse. The situational context in the announcement by Minister of Education and Culture, Nadiem Makarim, regarding the cancellation of the Single Tuition Fee (UKT) can be classified into several aspects, including physical location, time, presence of participants/audience, communication purpose, and nature of the message. The physical context of this announcement occurred during an official meeting with the President of the Republic of Indonesia and in coordination with university leaders. This announcement was made in front of an audience that included students, families, the community, and relevant stakeholders in the field of education.[33]

The timing of this announcement was after the weekend when Kemendikbudristek had coordinated with university leaders. The meeting with the President, which discussed the cancellation of the UKT increase, also occurred during this same period, highlighting the urgency

and serious attention given to this issue. The respected participants in this announcement included the President of the Republic of Indonesia, university leaders, students, and the broader community. This indicates that the announcement was aimed at various groups involved in the field of education.[34]

In the announcement discourse, Nadiem Makarim expressed gratitude, politeness, and responsibility to various parties who provided constructive input. The announcement included appreciation for the aspirations of students, families, and the community and smooth coordination with university leaders. This approach effectively demonstrated attention and responsiveness to the needs of the Indonesian public, particularly in the field of education.

According to Foucault, language and discourse were not neutral but reflected power relations and interests within society. The announcement referenced coordination with the President and university leaders. Analysis could be conducted to understand how power and educational interests were reflected in the language of Nadiem Makarim's announcement.

He communication purpose of Nadiem Makarim's speech regarding the cancellation of the UKT increase was to convey decisions and the next steps in addressing the issue of rising education costs. Nadiem emphasized that he listened to the aspirations of students, families, and the community, using that input as a basis for coordination with university leaders. Last weekend, Kemendikbudristek coordinated again with relevant parties to discuss the cancellation of the UKT increase, and the outcome was positive. In his statements within the discourse, Nadiem mentioned meeting with the President, who approved the cancellation of the UKT increase. Kemendikbudristek would soon reevaluate the UKT proposals from all state universities. In his meeting with the President, Nadiem also discussed various issues in education, including the UKT problem. Several approaches were proposed to address the difficulties faced by students. Regarding implementing the Minister of Education and Culture Regulation, the Director General of Higher Education will soon announce the technical details. This speech demonstrated the government's efforts to respond to community concerns with concrete actions, reflecting a commitment to support more affordable access to education and address students' financial challenges. [35]

In his speech, Nadiem Makarim emphasized the importance of listening to the aspirations of students, families, and the community regarding the UKT increase. Nadiem stated that Kemendikbudristek had coordinated with university leaders to discuss canceling the UKT increase, and the process went smoothly. It was stated that the President had approved canceling the UKT increase. Shortly, Kemendikbudristek would reevaluate the UKT proposals from all state universities. The meeting with the President also addressed various issues in education, including the UKT problem. Nadiem proposed several approaches to address the difficulties faced by students. Regarding implementing the Minister of Education and Culture Regulation, the Director General of Higher Education would announce the technical details.

*“Relevansi Pendekatan Linguistik Sistemik Fungsional (LSF) dalam Pembelajaran Analisis Teks di sekolah menengah atas dan sekolah lain yang memiliki tingkatan yang sama”*

The relevance of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) in text analysis learning in high schools and other equivalent educational institutions is significant, as this approach helps students understand the meaning of texts and how language is used for communication. Interpreting language meaning in texts or discourses is greatly influenced by a deep understanding of specific social and communicative contexts.[36] This is important in text analysis because students can understand the author's purpose, the intended audience, and the underlying communicative situation.

SFL enables students to analyze text structure, including how elements like the title, introduction, body, and conclusion work together to achieve communication goals. This approach helps students examine the components of texts more deeply. Additionally, the Systemic Functional Linguistics approach in text analysis learning can assist students in developing analytical

skills, allowing them to examine the relationships between elements in the text, such as grammar, vocabulary, sentence structure, and meaning relationships based on context.[37]

Emphasis on understanding language in context can make learning more relevant and meaningful for students. Understanding language context allows students to connect their lessons with everyday life and real communication situations. SFL also considers language variation, essential when students encounter texts with different dialects or language variations. This helps students understand how language can vary depending on context and audience. Additionally, understanding language variation in a discourse requires adequate knowledge of cultural context[38]

## CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS

Nadiem Makarim's speech about canceling the UKT increase demonstrates relational, material, mental, and verbal processes. The material and mental aspects are the most frequently occurring transitivity in Nadiem's speech. The material processes in the speech relate to tangible evidence and concrete steps taken by the government to respond to community concerns, such as coordination with university leaders and the reevaluation of UKT proposals from all state universities. Meanwhile, the mental processes reflect confidence and optimism in addressing the issue of rising education costs and supporting more affordable access to education for students.

The mood of the sentences used in Nadiem's speech is predominantly declarative. This type of sentence is commonly used in speeches as it provides informative statements or describes something as a fact. Declarative sentences aim to provide information while capturing attention, influencing, and garnering sympathy from the audience. The modality of belief or certainty is highly dominant in Nadiem's speech. The epistemic modality of "belief" or "certainty" reflects Nadiem's optimism regarding the current strengths of the government. Implicitly, in his speech, Nadiem believes that the government's steps can overcome the financial challenges faced by students and ensure better access to education.

The situational context in Nadiem's speech during the announcement of the cancellation of the UKT increase can be categorized into several aspects, including physical location, time, presence of participants, communication purpose, and content or message goals. The systemic functional linguistics (SFL) approach is highly relevant in text analysis learning in high schools/vocational schools. This SFL approach can constructively contribute to students' understanding of texts, such as grasping context and communication purposes, understanding text structure before meaning, comprehending implicit meanings, developing analytical skills, analyzing texts in a contextual learning format, and understanding language variation.

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