THE INTERPERSONAL FUNCTIONS OF JOE BIDEN'S CAMPAIGN SPEECH TRANSCRIPT: A SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS APPROACH

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Abstract
This research reports the types of interpersonal function, the mood types, and the types of modality in *Joe Biden's Campaign Event Speech Transcript on November 1, 2020, Philadelphia*. The data source is *Joe Biden's Campaign Event Speech Transcript on November 1, 2020, in Philadelphia.* The data are in the forms of clauses reflecting the interpersonal functions, mood types, and types of modality of *Joe Biden's Campaign Event Speech Transcript on November 1, 2020, in Philadelphia.* The research method is a descriptive qualitative method. The finding of the research shows that interpersonal functions are used in the *Joe Biden's Campaign Event Speech Transcript*. The types of mood realized in the data are categorized as declarative mood and interrogative mood. The declarative mood with a total of 54 from 57 overall data. The interrogative mood with a total of 3 from 57 overall data. Furthermore, 18 types of modality were found. 10 types of modality categorized into low level, four data use *can*, five data use *have to*, and one data use *doesn't*. 6 types of modality categorized in the medium level, three data use *would* and *will*. 2 types of modality categorized into high level, one data use *can't* and *need*.

*Keywords***:** *interpersonal function*, *Joe Biden's speech*, *SFL approach*

Abstrak
Penelitian ini melaporkan jenis-jenis fungsi interpersonal, tipe mood, dan jenis-jenis modalitas dalam Transkrip Pidato Acara Kampanye Joe Biden pada 1 November 2020, Philadelphia. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini adalah *Transkrip Pidato Acara Kampanye Joe Biden pada tanggal 1 November 2020* di *Philadelphia*. Data penelitian ini berupa klausa yang mencerminkan fungsi interpersonal, tipe mood, dan tipe modalitas *Transkrip ///Pidato Acara Kampanye Joe Biden pada 1 November 2020 di Philadelphia*. Metode penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif. Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa fungsi interpersonal digunakan dalam *Transkrip Pidato Acara Kampanye Joe Biden pada 1 November 2020 di Philadelphia*. Sedangkan tipe mood yang diwujudkan dalam data dikategorikan sebagai mood deklaratif dan mood interogatif. Suasana deklaratif dengan total 54 data dari 57 data keseluruhan. Suasana interogatif dengan total 3 dari 57 data keseluruhan. Selanjutnya ditemukan 18 jenis modalitas. Ada 10 jenis modalitas yang dikategorikan ke dalam level rendah, empat penggunaan data *can*, lima penggunaan data *have to*, dan satu penggunaan data *doesn't*. Ada 6 jenis modalitas yang dikategorikan dalam tingkat sedang, tiga data menggunakan *would* dan *will*. Terakhir, ada 2 jenis modalitas yang masuk dalam kategori tingkat tinggi, salah satunya penggunaan data *can't* dan *need*.

Kata kunci: *fungsi interpersonal*, *pidato Joe Biden*, *pendekatan SFL*

Introduction

Delivering a speech in the presence of the public is a form of communication. Language is a significant part of human life, and one of the significant things that relate to communication itself. In everyday human life, spoken and written language has an important role. Humans utilized language in every type of context, situation, and circumstances. Language is also used to reveal some feelings, depict several objects, or narrate something. As stated by Halliday (1994) language is a system used to creating meaning, a semantic system with another system for encoding the resulting meaning. It is difficult to imagine, if there is no language because language is a means of communication that cannot be detached from human life. Language is highly functional in communication. Language is not only a means of everyday communication but also as a political tool. The important people, such as the president, use language as a means of communication through speech.

Politics always has a relationship with activities that predispose on measures and policies in government or society. One of the political goals is to involve the employment of authority to others by influencing their deportment. In politics, society requires political strategy, and how to do it varies according to its purpose. A political strategy is a significant tool used for campaigning and elections. Political strategy argues a way to success if people conceive the backdrop of candidates and what their reasons are to vote. The basic manner to do this is through a speech campaign because that way society will find the personality of candidates by exchange their thought. By giving speeches, society will feel that the candidate are with them and have something in common thought. *Joseph* Robinette *Biden Jr* is an American politician who made a speech as a campaign tool in the 2020 presidential election in the United States.

Political speech purposes to assist the speaker obtain voters espouse and advocacy. To this purpose, orators must determine how they will deliver their speeches and what they should say in their speech prudently and tenderly. On the one hand, the speech serves to reveal political outlooks and demeanours accurately to the audience. On the other hand, the speech helps to build a harmonious connection between the speaker and the audience to receive their support. Hence, under the functional linguistic views, the interactions that happen in the political speech between the speaker and the audience illustrate the interpersonal function. In some facets, all kinds of political speeches have a lot in prevalent, such as their objectives and natures, their resemblance stands out in the erection of the interpersonal function. It cannot be contradicted; objectively individuality does exist and applies to similar speeches.

Based on Halliday's systemic functional grammar, language has three Meta Functions that serve as fundamental for exploring how meanings are made and comprehended. The three Meta Functions, namely textual function, ideational function, and interpersonal function. Interpersonal functions have a role in building, maintaining, and developing suitable social relationships, as well as demonstrating the roles of participants in communication. Through the statements or demands for questions, commanding, and offering. The modality system has to do with the speaker's assessment and desires, which demonstrates the effectiveness of the speaker's proportions, the listener's obligations that the speaker requests to fulfil, or the proposed personal desires. The interpersonal function is an appealing phenomenon to be studied because understanding and knowing interpersonal functions can establish

people's success in exchanging information, goods, and services to hearers. It is because its function is to provide an understanding of the proper grammar selection in communication or social interaction. The application of the proper grammatical choices in communication is very significant because it can establish divergent and important meanings that affect the interaction between the speaker and the audience in a communication.

Based on that phenomenon, the researcher conducts research on interpersonal function in *Joe Biden's Campaign Event Speech Transcript on November 1, 2020, in Philadelphia* entitled *The Interpersonal Functions of Joe Biden's Campaign Speech Transcript: A Systemic Functional Linguistic Approach.* Based on the reason the researcher committed this research and also the explanation above, in this research the problems are (1) What are the types of interpersonal function realized in Joe Biden's Campaign Event Speech Transcript on November 1, 2020 in Philadelphia? (2) What are the types of mood manifested in Joe Biden's Campaign Event Speech Transcript on November 1, 2020, in Philadelphia? (3) What are the types of Modality reflected in Joe Biden's Campaign Event Speech Transcript on November 1, 2020, in Philadelphia? Based on the problems of the research, there are several objectives of this research are to identify the types of interpersonal function realized in Joe Biden's Campaign Event Speech Transcript on November 1, 2020, in Philadelphia, to describe the mood types manifested in Joe Biden's Campaign Event Speech Transcript on November 1, 2020, in Philadelphia, finally to describe the modality reflected in Joe Biden's Campaign Event Speech Transcript on November 1, 2020, in Philadelphia.

The possibility of applying Interpersonal Function could be seen from the previous studies. The first previous research was written by Forisman Hulu (2019) from Sekolah Tinggi Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Nias Selatan. The objectives of this research are to identify the types of interpersonal function and delve into their realization in speech. This research used a qualitative research design. In this research, the writer analyzed the data using Halliday's theory through the stages of data analysis by Cresswell. The results of this research reveal that Martin Luther King Jr. applied, 1) Speech function (statement, command, and question); Mood (declarative, imperative and interrogative); Modality (high, median, and low); Tense Shift (present, future, and past) and Personal Pronoun (First Personal Pronoun, Second Personal Pronoun and Third Personal Pronoun). 2) speech function (statement was a most dominant, command was the second dominant and question was less); Mood (declarative was most prominent, imperative was the second prominent and interrogative was less); modality (median was most obtrusive, high was the second obtrusive, and low was rare); personal pronoun (we was used frequently) and tense shift (present tense was majority, future was the second, and past tense was less). In this research, Martin Luther King Jr's speech is said to be an informative speech because it provides a lot of information. The second previous research was written by Vincent Mbahawa Chefor (2019) form Xiamen University. Within this research, the researcher analyzed the interpersonal meta-function of language using Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar theory. This research focuses on the mood system contained in two linguistics mediums. Within this Research, the researcher analyzed the corpus in a political speech specifically Cameroonian President Paul Biya's 2018 inaugural speech in French and its English translation. Particularly, this research aims

to determine whether the mood system of political speech in French is maintained in its English translation. This research concludes that concerning the choice of mood in the French and English texts severally, declarative contribute to 96.42% and 97.79%, imperatives contribute to 3.85% and 2.21% meanwhile, the interrogative representations are absent in both texts. In this research, the translator tries to maintain the original style of political speech in the English Translation of Paul Biya's 2018 inaugural speech.

The third previous research was written by Dou Chen and Zhao Shuo (2018) from North western Polytechnical University. In this research, the researcher used a theoretical framework, interpersonal functions raised by Halliday. This research analyzes Obama's speech at the 2016 White House Correspondents' Dinner and explores how Obama's political goals were realized through his speech and demonstrated the realization of interpersonal functions. The objectives of this research are to explain the interpersonal function behind Obama's political speech. This research indicates that mood systems, modality systems, and personal systems are all existed in the 2016 Obama White House Correspondents Dinner speech. In the modal system, declarative sentences are used most often, while imperative sentences and interrogative sentences are used infrequently. In modality, Obama used the median value most often; attended by low and high score modalities from the point of view of the person.

The interpersonal function is an appealing phenomenon to be studied because understanding and knowing interpersonal functions can establish people's success in exchanging information, goods, and services to hearers. It is because its function is to provide an understanding of the proper grammar selection in communication or social interaction. The application of the proper grammatical choices in communication is very significant because it can establish divergent and important meanings that affect the interaction between the speaker and the audience in a communication. Based on that phenomenon, the researcher conducts research on interpersonal function in Joe Biden's Campaign Event Speech Transcript on November 1, 2020, in Philadelphia entitled The Interpersonal Functions of Joe Biden's Campaign Speech Transcript: A Systemic Functional Linguistic Approach.

Method

This research used descriptive qualitative method as the research methodology because all data are analyzed descriptively, and the outcome was in the form of elucidation of words that will be espoused by data that can be provided in tabular form. Fraenkel and Wallen (1993) defined that descriptive method is the method used to explain, analyze, and classify something utilizing sundry techniques, surveys, interviews, questionnaires, and tests. Moreover, Fraenkel and Wallen also define qualitative research. Fraenkel and Wallen (1993) stated that, qualitative research is a research that studies relations quality, activities, situations, or materials. Qualitative method uses descriptions and categories of words, such as open interviews, document analysis, and naturalistic observations. Descriptive qualitative is research that tries to solve problems based on data, this research also presents data, analyzes data, and interprets data (Ahmadi & Narbuko, 1997). Descriptive Qualitative research is

research that seeks to depict problem-solving without going through statistical procedures or quantitative forms.

The source of the data in this research is *Joe Biden's Campaign Event Speech Transcript on November 1, 2020, in Philadelphia*, this transcript was downloaded from the internet. The source of data is chosen due to the variety of the types of interpersonal function, mood types, and the types of modality used by the speaker. Data is a finished material, not a raw material, the data exist because it has passed the selection and sorting in an utterance (Sudaryanto, 1993). The data of this research are in the forms of clauses reflecting of interpersonal function, mood types, and modality of *Joe Biden's Campaign Event Speech Transcript on November 1, 2020, in Philadelphia.*

The researcher used documentation as a technique of collecting data. Sugiyono (2008) explained that documentation can be written and drawn by someone to achieve information. Within carried out the documentation method, the writer can be prepared books, documents, magazines, etc. The documentation method has the function of making the results of observations and interviews more credible.

As for data collection, the researcher applied several steps as follows:
1. The researcher read the transcript of speech.
2. The researcher divided the speech into several group of text according interpersonal function of Halliday's theory.
3. The researcher divided the statement or clause contains some interpersonal function of Halliday's theory to analysis.

In conducting research, the technique of analyzing data is a significant step, because the data that has been collected will be used as material for analysis in research. The researcher analyzed and classified the data by relating this research problem. According to Miles and Huberman (1994) in a book entitled *An Expanded Sourcebook Qualitative Data Analysis*, analyzing data can be done through several techniques, namely data reduction, data display, the last is conclusion drawing and verification. The workflow in analyzing the data is depicted in the picture.
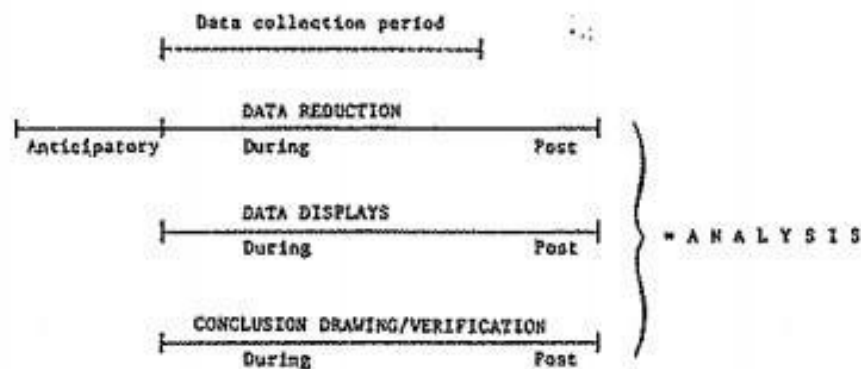

Figure 1. Components of Data Analysis: Flow Model

Based on Figure 3.1 Miles and Huberman (1994, p. 10) explained that the analysis consists of three concurrent activity flows. The first step is data reduction, followed by data display, and finally conclusion drawing and verification.

Results

The Types of Interpersonal Function Realized in Joe Biden's Campaign Event Speech Transcript on November 1, 2002, in Philadelphia

The Interpersonal Functions in *Joe Biden's Campaign Event Speech Transcript on November 1, 2002, in Philadelphia* was identified. The types of interpersonal function focused on mood and residue. In the mood, there are subjects and finite. The subject lugs the clause weight as an interactive event or the core of a proposition. Finite denote tense and modality. Meanwhile, the residue is the remaining part in which there are predicators, complement, and Adjunct. Based on the interpersonal function analyses in *Joe Biden's Campaign Event Speech Transcript on November 1, 2002, in Philadelphia* has mood and residue. It can be seen by the word arrangement contained in the clause based on the elements of the interpersonal function.

Data 1. *It's great to these everyone*
(IF/S1/C.01/D.01)

Data 1, the interpersonal function analysis relates to two elements, namely, mood and residue. Mood element consists of subject and finite. The subject in this clause is 'it' because it is a personal pronoun. The word 'is' is finite in the clause because 'is' includes the temporal operator. The residues in this clause are complement and adjunct. The word 'great' is a complement because it functions as a complement in a sentence. The adjunct in this sentence is 'to these everyone' which is included in the circumstantial adjunct (cause) because it is an additional explanation that explains the word 'great.'

Data 2. *I want to thank Bishop Reid.*
(IF/S1/C.02/D.02)

Data 2 shows the interpersonal function relates with mood element and residue element. 'I' is a subject because it is a personal pronoun and belongs to the nominal group. The finite in this sentence integrates with the predicator, namely 'want.' Moreover, 'to thanks' is also a predicator because it explains what the subject is doing. The complement in this clause is 'Bishop Reid.' there is no adjunct in this clause.

Data 3. *I really mean it.*
(F/S1/C.03/D.03)

Data 3 shows the clause structure consisting of the mood and residue elements. The subject in this sentence is 'I' which is a personal pronoun. The word 'really' is a mood adjunct. The finite in this sentence is combined with the predicator, which is 'mean'. 'It' is a complement because it is a nominal group and has the potential to be a subject. 'It' is complementary because it is a nominal group, and it has the potential to be a subject.

Data 4. *And all you do to get out the vote.*
(IF/S1/C.08/D.08)

Data 4, there are elements in the form of mood and residue. In this data there is a clear clause structure. There are conjunctive adjunct 'and' and adjunct 'all'. Mood with the subject 'you' and finite 'do.' There is a predictor 'to get out', which describes an

action carried out by the subject. 'The vote' is complementary because it is an explanatory predictor and is a nominal group.

Data 5. *I'd talked to people.*
(IF/S1/C.19/D.19)

Data 5 is included in the type of interpersonal function because it shows a clause structure consisting of mood and residue elements. The subject in this clause is 'I' because it is a personal pronoun. The word '' d 'in this clause is finite because it includes the modality operators, namely had. The word 'talked to' is a predicator because it an action carried out by the subject. Complement in this sentence is 'people' because it is a nominal group, and it has the potential to be a subject.

The Mood Types Manifested in Joe Biden's Campaign Event Speech Transcript on November 1, 2020, in Philadelphia

Table 1. The Mood Types Manifested in *Joe Biden's Campaign Event Speech Transcript on November 1, 2020, in Philadelphia*

Declarative Mood	Interrogative Mood	TOTAL
54	3	57
95%	5%	100%

Based on the Table 1, the most dominant type of mood used in *Joe Biden's Campaign Event Speech Transcript on November 1, 2002, in Philadelphia* is the declarative, the second dominant is the interrogative mood, while the imperative mood does not appear at all in this transcript. The declarative mood has a percentage of 95%, with a total of 54 data from 57 overall data. The interrogative mood has a percentage of 5%, with a total of 3 out of 57 overall data. It indicates that Joe Biden wants to make a statement or provide information to the audience in the speech.

After identifying each clause in *Joe Biden's Campaign Event Speech Transcript on November 1, 2002, in Philadelphia* the researcher conducted an analysis based on mood types. The classification is based on the sequence of mood and finite. The declarative mood has a structure that can be represented as the subject plus the finite. The interrogative mood has a structure that can be represented as the finite plus the subject. The imperative mood has a structure that can be represented as the finite plus the subject, subject only, finite only, or there are no elements in it at all.

1. Declarative Mood
Data 6. *He's pretty darn impressive*
(IF/S1/C.06/D.06)

Data 6 shows that Joe Biden's expression includes the declarative mood because there is a subject element follows by a finite element. Declarative can be realized through the subject plus finite formula. In this data, 'He' is the subject follows by a finite 'is,' which indicates that the data is in a declarative mood. Moreover, this data contains a complement 'pretty darn impressive.' that includes the residue part.

Data 7. *I'd talked to people.*
(IF/S1/C.19/D.19)

      Data 7 shows that Joe Biden's expression is a declarative mood because there is a subject element follows by a finite element. In this data, 'I' is the subject follows by a finite 'had'. The finite had the temporal operators. It shows that this data is a declarative mood because there is a subject plus finite formula. Moreover, in this data, there is a residue in the form of a predicator and complement. Predicator 'Talked to' is an action carried out by the subject. And then, the complement is 'people', which is a nominal group.

Data 8. *It was renewing.*
(IF/S1/C.22/D.22)

      Data 8 is a declarative mood because, in the data, there is subject plus finite. The word 'it' becomes a subject because it is a personal pronoun. Next, there is a finite 'was,' which is part of the temporal operators. So, it includes the declarative mood because there is the subject 'it' followed by the finite 'was.' This data also has a predictor explaining what the subject is doing, namely 'renewing.'

2. Interrogative Mood

Data 9. *Where's Morgan.*
(IF/S1/C.11/D.11)

      Data 9 shows that the mood type said by Joe Biden is an interrogative mood type. It classifies as a mood interrogative because there are a WH question and a finite formula plus subject. The WH question in this data is 'where'. The word "s' is finite, follows by the subject 'Morgan.' Based on the clause structure in this data, it identifies as a proposition because it includes the exchange of goods & services.

Data 10. *Is he*
(IF/S1/C.12/D.12)

      Data 10 shows the type of interrogative mood because there is a subject plus finite structure. The word 'is' is a finite. The word 'he,' which is a personal pronoun, is subject. In this data, there is a structure finite 'is' follows by subject 'he,' which indicates an interrogative mood. In the question spoken by Joe Biden, it is classified as a preposition because it is an exchange of goods & services.

Data 11. *Aren't they great?*
IF/S1/C.14/D.14

      Data 11 shows that the mood type said by Joe Biden is an interrogative mood type. It classifies as a mood interrogative because there is finite formula plus subject. The finite in this data is 'Aren't'. The subject is 'they.' The finite 'Aren't' follows by the subject 'they' which indicates an interrogative mood. In this data, there is also the part of residue in the form of complement. The word 'great' complements the data. Based on the clause structure in this data, it identifies as a proposition because it includes the exchange of goods & services.

The Types of Modality Reflected in Joe Biden's Campaign Event Speech Transcript on November 1, 2020, in Philadelphia

Table 2. The Types of Modality Reflected in *Joe Biden's Campaign Event Speech Transcript on November 1, 2020, in Philadelphia*

Degree of Modality		
Low	**Median**	**High**
Can, Have to, Doesn't	Would, Will	Can't, Need

Based on the table 2 analysis in *Joe Biden's Campaign Event Speech Transcript on November 1, 2002, in Philadelphia,* 18 types of modality were found. All of them only in the form of modal operators. There are 10 types of modality categorized into low levels, namely can (4), have to (5), and doesn't (1). There are 6 types of modality categorized in the medium level, namely would (3), and will (3). Finally, there are 2 types of modality categorized into high levels, namely can't (1), need (1).

Data 12. *I'd go to mass first early in the morning*
(IF/S1/C.17/D.17)

Data 12 shows the 'would' modality. 'Would' includes in the median level category. 'Would' uses as a modal operator indicating a desire. 'Would,' which includes in the middle level, becomes a sign of the medium level of certainty about the preposition validity. Thus, the use of 'would' in the data successfully shows Joe Biden's desire to go to mass first early in the morning. There is mood element in this data namely subject and finite. The subject is 'I.' The finite 'would.' The residue parts are predicator, complement, and circumstantial adjunct (time). The predicator is 'go to.' The complement is 'mass first'. And the circumstantial adjunct (time) is 'early in the morning' indicates the adverb of time.

Data 13. We have to get out and vote.
(IF/S1/C.31/D.31)

Data 13 shows the modality 'have to'. 'Have to' falls into the category of the low level in its negative form. 'Have to' uses as a modal operator indicating a must. 'Have to' which is included in the lower level, is a sign of the lower level of certainty about the preposition validity. Thus, the use of 'have to' in the data indicates the have to get out and vote. In this data the subject is 'we'. The finite is' have to 'because it is one of the modal operators. The residue part is the predicator 'get out and vote' showing the action taken by the subject.

Data 14. *President Trump is terrified of what will happen in Pennsylvania.*
(IF/S1/C.42/D.42)

Data 14 shows the modality 'will.' Will' uses as the modal operator indicating "strong wish". Dissimilar scales of mood commitment show dissimilar meanings. 'Will' falls into the median level category in the form of positive, providing a medium degree sign of certainty regarding the proposition validity. The modality commitments

that are at the medium degree 'will' reinforce that more action will be taken in the future. There is mood element in this data namely subject and finite. The subject is 'President Trump.' The finite 'is.' The residue parts are predicator and complement. The predicator is 'terrified.' The complement is 'of what will happen in Pennsylvania'.

Data 15. *He doesn't stand a chance.*
(IF/S1/C.46/D.46)

       Data 15 shows the modality 'doesn't'. 'Doesn't' falls into the category of the low level in its negative form. 'Have to' which is included in the lower level, is a sign of the low level of certainty about the preposition validity. There are mood element in this data namely subject and finite. In this data the subject is 'He'. The finite ' doesn't' because one of the modal operators. The residue parts are predicator and complement. The predicator 'stand' showing the action taken by the subject. The complement is 'a chance' because of a nominal group.

Data 16. *And we need every single one of you to get out and vote on Tuesday.*
(IF/S1/C.57/D.57)

       Data 16 shows the modality 'need'. 'Need' falls into the category of the high level in its positive form. 'Need' which is included in the high level, is a sign of the higher level of certainty about the preposition validity. There are mood element in this data namely subject and finite. In this data the subject is 'We'. The finite 'need' because one of the modal operators. The residue parts are predicator, complement, and adjunct. The predicator 'to get out and vote' showing the action taken by the subject. The complement is 'every single one of you' because of a nominal group. There are two adjuncts in this data. The first is the conjunctive adjunct 'and.' Second circumstantial adjunct (time) 'on Tuesday'.

Discussion

       This research has several similarities with the first previous research written by Farisman Hulu (2019). The first equation, this research with the first previous research is to identify the types of interpersonal function. The second equation, this research with the first previous research, is to use the same object, namely speech but with a different title. This research uses the source data from Joe Biden's Campaign Event Speech Transcript on November 1, 2020, in Philadelphia. Meanwhile, the first previous research used the source data from Martin Luther King Jr's Speech. The third equation, this research with the first previous research, is both using Halliday's theory to analyze data. The difference between this research and the first previous research is that the first previous research also analyzes the speech function data, while this research does not. This research also has a different research method from the first previous research. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method, while the first previous research uses a qualitative research design.

       This research also has similarities and differences with the second previous research written by Vincent Mbahawa Chefor (2019). The equation of this research with the second previous research is both using Halliday's theory to analyze data. This research has the same object with the second previous research that is speech. This research uses the source data from Joe Biden's Campaign Event Speech on November 1, 2020, in Philadelphia. Meanwhile, the second previous research used the source data

from Paul Biya's 2018 French Inaugural Speech and its English Translation. There is a difference between this research and the second previous research. The second previous research focused on the mood system contained in two linguistics mediums, while this research does not. In the second previous research, the researcher analyzed the corpus in a political speech, while this research does not.

This research has some similarities with the third previous research written by Dou Chen and Zhao Shuo (2018). The first equation is theory and the second equation is the object. This research with the third previous research is both using Halliday's theory to analyze data. This research and the third previous research source data has also used the speech as the object with a different title. The source of data in this research from *Joe Biden's Campaign Event Speech Transcript on November 1, 2020*, in Philadelphia. Meanwhile, the third previous research used the source data from Speech --A Case Research in Obama's WHCD Address. Moreover, there is also a difference between this research and the third previous research. The third previous research analyzes Obama's speech at the 2016 White House Correspondents' Dinner and explores how Obama's political goals were realized through his speech and demonstrated the realization of interpersonal functions, while this research does not. This research analyzes the interpersonal functions in Joe Biden's Campaign Event Speech Transcript on November 1, 2020, in Philadelphia.

Conclusion

The interpersonal functions of the *Joe Biden's Campaign Event Speech Transcript on November 1, 2020*, in *Philadelphia* is manifested in the arrangement of clause words based on mood and residue elements. Mood element consists of the subject and finite. Meanwhile, the residue element consists of predicator, complement, and adjunct. There are three types of mood, namely declarative mood, interrogative mood, and imperative mood. Based on the analysis of *Joe Biden's Campaign Event Speech Transcript on November 1, 2020, in Philadelphia* the most dominant mood type is declarative data. The second dominant is the interrogative mood.   This research shows that the *Joe Biden' Campaign Event Speech Transcript on November 1, 2002, in Philadelphia* are used the types of modality. All of them only in the form of modal operators. The types of modality found in the data are reflected by the use of have to, can, would, will, doesn't, can't and need.

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