The Interpersonal Meaning in Courtroom Discourse (CRD): A Systemic Functional Analysis

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The widespread of linguistic phenomena of interpersonal meaning has become a revealing topic nowadays due to the use of speech function, Mood, and Move in the analysis of various texts. Inspired by previous studies in this field, this paper addresses the interpersonal meaning in courtroom discourse with an attempt to discover the types of speech function, Mood, and Move in courtroom discourse. The speech function, the Mood and the Move analysis will provide the features of the roles exchanged between the jury, witness, and public prosecutor, and the move of interaction taking place between demanding and giving information in the courtroom trial related to the alleged bribery of the Regent, OK Arya, in respect of the infrastructure development project work in Batubara Regency in 2017. The interpersonal meanings were discussed under the guidance of these forensic linguistics and functional theories to qualify the systemic functional linguistics (SFL) theory in this field. The findings of the study exhibit that the speech function of RSQ has become the dominant speech function (37.5%) in the courtroom from the perspective of Mood; declarative Mood (46.88%) appeared to be the dominant Mood. Meanwhile, Move reveals that K2 ^ K1 is the dominant move pattern. It can be concluded that the courtroom discourse involves a high demand of information due to the high existence of Q and RSQ, which is realised in the interrogative and declarative Mood pattern. The dynamics of move exhibit that the judge needs to confirm, clarify, and challenge the information to discover the truth.

Key words: *Interpersonal function, courtroom discourse, systemic functional.*

Introduction

The corruption case involving the regent of Batubara district, OK Arya (OKA henceforth), who was found guilty of receiving gratuities of IDR 8 billion from two contractors for a number of projects in Batubara district, North Sumatra Province Indonesia, ended in a prison sentence of 5 years and 6 months. In addition to imprisonment, he was also subjected to a fine of IDR 200 million in subsidiary, 3 months in prison, and made to pay compensation of IDR 5.9 billion. Indonesia 's Regional Anti-Corruption Public Prosecutor judged that the actions of OKA and Helman Herdady violated Article 12 letter a of Law No. 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Corruption, as amended by Law No. 20 of 2001 in conjunction with Article 55 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code.

Therefore, this paper intends to discover the interpersonal meaning at the corruption trials of OKA in which the source of data was obtained from Indonesia 's Regional Anti-Corruption Court (Tipikor Court) in the North Sumatra High Court. This paper focuses on three research questions, namely, the types of speech function; the role exchanged between the jury, witness, and public prosecutor; and the move of interaction taking place in the courtroom trial Mood and move of courtroom discourse.

In this courtroom trial, the interpersonal exchanges involved two modes of address, as per Cotterill (2003: 94) who notes that the courtroom events are monologic, where one speaker is addressing the court, as in opening and closing statements by the lawyers, or the judge instructing the jury; and dialogic, where two speakers are interacting, as during the examination and cross examination of the witnesses.

There have been many studies dealing with the area of interpersonal meaning in the courtroom. Chaemsaithong (2018a) presented interpersonal negotiation in two genres of monologic courtroom – opening statement and closing argument – in comparative examination. From three high-profile American corpus trials, the traces and levels of jury attendance were identified through lexico-grammar resources and revealed different patterns of interaction that showed the interactive goals of the two speech genres. Such relational practice did not only "oil the wheels" of courtroom communication but also became the main road in the process of making meaning of these genres. This strengthens the importance of relational work in achieving transactional goals in institutional discourse.

In respect of the courtroom discourse analysis, Chaemsaithong (2018b) discussed the perspective of audience orientation, investigating lawyers' overt interpersonal negotiation with jurors, while Wang presented an analysis of the interpersonal meanings for three popular TV series with code-switching, namely: *I Not Stupid*, *Moonlight Resonance*, and *Humble Abode*. Functional theories were elaborated towards a single framework for interpersonal meanings of

code-switching in two parts, appraisal theory and tenor in register, respectively, to evaluate emotions that are embedded in code-switching as well as deals with the roles and relationships between different participants. It is concluded that code-switching in these TV series is a natural reflection of interpersonal meanings in daily life. People switch codes to express their emotions and negotiate the interpersonal relationships between different participants.

Rui and Jingxia (2019) analysed the interpersonal meanings on Micro-blogging English News Discourse. The research data were drawn from official microblogging platforms in which all the news was about *Donald Trump 's Muslim Entry Ban* (A ban made by Donald Trump that claimed that Muslims could not enter America). It was found that modality language is widely used in micro-blogging news. From the perspective of modality type, reporters prefer to use finite modal adjunct, such as will in the type of modulation to show their emotional attitude of the target thing. From the perspective of modality value, we can see that the median value is the most popular among three values for reporters, and 'will' and 'would' are the most popular expressions that express the speaker's expectations, willingness, and determination, or the reporter's views and attitudes concerning the possibility of a certain event. Meanwhile, from the perspective of modality orientation, the speaker or writer tends to use implicit objective orientation in order to show the objectiveness of the news discourse and get rid of writers' responsibilities.

Zeng and Wang (2019) presented an analysis of interpersonal meanings construction found in the inaugural speeches of Theresa May and David Cameron – the personal pronoun, mood, and modality within. A comparative study of different inaugural speeches from the perspective of systemic functional grammar helps provide an in-depth understanding of the organsation and informational purposes of political speeches. It was found that similarities and differences were reflected in the construction of interpersonal meanings. For similarities, both of them took advantage of the first person to convey their will and build up their authority, sought to shorten interpersonal distance with the use of modal verbs of median and low degree, and employed the indicative mood to express their views and win supporters. Meanwhile, they showed different tendencies towards the use of modal verbs of high degree of modality and choices of second-person verbs with regard to their distinct inaugural backgrounds.

Yuliana and Imperiani (2017) presented *The Realisation of Interpersonal Meaning in Course Newsletters: A Systemic Functional Linguistic Perspective* concerning the investigation of the realisations of interpersonal meaning in newsletters offering online courses by general and Islamic educational institutions, and whether or not the realisation of this strand of meaning by the two groups of institutions was similar. Twelve newsletters from six educational institutions (three general and three Islamic) offering online courses were used as the data. Using Halliday and Matthiessen's (2004) grammar of interaction, the study found some similarities and differences in the realisation of interpersonal meanings in the two groups of newsletters.

Regarding the mood types, both institutions mostly used declaratives realising the speech function of statement. Following this, the imperative was frequently employed to make an offer, and, less frequently, a command. The study also found that modalities and modulation were only used sparingly by both institutions. The dominant use of declaratives suggests that most of the writers of these newsletters provide information without creating an imagined dialogue with their readers. The relatively high use of offer in the data is hardly surprising due to the nature of the genres of newsletters. In addition, the small number of modalities used in the newsletters demonstrates that the text producers prefer to present their propositions and proposals as facts.

Recognising the significance of this theory, Dong (2013) presented a modality analysis of the utterances between the lawyer and the witness within the interpersonal meta-function of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) framework by applying the interpersonal function theory. The results revealed by the study, that, in the courtroom, being objective and certain means being more powerful in the linguistic position and more persuasive for the jury, otherwise one will seem less convincing. The result of the analysis provided suggestions of how the lawyers and the witnesses should examine or reply for it to be deemed successful. It added that the debaters and the lecturers should be careful in choosing modality when they want to be more persuasive for the audience. As for ordinary people in general communication, the choice of a different modality would give others different impressions, which would influence the chance of successful communication.

A similar analysis was applied by Dong (2013) who investigated in terms of interpersonal metaphor and specifically on modality analysis in courtroom discourse. *The Realisation of Interpersonal Meaning in Course Newsletters: a Systemic Functional Linguistic Perspective*, is different from this research in terms of the domain of analysis and the source of the data. This study discusses speech function, mood, and move realisation in terms of the interaction of the jury, prosecutor, and witness discourse.

Speech Function and Mood System

Eggins (2004) argued that the role and the exchanged commodity are intersected. In addition, the speech functions of clause are very much determined by the speech roles and the commodity exchanged. To give information, the speech function of 'statement' is utilised, while 'offer' is utilised to give goods and services. To demand information, the speech function of 'question' is utilised while 'command' is utilised to demand goods and services. Martin (1992) then provided the description that the semantic inventory of interaction can be expanded into four pairs, which will be referred to provisionally as adjacency pairs.

The realisation of the semantic meaning of speech function can be observed through the structure of the Mood System (Yuliana & Imperiani, 2017). This is the main grammatical system of interpersonal meaning consisting of Mood and Residue. Subject and Finite constitute Mood and the rest (predicator, complement, and adjunct) are the constituents of residue (Gerot & Wignell, 1994). Eggins (2004: 147) asserted that the Mood System deals with the construction of a set of functional constituents. The Mood System is realised in the selection of the three main illocutionary acts of stating, questioning, and commanding. There are some typical Moods in clauses, namely declarative, elliptical declarative, interrogative, imperative, and minor (Martin, 1992).

Move

Martin (1992:46) asserted that move is both Mood clause and speech function are classified as individual interacts not sequences. Meanwhile, Togher (2000) argued that a 'move' is a unit of information and an 'exchange' is composed of a sequence of moves. Systematically the realisation of move is related to speech function and mood. Conversation is structured in terms of Move. Then, he also added that there are nine exchanges of information, as stated by Martin (1992). These are (k1), (k1^ k2f), (k1^ k2f ^ k1f), (k2 ^ k1), (k2 ^ k1 ^ k2f), (k2 ^ k1 ^ k2f ^ k1f), (dk1 ^ k2 ^ k1), (dk1 ^ k2 ^ k1 ^ k2f), and (dk1 ^ k2 ^ k1 ^ k2f ^ k1f). Meanwhile the exchange of goods and services also has nine exchanges: (a1), (a1 ^ a2f), (a1 ^ a2f ^ a1f), (a2 ^ a1), (a2 ^ a1 ^ a2f), (a2 ^ a1 ^ a2f ^ a1f), (da1 ^ a2 ^ a1), (da1 ^ a2 ^ a1 ^ a2f), and (da1 ^ a2 ^ a1 ^ a2f ^ a1f). The total exchanges of move between information and goods and services are eighteen exchanges.

Forensic Linguistics and Courtroom Discourse

Forensic linguistics (FL), as a branch of applied linguistics, is used to examine language as evidence (Tabron, 2016). Courtroom discourse is one of the important areas of FL (Dong, 2013). Jordan (2002) argued that FL deals with the relationship of law and language. Matin and Rahimi (2014) elucidated that FL sees the characteristics that differ in the language used in legal settings. It covers some aspects that exist in the courtroom, such as the interaction between the jury and the witness, and public prosecutor and witness, and so on.

Language is actualised through text and it is inseparable from context. Language has a close relationship with meaning. This is supported by Sinar (2018) who clarified that SFL deals with texts and contexts and that it is applicable for describing human experiences and the workings of language in social contexts (Naz, Alvi, & Baseer, 2012). Another expert argued that it also provides a study of the interrelationship between language, text, and the context (Lirola, 2012). Three different levels of meaning are presented in metafunctions namely, ideational, interpersonal, and textual. In addition, these metafunctions are equal to each other. Ideational

meaning is experiential meaning realised through the representation of process, participants, and circumstances in a clause, and logical function dealing with taxis. Then, textual function is realised through the theme-rheme in a clause.

Method

This study applied a qualitative method to evaluate the use of the speech function, Mood, and Move used in the courtroom proceedings. The texts produce a total of 56,012 tokens from 7 texts of courtroom trials. Nonetheless, for this analysis of interpersonal function, one spoken courtroom language was chosen as the data, which consists of 64 utterances pronounced by the jury, witness, and public prosecutor. The data source was taken from the audio recordings of the corruption case of OKA in Indonesia's Regional Anti-Corruption Court (Tipikor Court) in the North Sumatra High Court. The Tipikor Court examined 62 witnesses for the five suspects while the three suspects were each examined as suspects two to three times between October and November 2017. For the purposes of this study, the case selected for analysis was available as (i) trial transcripts from video and (ii) notes. This particular dataset was analysed from a SFL perspective.

The data collection technique is the observation and documentation techniques. The direct observation of the researcher acted as the participant in the court room to observe the event. The data analysis technique applied the interactive model of Miles, Hubberman, and Saldana (2014). The first step is the data condensation in which five steps were undertaken, namely, the selecting, abstracting, focusing, simplifying, and the transforming. The audio recording was transcribed and analysed based on interpersonal functions covering the speech function, Mood structure, attitude, and move. Simplifying was done by giving codes to all the data. After

that, the types of speech function, mood, attitude, and move were ranked based on the result of the analysis. Subsequently, the data were transformed and displayed in the table. Finally, the conclusion was drawn based on the analysis.

Results and Discussion

Results

The analysis was based on SFL including metafunctions constructed interpersonally through the speech function and Mood structure uttered by the jury, witness, and public prosecutor in a trial stage in Medan and used as the source of data. This part provides the analysis of the speech function, mood, and attitudes in courtroom discourse. There are 64 utterances found based on the conversation among the jury, witness, and public prosecutor.

Speech Function (SF) Analysis

Quite understandably, when focusing on the kinds of SF analysis, there are three types that are found in CRD, namely, question followed by response statement (Q^RS), statement followed by acknowledge statement (S^AS), and command followed by response offer to command (C^ROC).

Table 1: The distribution of speech function in CRD

No	Types	Percentage
		(%)
1	Question^ Response to Statement (Q^RS)	75
2	Statement^ Acknowledge Statement (S^AS)	21.88
3	Command ^Response Offer to Command(C^ROC)	3.12
	Total	100

The occurrence of Q^RS type typically features 75% of the speech function. The percentages of Q^RS means that there is no unanswered question. It should be noted that the occurrences of the conversation involve the demand of information among the jury, witness, and public prosecutor. The example of each speech function that occurred is observable in the exchange below. To illustrate this pattern in his utterance, the judge used the clause ―tau saudara‖ (do you know?), which is coded as a question, a construction that is normal in the spoken form of Bahasa Indonesia. In some contexts, the words:'tau', 'ngerti', or 'paham' are comprehended to represent question form without being preceded by the question word, 'apakah' or 'adakah'. For example: – "tau saudara yang dipakai abun yang ini?" or, "do you know this?", was used by Abun. That is why the judge's utterance is coded as interrogative based on the Indonesian language context.

The occurrence of S^AS type also features 21.88% of CRD to show the relationship between Statement (S)^ Acknowledge Statement (AS) characterized in the speech function of CRD. Consequently, the occurrence of this type is dependent on the Judge or Prosecutor's Statement.

S is followed by AS:

J: tanggal 7 april 2017 fee senilai 100 juta (on 7th April 2017 the fee is valued as IDR 100 million)

W: tetapi bukan pak oka yang mengatakan demikian (but, it is not Mr. Oka who asserts that)

The next stage of the argument focused on type three in the CRD where command (C) was followed by the response offer to command (ROC); exemplified as follows:

The judge offered the chance for the public prosecutor to take the turn by the word ―silahkan‖ or your turn, please. Then it showed the desire of the Public Prosecutor to know the details about the case, to make the problem clear. The speaker places emphasis on the relevant word 'harus', which also indicates modality that the witness should give information to the public prosecutor.

The following exchange features the C and ROC Representation in Courtroom Discourse:

J: pak helman silahkan (Mr. Helman, this is your turn, please)
PP: ini ada keterangan terrtinggal yang harus kami tanyakan (There are details that we want to ask)

Mood Analysis

The table below presents the Mood types that are involved therein that characterise the pattern and the linguistic expressions that instantiate the CRD. Three types of typical Mood occurred in the clause. They are – declarative and interrogative, imperative, and elliptical declarative – in which the total of utterances of Mood is 64 occurrences.

Table 3: Mood distribution

Types	Percentage (%)
Interrogative ^Declarative	84.38
Elliptical Declarative	10.94
Imperative	4.68
Total	100

The dominant type of Mood structure was declarative followed by Interrogative Mood found in CRD. This type dominates 84.38% of the occurrences since any statement is coded as Interrogative^declarative. This condition is normal since this Mood also covers AS, RSQ, and RO, which are coded as interrogative and declarative Mood. The examples of the types of Mood are presented as follows. The example of interrogative followed by declarative Mood:

PP   Saksi tau siapa bupati batubara tahun 2016 2017 (Do you know who the regent of…)

W   Saya tau (I know)

PP   Siapa? (Who?)

W   Oka (Mr. Oka)

PP   Oka sering berkunjung ke sorum Ada Jadi Mobil itu? (He often visits Ada Jadi Mobil showroom?)

W   Sering, Pak (Very often, Sir)

When the public prosecutor asked the witness whether he knew who the regent of Batubara in 2016-2017 was, the witness answered without any doubt that he knew. This led the listeners to believe that he really knew him. The sureness is the effect from the answer of the witness. The example of elliptical declarative Mood:

Judge: Saya mengatakan kepada abun untuk kalau mau mengerjakan proyek harus memberikan fee 10% itu sebelum lelang ya, betul itu?
(I said to Abun that if he wants to get that project, he has to give 10% fee before the auction, is that right?)

Witness: iya (yes)

Move Analysis

Move is related to the function or the role played by the addresser and addressee as well as the commodity exchanged. The analysis reveals that there are various types of move pattern, namely, K2 ^ K1 (Secondary knower followed by Primary knower), K1^K2F (Primary Knower followed by Secondary knower follow up), and A2 ^ A1 (Secondary actor followed by Primary Actor). The move pattern K2 ^ K1 became the dominant type of move in which the judge became K2 (secondary knower) and the witness became K1 (primary knower). The fact is that the pattern of K2 ^ K1 became the dominant one since it involved the activity that the judge wanted to explore and get as much information as possible from the witness; as presented in the example.

Table 4: The move features of K2, K1, cl, and rcl

Move	Speaker	Utterances
K2	J	*ini keterangan saudara ya, izin majelis membacakan, "ke esokan harinya pada hari kamis saudara abun pergi mendatangi saya di kantor dinas PU batubara. Abun menyerahkan uang komitmen fee di bungkus plastik hitam sejumlah 240 juta", ini keterangan saudara ini?* (This is your statement, right? The court will read it, —tomorrow on Thursday, Mr. Abun went to meet me in the office of general workers of Batubara. Abun gave a commitment fee in the black plastic bag totalling 240 Million. Is that your statement?)
K1	W	*iya betul.* (Yes, that's right.)
Cl	J	*240 juta atau 230 juta?* (240 M or 230 M?)
Rcl	W	*si abun sebenarnya menitipkan 230 juta setelah saya itung-itung, tapi saya berikan, karna itu 2 proyek 10 % menjadi 240. Saya tambahkan lagi menjadi 235 saya mengatakan masih kurang 5 juta. Kepada MS saya sampaikan* (Abun actually gave 230 M; after I counted it carefully, however, because it was 2 projects I added 10% making it 240. I added so it became 235 then I said it was still minus 5 million. I told this to Mr. Situmorang.)
K2	J	*jadi yang diserahkan saudara abun itu berapa?* (So, how much did Abun give?)
K1	W	230 (230)
Cl	J	*realnya 230 atau 235 atau 240?* (The real one is 230, or 235, or 240?)
Rcl	W	*230 saya tambah 5 juta, menjadi 235* (230, I added 5 million to become 235)

To motivate the discussion further, 'yes and no' as an interpersonal function of the modal adjunct : – "Is that right?" "Yes" ("Ini keterangan saudara ini?" "Iya betul") constitutes the response to a question. The other finding is that there are some dynamics in the interaction realised through the use of other move patterns. This was signalled by the existence of confirmation (cf), clarification (cl), and challenge (ch). These conditions could happen in order to get the authentic and true information, such as the following interactions.

There is a mood metaphor to indicate that the grammar works. There are congruent and metaphorical realisations in the utterances. "Jadi yang diserahkan saudara abun itu berapa?".") ("So, what was the project done by Abun"). "CV jodi dipergunakan oleh sucipta abun dalam proyek peningkatan ruas jalan komplek" ("CV Jodi was used by Sucipta Abun in the elevation project of jalan komplek"). The wh-element is not in the mood structure, but rather in the Residue structure. Then, in the Residue structure, a lot of adjuncts is typical showing the

circumstances of the location, extent, and manner realised by the adverbial group and prepositional phrase. In forensic cases, this is crucial to tell where, when, and how.

Money in this context was confirmed by continuing the statement that "Abun gave a commitment fee in the black plastic bag totalling 240 Million. The Judge questioned again, is it 240 Million or 230 Million?" This question confirms the achievement of one goal, the statement to ensure that some money had been delivered. Some proof that led to imprisonment since a civil servant or person other than a civil servant assigned to carry out a public office continuously or temporarily, intentionally embezzled the money or securities deposited because of his position, or allowed the money or securities to be taken or embezzled by another person, or help in carrying out the act (Article 8). Furthermore, the meaning of the communication for corruption handled by the KPK is related in that the messages or money talks and case management were certain, since they had monitored the target beforehand.

Table 5: The example of dynamic conversation containing clarification and response to clarification

Move	Speaker	Utterances
K2	J	*terus proyek yang dikerjakan oleh abun apa aja?* (So, what was the project done by Abun?)
K1	W	*ada 2 proyek saya lupa.* (Two projects I forgot.)
cl	J	*saya ingatkan ya, yaitu cv cipta perdana jaya, digunakan oleh abun dalam proyek peningkatan ruas jalan Panglima Muda dalam polsek kecamatan Medang Deras, kemudian cv jodi dipergunakan oleh sucipta abun dalam proyek peningkatan ruas jalan komplek126 kompi c tanjung kaso kecamatan Sei Suka.* (I remind you, that is cipta perdana jaya was utilized by Abun is the project of the elevation of Panglima Muda street in police office in Medang Deras, then CV Jodi was used by Sucipta Abun in the elevation project of jalan komplek 126 kompi c tanjung kaso Sei Suka district.)
rcl	W	*ya* (yes)

The interaction presented above illustrates that the judge tries to clarify the statement given by the witness. This action can take place since the judge knows there are different arguments given by the witness. The witness seems to not remember what he had stated in the investigation phase, and so the judge tries to remind him about what he had previously stated.

The action of clarification, confirmation, and challenge by the judge in the interaction has purpose to obtain as much real information as possible so that he can give his verdict.

Discussion

The communicative effectiveness of courtroom language related to the alleged bribery by the Regent of OKA is largely determined by the interpersonal meanings that show the significant finding in the exchanges that they form an integrated meaning in the courtroom trials. The language semiotics that they use in their communication clearly has context and reality. Its meaning requires reason, which is adjusted to events that accompany it both before, during, and after communication is done. The theory of interpersonal meaning in SFL observes the participant role in interaction. This can be used to analyse courtroom interaction as Susanto (2016) asserted that courtroom exchanges are observed to look at the main speaking roles of people in the court. The analysis of this study reveals that the dominant speech function found in the data was question (Q) and the response statement to question (RSQ). The motivating factor of this domination relates to the jury's attempt to obtain the information from the witness, so various questions were utilised, which were responded to as the answer and coded by the response statement to the question. Athanasiadou, as cited in Tabron (2016), supported such findings by clarifying that the various types of questioning indicate the relationship between the questioner (judge in this study) and the respondent (witness in this study). This is normal, since, in a trial stage, the jury wants to hear information from the witness and obtain the clues or evidence. This is in line with Jordan (2002) who clarified that the court analyses the opinion to formally create the opinion of what happened in the alleged crime.

Another significant finding in the Tipikor courtroom in Medan is that the use of declarative mood is dominantly realised in the exchanges. The dominance of declarative mood over the other moods has also been triggered by the occurrences of the jury's need for information from the witness, which is coded in declarative Mood. This is also evidently true with respect to the findings of Noor et al. (2015) in that declarative mood exhibits expressions that are conclusive, strong, and factual. The dominant use of declarative mood is not only found in this research, as Feng and Liu (2010) also asserted that declarative mood is dominantly applied rather than imperative and interrogative.

With regard to the controversial aspect about move in the court, this study found the speech function of asymmetry due to the domination of the Judge to ask questions, whereas the witnesses have no rights to say anything without being approved by the judge. The analysis also indicates that the types of attitude that appeared in the data were affect, judgement, and appreciation (positive and negative). The dominant type employed was affect. The finding clearly opposes Shi (2018) who asserted that judgement becomes the most salient thing to express attitude by the participants in courtroom discourse. On the other hand, the findings

were supported by Surbakti et al. (2018) who argued that affect dominated much in the forensic linguistic appraisal analysis in the text of the ITE law. The representation of attitude in the data is used to retell the past activity. The speakers strengthen their attitude towards the content or topic of other speakers. This is also responsible for the truth of the message.

Conclusion

From the findings, the conclusion can be drawn that not all types of speech function appear in the data. There are six types of speech function including question (Q), response statement to question (RSQ), statement (S), acknowledge statement (AS), command (C), and response offer to command (ROC) in which the occurrences of Q and RSQ are dominant (37.5%). In terms of Mood structure, five types appeared – namely: interrogative, declarative, elliptical declarative, minor, and imperative – in which the dominant one is declarative mood (46.88%). As far as this study is concerned, it can be inferred that the courtroom interaction involves the high demand of information due to the high existence of Q and RSQ, which are realised in the interrogative and declarative Mood. This means that the courtroom discourse involves the high demand of information due to the high existence of Q and RSQ, which is realised in the interrogative and declarative Mood structure.

Move analysis reveals that K2 ^ K1 is the dominant move pattern, and the dynamics were presented by the existence of confirmation (cf), clarification (cl), and challenge (ch). Then, the dynamic of move exhibits that the judge needed to confirm, clarify, and challenge the information to discover the truth. The distinctive features of corruption court language are technical expressions that are related to bribery, elaboration, and legal technicality. What has been revealed represents that functional grammar is employed to observe the structure of grammar and how it is used in the interaction. This grammar is important when building the interaction socially.

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