

A Systemic Functional Linguistic Analysis of the Transitivity in Jokowi's New Vision Speech

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Abstract

This study deals with the investigation of the New Vision speech of President Joko Widodo (in Short, Jokowi). This study is aimed to identify what kinds of Jokowi tends to use one utterance compared others. This study employed systemic functional linguistics theory of Halliday, particularly transitivity system as a tool of analysis, more specific this study process of transitivity. The data obtained from the victory speech of the presidential election, this speech was conducted during his inaugural speech occasion. The data was downloaded, then analyzed qualitatively. The study found that material process 31(36%), mental process 23(26%), relational process 27 (31%0, verbal there is no occurrence, behavioral there is no occurrence, and existential process 6(7%). This study concluded that Jokowi tended to uses material process, in contrast with verbal and behavioral processes which have no occurrences in his speech, it shows that he prefers to action to show his action

Keywords: SFL, Transitivity, and Speech

A. INTRODUCTION

In the reformation era, great change has occurred all Indonesian political view. It has made people express their ideas more freely compared the previous era, public speech limited, particularly political speech is strictly prohibited. Due the freedom of speech, many various elements of Indonesians easily express their aspiration directly through demonstration and indirectly through social media. The effect, as the powerful position he must use appropriate utterances in delivering his speech. Besides, speech is effective way to convey ideas, thoughts, and ideology to influence the people..

President is a political position because a president was elected through general election every five years. He has five year length of the ruling of country, he can then be elected for one term in following election. Due to the political position belongs to President, hence he has political power position in the country. To link with politics, it concerns with power. According to Bayram (2010) the power to take decisions, control resources and control common people behaviors and values. Politicians employ language in a way that

serves their goals. In addition, Jones & Peccei, (2004) regard that politicians' skillful use of rhetoric contributes to their success.

They employ language to persuade their audiences about their views, perspectives and The negative effect is political discourse was not developed well, particularly in political language. It is based the fact above, this era is free speech era, as the effect demonstration is more frequently held most various element of Indonesian people. President is the most powerful in Indonesia is not 'scared' figure to be avoided to communicate. Based on Indonesian constitution that president is besides as the state leader but as government as well. Those are not always that President in the reformation era is easy to conduct as what he wants to do as what the former presidents did. Therefore, a president must be more careful in delivering is speech in order to avoid conflict emerged. Thus, speech of president is very vital for Indonesian people because it will be parameter to know how well he rules the country. Besides, president's speech is a toll to transfer ideology to the audiences.

According to Thompson (2015:15), ideology can be seen as a system of idea, belief or symbol which is related to social practice. In line with, Fairclough (1989: 40) relationship between power and social process is a way to preserve or change discourse. Thus, discourse is text in context which is used to manifest an ideology to legitimize the power. Therefore, power can be obtained from political discourse, for instance, presidential speech. van Dijk (2006: 138) states political discourse seems to be realization of the ideological struggle between different groups. In the cases where an ideology or ideological value prevails and becomes accepted by all ideological groups within a culture, it ceases to be ideological and becomes general cultural knowledge.

This study will identify the victory speech of President Joko Widodo (Jokowi, as known) by utilizes lexico-grammar of Halliday, particularly transitivity system as an analytical tool to analyze data set. In transitivity system has three constituents in clause, participant, process, and circumstance. There are six types of processes that can be identified by Halliday (1994:14), namely: (1) Material process, (2) Behavioral process, (3) Mental process, (4) Verbal process, (5) Relational process, (6) Existential process. This study will limit only in term of process, and leaving the both participants and Circumstances.

B. UNDERLYING THEORY

An Overview of Systemic Functional Linguistics

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) was developed by Michael Halliday during the 1960s in the UK and then in Australia. SFL is considered a chief force in world linguistics, although it has only a short history. SFL is also considered as an influential tradition to linguistic study because it reflects the trend in linguistics development. In addition, it provides an innovative value from functionalism and a useful tool for those who wish to analyze texts. This presentation has aimed to present an introduction to Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics in various respects. They are: the background of the SFL as a linguistic tradition, SFL compared with other linguistic theories, the main elements of the SFL, SFL as an applicable theory, examples of the value of applying SFL, and lastly, the associated benefits with working with SFL.

Halliday's (1994) describes language has social functions which are manifested in developing functional grammar of modern English, particularly systemic functional linguistics acts as a descriptive framework for viewing language as a social semiotic system (Eggins 2004: 2). It considers language as having evolved to serve particular social functions. In order to serve these functions, language has three main meanings that is called as metafunction, such as; the textual, interpersonal and experiential metafunctions (Halliday & Matthiesson 2004: 29-30). The textual metafunction reflects those meanings created through the formal text formed and has a significant role in development and cohesion.

Because this study focuses on the presidential speech using SFL, particularly transitivity as an analytical tool to examine this study. SFL according to Halliday & Matthiessen (2004) is a broad term which covers various types of analyses, including the analyses of expression (phonetics and phonology), the analyses of content (lexicogrammar and semantics) and the analyses of context. Halliday (2008, p.189) states that his aim is to make a coherent tradition of language which is 'applicable,' in the sense that it can be beneficial to large numbers of people who are somehow engaging with language

It is based on the SFL that text has four ways: Context, Semantics, Lexico-grammar, and Phonology. According to (Halliday& Matthiessen, 20047) context can be classified as one of the central concerns, because it is integral to the overall process of making meaning. In

fact, when language occurs in a context, it will relate to or is linked to a number of contexts. They are:

- 1- The Context of Culture [genres].
- 2- The Context of Situation [the technical term for this is Register)

As the figure 1 above that the language used to create text, in terms of three important strands (Matthiessen & Halliday, 1997)

The context of situation consist three strands as below:

- a. Field : in where it gives us an indication of the topic or what is being talked about.
- b. Tenor : who gives us an indication of who is/are involved in the communication and the relationships between them.
- c. Mode : how to give us an indication of what part the language is playing in the interaction and what formal texts (written or spoken).

According to Eggins(2004:19), SFL describes a model with three levels as three levels language model (see figure 1). Those are:

- a. Discourse-Semantics has three metafunctions. They are: Interpersonal metafunctions, Ideational metafunctions, and Textual metafunctions.
- b. Lexico-grammar includes both grammar and vocabulary in one stratum and represents the view of language in both lexis and grammar.
- c. Phonology, orthography (or graphology) which refers to the sound system, the writing system, and the wording system .

Furthermore, Eggins (2004:58-59) describesThe SFL model proposes that human language has evolved to make three generalized kinds of meanings; they are: Experiential meanings (clause as representation), Interpersonal meanings (clause as exchange), and Textual meanings (clause as message)

In SFL, language is theorized as functioning for three main meaning is known as metafunction. According to Thompson and Hunston (2000: 6), evaluation is important and has been a worthy area of study, because it has three key functions in language:

- a. The experience meaning is aimed to express the speaker's or writer's opinion and, in doing so to reflect the value system of that person and their community;
- b. The Interpersonal meaning is aimed to construct and maintain relations between the speaker or writer and hearer or reader; and

- c. The textual meaning is aimed to organize the discourse.

Transitivity

Transitivity is grammatical system in language which is made up the reality into in his world (Sinaga and Elia, 2013:2). Transitivity is constituted by three elements, they are: process, participants, and circumstances. Santosa (2003:78) adds that transitivity “is grammar that discusses the clause structure in representing the ideational meaning:experiential meaning”. Therefore transitivity is a grammar system that accounts for world experience realized through process, participants and circumstances.

- a. The processes [in the verbal group]
- b. The participants (human/non-human) who are participating in these processes [in the noun group].
- c. The circumstances in which the processes occur and the when, where, and how they take place [in the prepositional phrase and adverbial group]. For instance: [Circumstance] in the open glade [participant] the wild rabbits [Process] danced [circumstance] with their shadows (Matthiessen & Halliday 1997).

Processes are the central of transitivity. Processes express an activity in which processes are realized by verbs. Process type is the resource for sorting out our experinece of all kind of events into a small number of types. There are six types of processes that can be identified by Halliday (1994:14), namely: (1) Material process, (2) Behavioral process, (3) Mental process, (4) Verbal process, (5) Relational process, (6) Existential process. Process

Process

Process are central to transitivity. Process type is the resource for sorting out our experience of all kinds of events into a small number types. According to Bloor and Bloor (1995;110) state that process centre on that part of the clause that is realized by the verbal group, but it can also be regarded as what “going-on” are represented in the whole clause. There are six types of processes that can be identified Halliday (1994:14), namely: (1) Material process, (2) Behavioral process, (3) Mental process, (4) Verbal process, (5) Relational process, (6) Existential process.

Process is realized by verbs. Traditionally verbs have been defined as “doing words”, but as the above list indicates, some verbs are not doing words at all, but rather express states of being or having.

a. Material process

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), material clauses are clauses of doing and happening. Material process has two participants, they are actor and goal. The entity who or which does something is the Actor. There optionally is an entity to which the process is extended or directed. This entity which may be done to is the Goal. Gerot and Wignell (1994:56) state that there are two varieties of Material Process, they are: creative and dispositive.

b. Behavioral Process

Gerot and Wignell (1994:56) state that behavioral process of physiological and physiological behavior, like breathing, snoring, smiling, hiccuping, looking, listening, watching, and pondering. Syntactically a behavioral process share characteristics of mental, verbal and material process. In behavioral process, there is one obligatory participant. It is bahaver and is typically a conscious being (like a senser in the mental process clause).

Halliday (1994:139) points out that the boundaries of behavioral process are determined: we can recognize the following kinds as typical :

1. (near mental) process of consciousness represented as form of behavior.

Eg; look, watch, listen, think, worry, and dream.

2. (near verbal) verbal process as behavior.

Eg: chatter, grumble, and talk.

3. Physiological process is manifesting states of consciousness.

Eg: cry, laugh, smile, sigh, and whine.

4. Other physiological process.

Eg: breath, cough, faint, shift, and sleep.

5. (near material) bodily postures and pastime

Eg: sing, dance, sit, up, down.

c. Mental Process

Mental process is used to express the process of feeling, thinking, and perceiving. Semantically a mental process involve sense, which is inside the human or conscious being that is realized in words like, such as enjoy, forget, admire, understand, hear, notice, see,

believe, fear, and etc. Gerot and Wignell (1994:58) state that there are three types of mental process:

1. Affective or reactive (feeling) which is recognized through the use of verbs of liking or fearing;

Eg: Tom hate injections.

2. Cognitive (thinking) which is recognized through the use of verbs of thinking, knowing, and understanding.

Eg; Bill heard it on the news.

3. Perceptive (perceiving through the five sense) which is recognized through the use of verbs of seeing, hearing and etc.

Eg: Bill heard it on the news.

In mental process the participants are Sener and Phenomenon. Halliday, (1994:117) says that the Sener is the conscious being that is feeling, thinking, or seeing. Phenomenon is that which is thought, felt, or perceived by the conscious sener. Mental process has two participants, they are sener and phenomenon.

d. Verbal Process

Verbal process encompasses of saying or of symbolically signaling. There are three participants in verbal process:

1. Sayer : the doer of the action

2. Receiver : the one whom the verbalization is addressed.

3. Verbiage : a name of the verbalization itself.

Gerot and Wignell (1994:62) state that the sayer receiver and verbiage has different meaning and function. Sayer is the participant responsible for the verbal process, who encodes a signal source. It does not have to be a conscious participant (although it typically is), but anything capable of putting out a signal. Receiver is the one to who, the verbal process is directed, or the one to whom the verbalization is addressed. Verbiage is a nominalized statement of the verbal process, a noun expressing some kind of verbal behavior, a name for the verbalization itself (statement, answer, question, and story).

e. Relational Process

Relational process construe being and having. It can be classified according to Sinaga and Elia (2013:17) whether it is being used to identify something or to assign quality to

something. Relational process can be divided into two sub-categories. They are Identifying Process and Attributive Process. Identifying process has two participants, they are Token and Value. Attributive process has two participants, they are Carrier and Attribute.

f. Existential Process

According to Sinaga and Elia (2013:17) existential process is process of existence. It presented that something exist or happen. Existential process is expressed by verbs of existing: 'be', 'exist', 'arise' and the existent can be phenomenon of any kind. It also represents experience by posting that 'There was/is something.

To analyze ideational metafunction, this study uses presidential speech, particularly transitivity to uncover ideology inside presidential speech text.

Speech

Speech is spoken text used by a person to deliver their ideas, desire, thought, etc. according to Sinaga and Elia (2013) speech is consisting of three (3) important parts; there are the beginning, the middle, and the end. The beginning is called an introduction of speech. The beginning tells the audiences about she/he will say in that speech. The middle is called the body of the speech that explains about the main point of the speech. In the body, the speaker speaks about each point in detail. Some evidence or information will be needed to support the main points. The end called the conclusion of the speech. In concluding the speech, it's part of speech in summarizing the major points of the topic. Sinaga and Elia (2013) categorize a religious speech, ceremonial speech, and presidential speech.

METHODOLOGY

The present study employed a qualitative method in analyzing the data. Cresswell (1994) explains that a qualitative method is an inquiry process to understand a social or human problem, based on complex holistic picture, formed with words, reported detailed views of participants, and conducted in natural setting. Cresswell (1994) then adds states that qualitative method can be used as a method for revealing or understanding something beyond particular phenomena which is hard to described by a quantitative method. The data set were obtained only on investigating the transitivity in the President Jokowi's victory speech in October 20, 2019 has been taken from the Internet because nowadays mostly people find information through Internet. In analyzing the data u employed used transitivity as the tool for analysis of the data.

DATA FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

Findings

The analysis of the victory speech of President Jokowi were identified and classified based on the Halliday's transitivity system into categories which were then accordingly displayed by the variety of process, which can be shown in the following table;

Table 1. Types of Process in the Victory Speech Texts of Jokowi

NO	Process	CLAUSES	PERCENTAGE OF THE OCCURANCES
1	Material Process	31	36 %
2	Mental Process	23	26%
3	Relational Process	27	31%
4	Verbal Process	0	0%
5	Behavioral Process	0	0%
6	Existential Process	6	7%
	TOTAL	87	100%

It is based the table 1 above that the material process positioned in the highest frequency used by president Jokowi. It is in order to be more clearer, as presented in the figure 1.

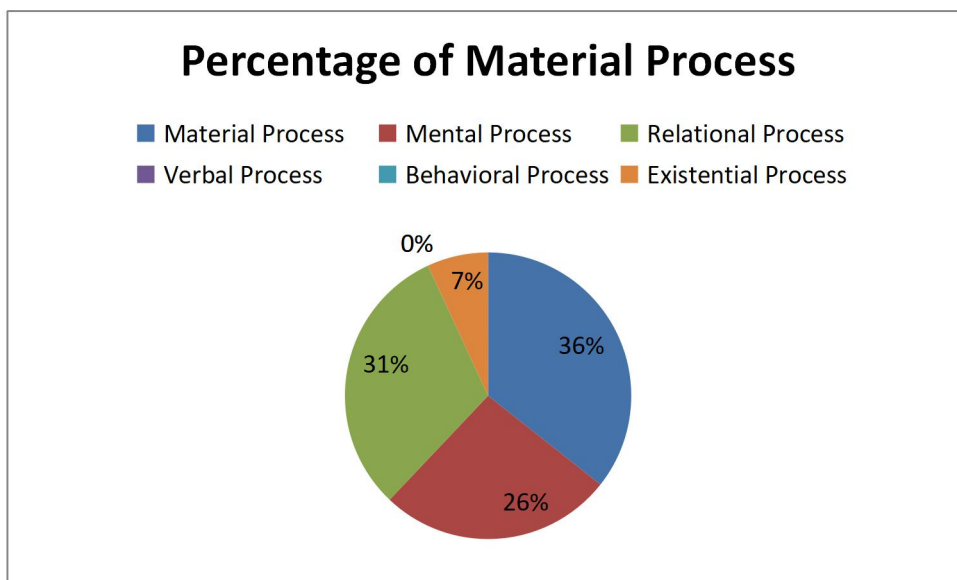


Figure 1. Transitivity of Process in the New Vision Speech of Jokowi

Data Analysis

It is based on the figure 1 that the data findings found Processes are specifically categorized into six types namely: material process 31(36%), mental process 23(26%), relational process 27 (31%0, verbal there is no occurrence, behavioral there is no occurrence, and existential process 6(7%).

The Material process positioned in the highest frequency (31 occurrences or 36%). The next highest frequency of placed by rational process (27 occurrences or 31%), the next placed third position was mental process (23 occurrences or 26%). Then turn was existential process (6 occurrences or 7%). Whereas, Verbal and Behavioral Processes has occurrence in the new vision speech of Jokowi.

It is based on the the findigns shows that material process placed highest frequency occurred in the new vision speech of Jokowi, It is in contrast with verbal and behavioral processes which have no occurrences in his speech. As stated in previous part that material process is represented by cclauses of doing and happening. Material process has two participants, they are actor and goal. The entity who or which does something is the Actor. Therefore, President Jokowi Widodo as known as Jokowi tends to do something compared just saying something. So, the speech is aimed to ask Indonesians do more.

CONCLUSION

This part is conclusion about the victory speech of President Jokowi, a process refers to activity done which is equivalent to verb in traditional terminology. Processes are central to transitivity. Process type is the resource for sorting out our experience of all kinds of events into a small number of types. It is based on the data findings and analysis that material process 31(36%), mental process 23(26%), relational process 27 (31%0, verbal there is no occurrence, behavioral there is no occurrence, and existential process 6(7%). This study concluded that Jokowi tended to uses material process, in contrast with verbal and behavioral processes which have no occurrences in his speech, it shows that he prefers to action to show his action

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