

**TRANSITIVITY PROCESS AND IDEOLOGICAL
CONSTRUCTION OF DONALD TRUMP'S SPEECHES**

THESIS

**Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree
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Declares that the thesis under the title *Transitivity Process and Ideological Construction of Donald Trump Speeches* is my original scientific work which has been conducted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Sarjana degree and submitted to the English Department, Arts and Humanities Faculty of Sunan Ampel State Islamic University. Additionally, it does not incorporate any other text from the previous experts except the quotations and theories itself. If the thesis later is found as a plagiarism work, the writer is truthfully responsible with any kind of suitable rules and consequences.

Surabaya, January 22nd 2018

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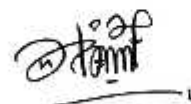
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Halliday is an Australian linguist who develops an internationally influential grammar model, the Systemic Functional Grammar which is also called as Systemic Functional Linguistics (Wang, 2010: 254). In this theory, Halliday has been able to maintain a perspective on language that is grounded in how we actually use language to construe reality and enact social relationship (Halliday&Webster, 2009: 1).

Considering Systemic Functional Linguistics Theory is the new perspective in grammar, it has attracted many researchers to conduct the research in this field of study. Number of researchers have explored SFLT in various data sources such as news (Zhang, 2013; Viscido, 2014), advertisement (Patpong, 2008), movie script (Fikmawati, 2012; Viana, 2013; Setiawan, 2015), student's writing (Kurdali, 2012; Nurohmah, 2013; Oliveira, 2015) and essay (Rollins, 2012). In another case, there are many researchers who used SFLT as an approach to be combined with other subjects. Istiqomah (2011) and Mardhia (2017) used SFLT in stylistics analysis. Then, the studies of Ma & Wang (2011) and Riani (2014) had generated new insight into translation by applying systemic functional linguistics.

Going to further explanation, Systemic Functional Linguistics theory (SFLT) claims that language is functional. Here, functional grammar views language as a resource for making meaning. Based on SFLT, language has three functions which are also known as metafunctions of language, they are: (1) *Ideational function*. In this function, language is used to understand the environment. Ideational function is divided into two sub-functions, logical and

existential process (process of existing). The concepts of process, participant, and circumstance include semantic categories which explain in the most general way how phenomena of the real world are represented as linguistics structure (Halliday, 1985: 102). Transitivity system refers to a system for describing the whole clause, rather than just the verb and its object. The outer world of reality that is brought into the inner world of reality in one's consciousness, which is encoded in the transitivity systems of language, is interpreted as a what-is-going-on process, which is related to material actions, events, states and relations (Halliday, 1978: 60).

Related to transitivity system, many researchers have focused on investigating transitivity system in several genres. Opara (2012) and Gumanti (2014) succeed to use transitivity analysis in narrative text; Winarno (2012) in movie script; Fillah (2016) in newspaper; and Rohmah (2015) and Limp (2016) in novel. Other researchers have yielded the research of transitivity in some settings with different forms of analysis, for instance: in academic, it includes student's text book (Salsabil, 2014; Anggun, 2016; and Oriza, 2017); politic which includes speech (Rahmadania, 2012; Afif, 2013; and Dhianti, 2014), news (Sidabutar, 2014; Ong'onda, 2016), and debate (Zhang, 2017). Meanwhile, these previous studies had captured all aspects in transitivity system. Moreover the research of Rahmadania (2012) which attempted to analyze the transitivity process of inauguration speeches of two Australian prime ministers had done her research very well. It is because she did not only give us a clear understanding about the kinds of transitivity process but also its reason why certain process appeared more

often than the others. Therefore, to create new finding the writer not only presents the analysis of transitivity process but also connects it with another subject that is Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). This interesting combination is considered as an appropriate collaboration since these two fields of study are interrelated.

By concerning on the relationship of SFLT and CDA, Oktifati and Damanhuri (2014: 22) state that Systemic Functional Grammar is profoundly concerned with the relationship between language and other elements and aspects of social life, and its approach to the linguistic analysis of texts is always oriented to the social character of texts. Moreover, in Systemic Functional Grammar, it will be gained two terms that are *Systemic Grammar* and *Functional Grammar*. Here *Systemic grammar* aims to explain the internal relations in language as a system while *Functional grammar* considers language as a means of social interaction. Considering SFG can be an approach to the analysis of social practice, it has relation with CDA which aims to portray a discourse as part of a social process and practice (Fairclough, 1989: 162). Therefore, the transitivity process as a part of SFG is usually considered the main foundation of text analysis in critical discourse studies. It is strengthened by Wodak & Meyer (2001: 8) who asserts that 'an understanding of the basic claims of Halliday's grammar [i.e. systemic functional grammar] and his approach to linguistic analysis is essential for a proper understanding of CDA'. So the relationship between transitivity process and CDA is that transitivity process is a good tool in doing CDA (Locke, 2004: 48).

CDA regards language as social practice and takes consideration of the context of language use to be crucial. According to Van Dijk (1988: 1) Critical Discourse Analysis, which later acronym as CDA, is an approach which is concern to reveal power abuse, dominance, and inequality that laying in spoken or written discourse in social and political stance. The term CDA is used nowadays to refer more specifically to the critical linguistic approach of scholars who find the larger discursive unit of text to be the basic unit of communication. This research specifically considers institutional, political, gender and media discourses (in the broadest sense) which testify to more or less overt relations of struggle and conflict (Wodak&Meyer, 2001: 2). The data source of CDA is public discourse, such as advertisement, newspaper, speech, political propagandas, official documents, laws and regulations, and so on, in which it mainly concerns to explore the relationships among language, ideology and power.

As the study of CDA, the writer intends to examine the ideological construction since ideology becomes one of the main terms in CDA. Ideology is a system of belief that is socially shared by the members of collectivity of social actors (Van Dijk, 2006: 116). Wodak & Meyer (2001: 10) add that ideology, for CDA, is seen as an important aspect of establishing and maintaining unequal power relation. CDA takes a particular interest in the ways in which language mediates ideology in a variety of social institutions. Ideology became an interesting topic for many previous critical discourse studies. It had been widely used by many researchers in different cases of analysis. Kaur, Arumugam, & Yunus (2013), Khoiriyah (2016), and Nugrawidhanti (2016) analyzed the

ideology in advertisement; Sipra & Rashid (2013), Al-Haq & Al-Sleibi (2015), and Mohammadi (2017) reveal the implied ideology behind the speech; Fauzan (2014) and Aslani (2016) examined the ideology that underlie the news. All of these studies employ three-dimensional model by Fairclough as their framework for the analysis. They carried out three stages of analysis consisting of textual analysis, processing analysis, and social analysis to investigate the ideology. In addition, there is also a combination between transitivity analysis and CDA study. Oktifati & Damanhuri (2014) had explored transitivity analysis as a tool in doing CDA research. Oktifati & Damanhuri in their journal article had examined transitivity and ideology of Obama's second inaugural speech. This research was good in case the author could reveal the various ideologies from four transitivity processes adopted by Fairclough. However, it would be better if the author applied the core theory of SFLT from Halliday which provides six types of transitivity so the author would explore more linguistics feature to prove the ideology.

From the explanation above, the previous studies about ideological construction had tended to focus on using Fairclough's framework in usual way since they generally followed the stages of analysis. Therefore, in present analysis the researcher tries to analyze the ideology from an interesting way that is by inserting another theory in description stage. The researcher employs transitivity system under description stage to examine the linguistics feature of the text. In this case, description stage is limited on experiential values on type of process and participant since it is based on transitivity system. The researcher chooses

transitivity process because this theory is the development of grammar from traditional perspective. It is also categorized as the new theory because this theory is proposed in the year of 1985. Moreover the researcher intentionally develops the analysis from Oktifati & Damanhuri (2014) that is by applying transitivity analysis from Halliday in which it provides six types of transitivity process so that it explores more the linguistics feature.

Later, the researcher chooses Donald Trump's speeches as data sources. There are three speeches to be analyzed: Trump's Campaign speech in Charlotte, Inauguration speech, and Victory speech. These speeches are interesting since from these speeches we know how Trump uses his language to give an overview to the public toward his government and maintain the trust of American people that he can bring the United States to be better after two period government of Barack Obama.

Speech is the act of speaking performed by someone to express thought, feeling, and opinion in front of audience. Speech is commonly in form of formal talk and has three main functions that are to inform, to persuade, and to entertain others. It is usually performed by someone who has more power, such as leader and government, so that his/her message or idea can be easily synchronize to the public. Here Donald Trump's political speeches become an interesting and relevant term to be analyzed in CDA study. Such a political speech, of course ideology, as the concern of the research will be indicated.

All in all, the thesis aims to explore the Critical Discourse Analysis with the new grammar perspective of Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This framework contains some required theories related to the topic of this research that is transitivity process and ideological construction of Donald Trump's speeches. Considering this study investigates two collaborative studies, the writer explores two theories which underpin the analysis, those are systemic functional linguistics theory (SFLT) and critical discourse analysis (CDA). It is later completed by the explanation of ideology as the main term of this research. In this chapter, the writer also presents some previous studies that support this present study.

2.1. Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics Theory

Systemic Functional Linguistics Theory is the development of grammar study from sentence-based perspective to more discourse-based perspective. Some of linguists have argued that the development of this theory is needed because the traditional explanations of grammar do not adequately capture grammatical selection in longer, real-world text (Paltridge, 2006: 127). In the traditional English grammar, we realize that there are two lexical verbs called transitive and intransitive. Transitive verb transfers activity from the agent to the object, while in intransitive verb the action or the state of the verb remains with it, it does not affect any object or thing (Opara, 2012: 109-110). However, in SFLT we are introduced with wider concept. As stated by Bustam (2011: 22), in this theory a

and experiential. Logical function views language as natural logic and it is realized by *the clause complexity system*, while experiential function views language as representation of human experiences and it is realized by the *transitivity system*. *Interpersonal function* is a function used to maintain human relationship, it is realized through system of mood. *Textual function* is used to organize human experiences in the text (message), it is realized through theme system.

2.2. Transitivity Process

Transitivity system belongs to experiential metafunction. The experiential metafunction focuses on the clause level in which the clause is viewed as the representation of human experience in reality through some processes. The processes can represent about what is going on in reality: of doing, happening, feeling, or being. Thus, clause is the most significant unit in this case (Halliday, 1985: 101). In transitivity process there are three major components:

1. Participant (attend the circumstances and do the process)
2. Process (regarded as various actions)
3. Circumstances (represent time, place, manner, cause, accompaniment, matter and role)

The three components above always appear in each type of transitivity process. There are six types of transitivity process: material, mental, verbal, behaviorial, relational, and existential. In this case, transitivity system is one of the realizations of three metafunction which becomes the main concern of this

organization, media, government), as well as specific discourses (around gender and class), in order to uncover overt or more often covert inequalities in social relationships (Litosseliti, 2010: 126). Paltridge (2006: 179) adds that CDA explores the connection between the use of language and the social and political contexts in which it occurs. It explores some issues such as gender, ethnicity, cultural difference, ideology and identity and how these are constructed and reflected in the text. It also investigates the ways in which language constructs and is constructed by social relationships. In other words, CDA aims to investigate critically social inequality as it is expressed, signaled, constituted, legitimized and so on by language use or in discourse (Wodak & Meyer, 2001: 2).

Fairclough and Wodak (1997) in Paltridge (2006: 179) describe some principles for critical discourse analysis which underlie many of the studies done in this area. The first principle is that critical discourse analysis addresses social and political issues and examines ways in which these are constructed and reflected in the use of discourse. The next principle is that power relations are both negotiated and performed through discourse. One way in which this can be looked at is through an analysis of who controls conversational interaction, who allows a person to speak, and how they do this. A further principle of CDA is that discourse not only reflects social relation but is also part of, and reproduces, social relations. That is, social relations are both established and maintained through the use of discourse. Another key principle of CDA is that ideologies are produced and reflected in the use of discourse.

Considering those principles, this study is the realization of the last one which deals with ideology. In this case, ideology for CDA is seen as an important aspect of establishing and maintaining unequal power relations. CDA takes a particular interest in the ways in which language mediates ideology in a variety of social institutions (Wodak&Meyer, 2001: 10). As cited in Paltridge (2006: 186), van Dijk (1998) has argued that it is through discourse that many ideologies are formulated, reinforced, and reproduced. Critical discourse analysis aims to provide a way of exploring this and, in turn, challenging some of the hidden and 'out of sight' social, cultural, and political ideologies and values that underlie texts.

2.3.1. Ideology

Etymologically, the term ideology is derived from the word '*ideas*' or '*idea*' which means thought or belief then the word '*logos*' later becomes '*logy*' which means way or knowledge. According to van Dijk (2006: 116), ideology is defined as socially shared representations of groups, it is the foundation of group attitudes and other beliefs. Sargent also asserts that an ideology is a value or belief system that is accepted as fact or truth by some group. It is called as a 'system' because ideology refers to a belief that is organized. He adds that ideology is composed of sets of attitudes toward the various institutions and process of society. It provides the believer with a picture of the world both as it is and as it should be, and, in so doing (Sargent, 1981: 3). Here, the ideology which is shared by a group of people can emotionally affect people's attitude, it influences an individual or other groups of people to choose, act or do something.

d) Anarchism

Anarchism is shortly defined as anti-state. As Kropotkin (1907) asserted, anarchism is a principle or theory of life and conduct under which society is conceived without government. Another anarchist, Alexander Berkman, stated “Anarchism teaches that we can live in a society where there is no compulsion of any kind. A life without compulsion naturally means liberty; it means freedom from being forced or coerced, a chance to lead the life that suits you best”. Thus, anarchism gives us a picture of a peaceful, free life, without rules and regulations (Sargent, 1981: 149-150).

e) Liberalism

The ideology of liberalism considers individual freedom in a civil society. According to Mangunhardjana (1997: 149), in the case of politics, liberalists demand their political rights to be protected and everyone is free to do anything. Everyone can participate in politic based on their own aspirations and gets protection from country so that the peace, safety, and advancement of the country will be proven.

f) Conservatism

Conservatism is a view and attitude that preserve structure and system in society, economy, politic, culture, ethic, morality, or religious that exist, and resist sudden and radical change (Mangunhardjana, 1997: 130). In other words, conservatism emphasized a 'natural order' based on tradition and slow evolutionary change.

g) Environmentalism

Environmentalism is a view that develops becomes a movement to save, protect, and increase the everlasting of nature. Environmentalist believes that environment has a great role in influencing the quality of human life positively or negatively, and its perpetuity is needed for the perpetuity of human being (Mangunhardjana, 1997: 76).

h) Capitalism

According to Spencer (1977), capitalism is an economic system that is characterized by private owned toward means of production and distribution (lands, factories, railways, etc), and its utilization is operated for competitive profit (Winardi, 1986: 33).

i) Socialism

As cited in Winardi (1986: 204), Spencer (1977) defines that socialism is the term applied to an economic system which restores the welfare of society by changing private ownership into public ownership toward means of production and distribution. Socialism is thus opposed to the market economy, where relationships among people are organized on the basis of individual liberty and private property.

j) Islam

Ideology of Islam refers to the system of life which is guided by Islamic principles contained in the *Koran*, the *Hadith* (the traditions of Mohammed) and his biography, the *Sira*. Here, Koran is the main guideline of

The three stages above are the procedure for doing critical discourse analysis. It implies that in conducting the analysis, it should pass or change from one stage to another stage. Related to this case, rasman (2014: 17-18) stated that one thing that should be kept in mind is that these three stages are important so that it is necessary to carry out description, interpretation, and explanation when we would like to conduct a research of discourse using critical discourse analysis method. Particularly, the analysis at the description stage will be different from analysis at the interpretation and explanation stages. For further understanding, the writer gives the explanation about the framework of three stages below:

2.3.2.1. Description Stage

Description is the stage which is concerned with formal properties of the text. In description, the analysis is done by identifying and labeling formal features of a text in terms of categories of a descriptive framework (Fairclough, 1989: 26). Description stage has three aspects that become formal feature of the text, they are Vocabulary, Grammar and Text structures. Each of these formal features has values that a text may have. Fairclough (1989: 112) notes that the values include experiential, relational, and expressive value. A formal feature with experiential value deals with the way in which the text producer's experience of natural and social world is represented. Relational value deals with social relationships which are enacted via the text in the discourse. Then, expressive value deals with the producer's evaluation of the bit of the reality it relates to. Here, any formal feature of the text may simultaneously have two or three of these values. Related to the formal features and its values, there are several important

2.3.3. Interpretation Stage

Interpretation stage is concerned with the relationship between text and interaction with seeing the text as the product of a process of production, and as a resource in the process of interpretation. Thus, interpretation is considered as the cognitive processes of participants (Fairclough, 1989:26-27). In this stage, we are introduced with the influencing term that is members' resources (MR). MR are defined as *interpretative procedures* or often called as *background knowledge*. Members' resources have a role for helping to generate interpretations. Here, interpretations are generated through a combination of what is in the text and what is in the interpreter, in the sense of the members' resources (MR) which the latter brings to interpretation. Fairclough then explains that from the point of view of the interpreter of a text, formal features of the text are 'cues' which activate elements of interpreters' MR, and that interpretations are generated through the dialectical interplay of cues and MR (Fairclough, 1989: 141).

2.3.4. Explanation Stage

Explanation stage is concerned with the relationship between interaction and social context with the social determination of the processes of production and interpretation, and their social effects. In another word, it is the relationship between transitory social events (interactions) and more durable social structures which shape and are shaped by these events (Fairclough, 1989: 26-27). Fairclough (1989: 162-163) states that the objective of explanation stage is to portray a discourse as part of a social process, as a social practice, showing how it is

2.4. Previous Studies

To support the analysis, the writer presents four previous studies related to the two fields of studies that are used in this research. These previous studies also show how the present study differs from the previous researches so that it produces the new findings. Let's go to the first previous study, it was from journal article written by Bustam (2011) under the title *Analyzing Clauses by Halliday's Transitivity System*. His paper aimed to acquire a clear description of the transitivity system that functions as one of the clauses analysis methods in an ideational function of language. The writer used some books from M.A.K. Halliday, especially *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*, to explore transitivity system as the part of Systemic Functional Grammar Theory. By using his own examples, the writer proved that the theory is capable to help the clause analysis. He used three components of transitivity process: *the process* itself, *participants* in the process, and *circumstances* which is associated with the process. The process itself contained six types: material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential. As the result, Bustam showed in detail how Halliday's transitivity system could be used to analyze the clauses effectively.

Moving to the second one, Ade Rahmadania (2011) had conducted the research about transitivity process used in political stance by the title *An Analysis of Transitivity Processes of Inauguration Speeches of Two Prime Ministers of Australia John Howard and Julia Gillard*. Her thesis attempted to reveal the transitivity process occurred in inauguration speeches of two Australia prime ministers, John Howard and Julia Gillard. By using transitivity process of

Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics theory, the author analyzed the kinds of transitivity processes in the speeches, the most dominant process appeared in the speeches, and also the reason why it was dominant than the others. In analyzing the data, the writer applied descriptive method. The result of the study showed that Relational process (42,6%) was the most dominant process found in the Inaugural speeches of two Prime Ministers, it was followed by Material process (35,7%), Mental process (13,6%), Verbal process (9,6%), Behavioral process (2,9%), and Existential process (1,7%). Then, the writer asserted that the relational process became the most dominant due to the relationship of carrier and attributive participants that was found through some verbs in the Inauguration Speeches. Here, the researcher had done her research very well because she did not only give a clear understanding about the kinds of transitivity process but also its reason why certain process appeared more often than the others.

The third, journal article by Sharififar & Rahimi (2015) presented the research of *Critical Discourse Analysis of Political Speeches: A Case Study of Obama's and Rouhani's Speeches at UN*. The aim of this paper was to survey the art of linguistic spin in Obama's and Rouhani's political speeches at UN in September 2013 by using Halliday's systematic functional linguistics theory completely. This study carried out all aspects in SFLT, that were ideational, interpersonal, and textual metafunction. The analysis was performed through the transitivity system and modality to represent how two presidents' language can incorporate both ideology and power in their political speeches. From the analysis, the writer made some inferences that Obama applied a colloquial

language consisting of simple words and short sentences while Rouhani used more difficult words and his language was rather hard and formal. Regarding transitivity analysis, both addressers' speeches had included the material processes as a process of 'doing' and 'happening' more than other processes. Then, from modality, it could be understood that presidents' used modal verbs to show their firm plan to fulfill the tasks and make their language easy as much as possible as well as shortening the distance between the president and the audience. Another role of modal verbs, especially the frequent use of 'will' and 'can' in presidents' inaugural speeches, can persuade the audience to have faith in the government's ability about the difficulties that their country may confront in the future.

As focusing on transitivity aspect, the last study came from Oktifati & Damanhuri (2014) in their journal article by the title *Transitivity and Ideology: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Obama's Second Inaugural Speech*. This research was set to analyze how the 44th United States president Barack H. Obama manipulated language in his second inaugural address to enhance his political ideologies by using Halliday's transitivity system that has already adopted by Fairclough in his critical discourse analysis framework. By applying descriptive-qualitative method, the writer examined linguistics feature of the speech, the researcher used four types of transitivity process adopted by Fairclough consisted material, mental, relational, and event. In the result of the study, it was concluded that Material processes dominated Obama's speech, followed by mental process and relational process comes in the last. Then, from the transitivity processes found in the data, the writer drew some themes; equality, nationalism and

patriotism, democracy and national unity. The themes found indicated as Obama's political ideologies that he tried to instill and synchronize them to the people. Obama was succeeding to deliver his speech as well as instill his ideologies proven by the enthusiasm of his people in giving applauses.

By presenting the research of Transitivity process and Ideological construction of Donald Trump's speeches in this present study, it would create a good finding which is different from the others. It is because the writer does not only investigate transitivity system as a part of Systemic Functional Linguistics theory, but also relates the result of transitivity analysis to another study, that is Critical Discourse Analysis. These two attractive collaborations are viewed as an appropriate combination since both of them are closely related each other in case the two studies consider language as a means of social practice. Furthermore, this research is also intended to develop the analysis from Oktifati & Damanhuri (2014) that is by applying transitivity analysis from Halliday in which it provides six types of transitivity process. This way is used to produce better result because the six types of transitivity process applied would explore more the linguistics feature to prove the ideology of the speeches.

the entire clauses of the speech as the data since they were needed to cover the two research questions of this study. Referring to the first question, the entire clauses were used to find the total number of transitivity process types occurred in the speeches. Then, for the second case which examined ideological construction, the analysis needed the involvement of the entire clauses to understand the content of the the speech so that the implied ideology could be caught.

3.3. Research Instrument

The key instrument of this research was human. It referred to the researcher herself who had role to collect and analyze the data. As Ary (2010: 424) stated, in qualitative studies, the human investigator was the primary instrument for the gathering and analyzing of data. Because qualitative research studied human experiences and situations, researchers needed an instrument which was flexible enough to capture the complexity of the human experience, an instrument capable of adapting and responding to the environment. Moreover, there was also supporting instrument that helped the writer to conduct the research such as laptop and books. Those tools were used for searching and gathering the information, and also doing the analysis of the research. Finally, the two supporting instruments also contributed toward the success of this research.

reached by material process that is 58% with the number of occurrence 202 times. Relational process is subsequently in the second level that is 20% or used for 72 times. Mental process is in the third level that is 9% or used for 32 times. Verbal process occupies the fourth level with the 8% or used for 27 times. Behavioral process is in the fifth level that is 4% or used for 14 times. At last, existential process places the lowest percentage that is 1% or used for 4 times.

The second speech is Donald Trump's Victory speech. The findings show that there are 187 processes occur in victory speech. Relational process reaches the highest frequency among the other processes. It occurs 73 times or 39% of the total number. It is followed by material process which occurs 62 times or equal to 33%, mental process which occurs 24 times or equal to 13%, verbal process which occurs 23 times or equal to 12%, behavioral process which occurs 3 times or equal to 2%, and the last is existential process which occurs 2 times or equal to 1%.

As for inauguration speech, the researcher finds 170 processes that exist in the speech. Material process is the processes which mostly appear in the speech. There are 104 clauses containing material process or reach 60%. Relational process is in the second rate which appears 34 times or 20%. It is then followed by behavioral process which appears 12 times or 8%, mental process which appears 9 times or 5%, verbal process which appears 6 times or 4%. Then, the lowest percentage of 3% is attained by existential process which appears 5 times.

4.1.2. Ideology of Donald Trump's Speeches

As the second finding of the present study, this part presents Fairclough's framework for Critical Discourse Analysis that is used to reveal the implied ideology of Donald Trump's speeches. The framework itself follows three stages of analysis consisting of description, interpretation, and explanation. These stages are significant to investigate the ideology of the speeches, that is why the analysis should pass or change from one stage to another.

4.1.2.1. Description Stage

The first step in doing the analysis of ideology is conducted in description stage. Description stage is simply defined as a text analysis. It is the stage which is concerned with formal properties of the text. The analysis involves identifying and labeling formal feature of the text (Fairclough, 1989: 26). In this stage, the researcher concerns on experiential values of grammatical aspect. The experiential value of grammar deals with the ways in which the grammatical forms of a language code happenings or relationship in the world (Fairclough, 1989: 120). One of the ways to realize the experiential value of grammatical aspect is by examining the types of process and participant contained in the text. Considering this, transitivity process as the theory which is used to reveal what is going on in reality through some processes is viewed as the way to examine experiential value of the text since transitivity itself contains three major components such as process, participant, and circumstance. The types of transitivity processes, as related with the first finding, can be said as a tool used by the researcher in description stage to serve linguistics feature of the speech. In other words, the

Data 13

Hillary	has worked	very long and very hard	over a long period of time
Actor	Material Process	Circ: quality	Circ: time

(2/3/c)

and	we	owe	her	a major debt of gratitude
Conj	Actor	Material Process	Goal	Circ: matter

for her service to our country

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(2/3/d)

The clauses above refer to material clauses because they express the processes of doing. The processes of doing can be seen from the verbs “has worked” and “owe”. For the first clause, the material process is indicated by verb “work”. This clause is intransitive material process that’s why there is no goal in the clause, it only has one participant named actor. Here, the actor is “Hillary” who does the action. In addition, circumstance of quality “very long and very hard” in this process shows a good impression toward the action. For the second clause, the material process is indicated by verb “owe”. Since it is transitive material process, it needs the object or also known as goal. That’s why the clause has two participants. Here, the actor is “we” and does something to the goal “her”. The use of pronoun “we” as the actor refers to the speaker and the American people, and the pronoun “her” as the goal refers to Hillary. This sentence means that Hillary has worked very long and very hard so that the American people owe her a major debt of gratitude for her service to America. The next data is given below.

Data 45

She	was	a disaster,	totally unfit for the job
Carrier	Attributive: intens	attribute	Circ: quality

(1/41/e)

The data above contains relational process which is categorized as intensive type. This process occurs in attributive mode. Intensive in attributive mode is encoded by tobe “was” which is used to assign the process of being. The two participants of this process are “she” as the carrier and “a disaster” as the attribute. Here, the quality of attribute “a disaster” is assigned to a carrier “she”. Pronoun “she” in the carrier refers to Hillary Clinton. So, this clause describes that Hillary Clinton is a disaster that is why she is totally unfit for job.

4.1.2.1.3.2 Relational Process in Donald Trump’s Victory Speech

Relational processes are used by Donald Trump to define or describe something. In victory speech, two of the three types of relational process appear in the speech. They are intensive and possessive. This implies that relational process is used by the speaker to describe the quality and ownership of something. Here are the explanations of relational processes that appear in the victory speech.

Data 46

ours	was	not a campaign but rather an incredible and great movement
Token	Attributive: intens	Value

(2/6/b)

The data above shows that relational process appears in victory speech. The type of relational process is intensive. Intensive process is indicated by tobe “was” which is used to establish a relationship of sameness between two entities. Identifying mode in this process reflects that one entity is used to identify another.

Data 52

Token	Identifying: intens	Value
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(3/13/c)

Conj	Token	Identified	Value
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(3/13/d)

The data above consists of two clauses which represent two relational processes. Both of relational processes in this data are classified into intensive type which occur identifying mode. Intensive in identifying mode implies the process of identifying the relationship of sameness between two entities. In independent clause, relational process is encoded by tobe “are” which expresses the process of being. Here, the taken “their dreams” is identified to have the sameness with the value “our pain”. In dependent clause, relational process is encoded by verb “will be” which express the process of being. Here, the take their success is identified to have the sameness with the value “our success”. This sentence implies that all American people have the same dreams and success. Then, the next data is shown below.

Data 53

Circ: time	Token	Identifying: intens	Value
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only America first, America first

Value

(3/17/f)

The example above realizes relational process of intensive type. This process occurs in identifying mode. Intensive in identifying mode is shown by the verb “is going to be” which implies the process of identifying the relationship of

interpretation with the social context, in which it specifically refers to political ideology. Hence, this stage is conducted to explain the ideology as the final result of this research.

The concepts that have been found from interpretation are considered as the components which reveal the ideology of Donald Trump's speeches. By considering these various concepts reflected from the speeches, it can be revealed that Donald Trump tends to construct democracy view during his speeches. Democracy is an ideology which considers some principles such as citizen involvement in political decision making, some degree of equality among citizens, some degree of freedom and liberty, a system of representation, and an electoral system (Sargent, 1981:30-31).

As the first principle, citizen involvement is the most fundamental characteristics of any democracy systems. It is the concept that citizens should be involved or participated in some ways in political decision making. Although the citizens of America do not take a part personally in deliberations of decision making, they have been involved in choosing other people to become their representative. In this sense, America might be accurately called a democracy regarding its representation system. The people have full right of suffrage to vote their representative. They have a power to choose the government and the government is accountable to use that power to govern a nation. This means that citizen involvement in United States has come to mean in the form of indirect participation.

The involvement of citizen in political decision making or any kinds of national affairs reflects that the citizens become an important element in the country. Their voices in the participation become the determinant for the government. They are regarded as the first priority in every national establishment. That is why, all policies made by government should consider and prioritize the citizens' interests, needs and desires. All their aspirations are accommodated in order that the government runs as they expect. Therefore, the application of citizen involvement has been reflected the concept of national priority.

For the next principle of democracy, the degree of equality is an important element in America's democracy. Although the issue of equality has been discussed for centuries, it is only the 20th century that it has taken on central important in political theory and practice. It is easy to see that some countries, both democratic and nondemocratic, are attempting to achieve a greater degree of equality or at least the appearance of such equality. The term equality actually refers to five separate ideas in varying combinations. They are political equality, equality before the law, equality of opportunity, economic equality, and social equality (Sargent, 1981:34).

In the United States, social equality has been the most apparent problem raised, exactly about racism. Historically, the issue of racism became the crucial case in United States. There was a discrimination of black people by white people. Black people and white people were treated differently. This is what later produces the Civil Right Movement as a social movement which demands the

equal rights between white and black people who live in America. This movement results the discrimination or racism no longer exist. For the day forward, the concept of equality becomes significant and continuously to be declared by America national leader. The peak of this is when Barack Obama becomes the president of United States. He is the first president of America who comes from black race. Although he is from black race, he has been able to attract American people to support him so that he successfully led America for two periods of government. From this case, it reflects that the issue of racism is totally disappeared in the United States. This is what Donald Trump, as the next leader, is trying to construct. He uses his speeches as his chance to declare that the equality among citizens will always be preserved. Moreover, maintaining equality is also considered as the way to unite a nation since no matter their background they are truthfully one nation.

In the case of freedom and liberty, Sargent (1981:42) states that there are six areas of life which should be left to the discretion of the individual. These aspects include right to vote, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of religion, freedom of movement, freedom of assembly, and freedom of arbitrary treatment by the political and legal system. Here the concept of equality in democracy system has often been expressed as the aspects of freedom. Freedom of vote, for instance, is one of the aspects of equality. It includes in political equality. Each person must be free to decide his or her vote as he or she wishes without any oppression by government to choose certain people. Every citizen has the same right to participate in political decision making and free from arbitrary

treatment by the political and legal system. In addition, freedom of religion expresses social equality in which it refers to the absence of the class and status distinctions that have been and still are recognized throughout every society.

Liberty or freedom has been the symbol of America. It means that Americans life must always respect the liberty and freedom. Therefore, Donald Trump as America's leader attempts to hold tight these concepts. Although the existence of freedom is not explicitly stated in the speeches, the concepts of equality constructed by Donald Trump have reflected the existence of freedom or liberty.

4.2. Discussion

In this subsection, the results of the findings are deeply explored. There are two main points which are elaborated by the researcher. The first point is about types of transitivity process used in Donald Trump's speeches as the first finding. Then, the second point is about ideological construction of Donald Trump's speeches as the second finding of this present study. Essentially, those findings produce some new results.

For the first discussion about types of transitivity process used in Donald Trump's speeches, the findings portray that the total emergence of transitivity processes found in each speech show different results. This is influenced by different length of duration in which each speech occurs. Campaign speech which takes the longest duration of speech of course contains more processes among others that are 350 processes. While the other two speeches, victory and

inauguration speeches, reach even around a half of Campaign speech that are 357 processes. This finding simultaneously reflects that Donald Trump uses variety language during his speeches since the three speeches have applied all of the types of transitivity process proposed by M.A.K Halliday. Those process types are: material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential.

Continuing the result of transitivity process, material process plays the most significant role in two of three speeches used in present study, they are campaign and inauguration speeches. It becomes so significant because in two speeches material process appears in a hundred times of usage. This implies that campaign speech and inauguration speech are substantially used to describe the process of doing. In the case of victory speech, relational process reaches the biggest process applied. Thus, victory speech is mainly intended to assign and identify the process of being. On the contrary, existential process becomes the most insignificant process in all three speeches. It appears not more than five times in each speech. This reflects that all speeches are extremely infrequent used to state the process of existing. In the other hands, the result of another four process types do not show the exact statistics since they occur randomly.

Later on, as the second point of discussion, the result of the first finding is connected to political ideology as critical discourse analysis study. In this case, the analysis is carried out through Fairclough framework consisting of three stages analysis, they are description, interpretation, and explanation. As the first step, description stage is employed through transitivity analysis. Thus, the previous results of transitivity process types are explored within this discussion.

Related to the political ideology, the types of transitivity process function as a tool to serve the linguistics feature which later can be used to reveal the implied ideology in the speeches. Here each of the process types has different functions in its application. Material processes as the process of doing are mainly used for indicating Donald Trump's words for actions. His material clauses signal the actions that will be done for the future government. Mental processes as the process of sensing are used by Donald Trump to express and ask the people to see, hear, feel, and even think about what is going on in America. Relational processes as the process of being are applied to describe, define, identify, and even symbolize something related to America's circumstances. Behavioral processes as the process of behaving are encoded by Donald Trump to express and ask the people to act with the consciousness such as listening, watching, enjoying, etc. Verbal processes as the process of saying convey Donald Trump's verbal actions which are directed to the American people. The last, existential processes as the process of existing reflect America's condition related to the existence and absence of something.

Meanwhile, some types of transitivity process used for indicating Hillary Clinton and Barack Obama intensively create new findings. It considers whether the speech occurs before or after Donald Trump is elected to be the president. As the speech which is delivered by Donald Trump before being elected as the president, the transitivity processes used in Campaign speech tend to portray negative implication when it is used for indicating Clinton and Obama. Here are the evidences:

And Hillary Clinton has proven to be one of the greatest liars of all time (data 43)
Hillary Clinton is the exact opposite (data 44) she never tells the truth (data 66)
She was a disaster, totally unfit for the job (data 45)
Hillary Clinton's mistakes destroy innocent lives, sacrifice national security and betray the working families of this country (data 6)
She doesn't care how many young dreams are dashed in the process (data 3)
that President Obama lied about the \$400 million dollars in cash (data 67)
He lied about the hostages openly and blatantly (1/38/h) just like he lied about Obamacare (data 68)

Those are the evidences that transitivity clauses used to indicate Hillary Clinton and Barack Obama tend to have negative impression. As in material clauses, the process indicating Hillary Clinton's actions are described as bad actions such as *destroy*, *betray*, *sacrifice*, and *doesn't care*. In relational process, Hillary Clinton is identified as a bad person such as *the greatest liars* and *disaster*. In verbal process, Trump indicates that Hillary Clinton *never tell the truth*. He also continuously utters the word *lied* to indicate Obama's verbal action. These verbal actions imply negative act. In the other hand, it shows different result when it occurs in the speech after winning president election. The transitivity processes tend to portray positive implication when it is used for indicating them. The evidences are as follows:

she fought very hard (data 12)
Hillary has worked very long and very hard over a long period of time (data 13)
And we are grateful to President Obama and first lady Michelle Obama for their gracious aid throughout this transition. They have been magnificent (data 50)

Those evidences show that transitivity clauses which appear in both victory and inauguration speeches or after being elected as the president implies positive impression. As indicated by material process, the actions of *fought* and *has worked* done by Hillary Clinton mean good actions since they are followed by circumstance of quality *very hard* and *very long*. Then, relational clause is used to identify a positive characteristic of *magnificent* which belongs to Barack Obama. This case infers that there is inconsistency in using transitivity process when it is directed to Hillary Clinton and Barack Obama. Transitivity clauses used in campaign speech seems to have a bad impression. It is regarded as his speech strategy to attract people attention. The other way, Donald Trump utters bad impression no longer in his victory and inauguration speeches since he wants to express his grateful feeling after winning the election.

In interpretation stage, the types of transitivity process capably contribute toward the construction of themes reflected in the three speeches. There are four conspicuous themes found. Those are national unity, equality, citizen involvement, and national priority. All of the themes show that Donald Trump is consistence in constructing his concepts since they appear in all speeches both of before being elected as the president and after being elected as the president. Considering those themes, three of them indicate a strong consistency. It is because they are continuously delivered in all three speeches. The three themes which have a strong consistency are national unity, equality, and national priority. However, the theme of citizen involvement is less consistence than the others

since it only appears in two speeches, that are campaign and inauguration speeches.

The numerous themes reflected from the speeches furthermore create new result in term of political ideology. They are regarded as the components which construct the ideology of Donald Trump speeches. Thus, in explanation stage the researcher eventually reveals that Donald Trump attempts to construct the ideology of democracy during his speeches. This is derived from what Sargent (1981: 30-31) states that democracy is an ideology which considers some principles such as citizen involvement in political decision making, some degree of equality among citizens, some degree of freedom and liberty, a system of representation, and an electoral system. Regarding this definition, two of democracy principles linguistically contain in the speeches, they are citizen involvement and equality. Whereas the other democracy principles implicitly work within these two principles. Then, the themes of national unity and national priority which do not contain in the principles are used to support and strengthen the other themes contained in the principle. In other words, the themes of national unity and national priority also contribute within democracy principle.

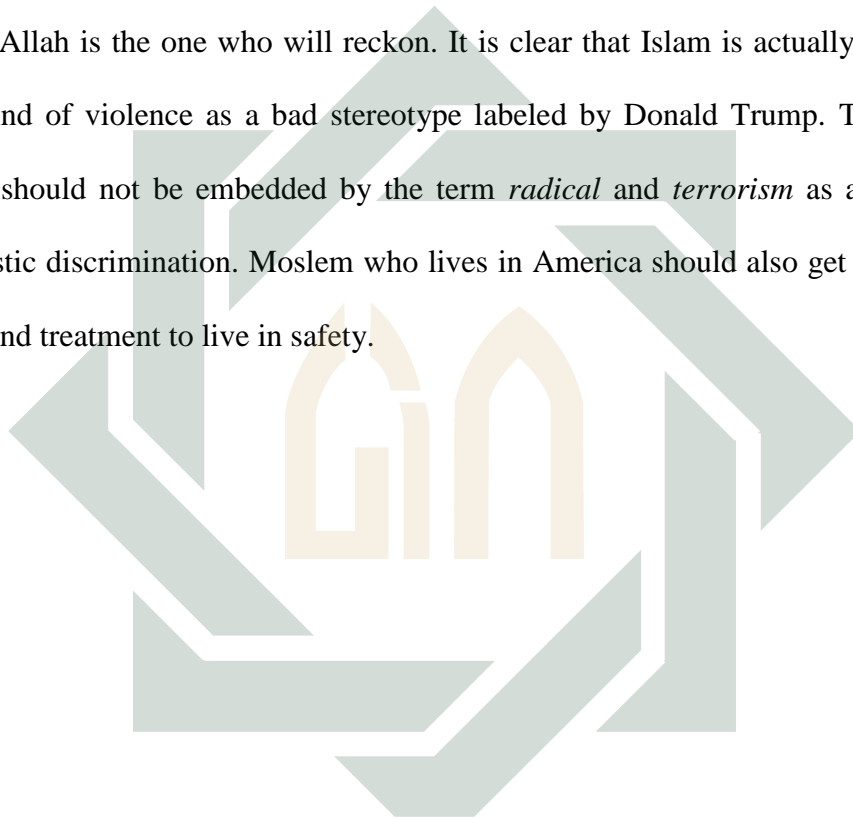
As stated in the background of the study, this present research aims to develop the research from Oktifati & Damanhuri (2014). Therefore, the researcher intends to compare this present results with the previous one. In the case transitivity system, the previous researchers use transitivity process adopted by Fairclough in which there are four process, those are material, mental, relational, and event. Whereas, the present researcher applies transitivity process proposed

by Halliday which provides six types of transitivity process consisting of material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential. Thus, the results of this present study could explore more the linguistics feature in the speeches than the previous research did.

Additionally, the researcher finds the similarity in the case of themes. There are two themes of this present result that are similar to the previous research, they are national unity and equality. Here the writer opines that this similarity occurs because these two themes are considered as the main themes which underlie the idea of political speech. Moreover, this present study provides a clear step in revealing political ideology since some themes found from the speeches are used by the researcher as the component which is matched to the principle of ideology proposed by the expert. This way can work as a new step that is used by other researchers in revealing ideology in the next research. Finally, by seeing all the findings of this study, the writer has proven that transitivity system are truly capable to reveal the ideology of the speeches.

In another matter, the writer finds one more interesting case that needs to be discussed. It criticizes the application of democracy system in America. It has been known that one of the aspects in democracy is including the equality in every aspects between all citizens. However, in some of his speeches Donald Trump has tended to construct a bad stereotype toward Islam. It implies that he indirectly opposes the social equality since the social equality must cover the equal right for all religions (Sargent, 1981: 38). A bad stereotype toward moslem is implicitly constructed in these following evidences.

As interpreted by Ibnu Katsir, this verse reflects that Islam teaches us to spread and give awareness to human beings in a good way. Even in facing them with argumentation, it should also be done in a good way that is by tenderness, good words, as well as a wise way. We do not need to use an extreme way since it is really not our responsibility to coerce them, we are only responsible to convey, while Allah is the one who will reckon. It is clear that Islam is actually far from any kind of violence as a bad stereotype labeled by Donald Trump. Therefore, Islam should not be embedded by the term *radical* and *terrorism* as a form of linguistic discrimination. Moslem who lives in America should also get the equal right and treatment to live in safety.



From the three speeches, it is found that there are 708 clauses which contain transitivity processes. Material process is the most frequent process occurred among the other processes. This process attains 52% or equal to 368 times of occurrence. In the second level, relational process attains 25% or equal to 179 times. It is then followed by mental process as the third level which attains 9% or equal to 65 times. Verbal process is sequentially in the fourth level with 8% or equal to 56 times. Behavioral process is in the fifth level with 4% or equal to 29 times. Then, in the lowest level existential process occurs in 2% or equal to 11 times of occurrence.

Related to political ideology, the types of transitivity process function as a tool to serve linguistics feature which later can be used to reveal the implied ideology in the speeches. Here each of the process types has different functions in its application. Material processes as the process of doing are mainly used for indicating Donald Trump's words for actions. His material clauses signal the actions that will be done for the future government. Mental processes as the process of sensing are used by Donald Trump to express and ask the people to see, hear, feel, and even think about what is going on in America. Relational processes as the process of being are applied to describe, define, identify, and even symbolize something related to America's circumstances. Behavioral processes as the process of behaving are encoded by Donald Trump to express and ask the people to act with the consciousness such as listening, watching, enjoying, etc. Verbal processes as the process of saying convey Donald Trump's verbal actions which are directed to the American people. The last, existential processes as the

process of existing reflect America's condition related to the existence and absence of something.

Furthermore, the types of transitivity process capably contribute toward the construction of themes reflected in the three speeches. These themes are regarded as the components which construct the ideology of Donald Trump speeches. There are four conspicuous themes found. Those are national unity, equality, citizen involvement, and national priority. All of the themes show that Donald Trump is consistence in constructing his concepts since they appear in all speeches both of before being elected as the president and after being elected as the president.

By considering the numerous themes reflected from the speeches, the researcher eventually reveals that Donald Trump attempts to construct the ideology of democracy during his speeches. This is derived from what Sargent (1981: 30-31) states that democracy is an ideology which considers some principles such as citizen involvement in political decision making, some degree of equality among citizens, some degree of freedom and liberty, a system of representation, and an electoral system. Regarding this definition, two of democracy principles linguistically contain in the speeches, they are citizen involvement and equality. Whereas the other democracy principles implicitly work within these two principles. Then, the themes of national unity and national priority which do not contain in the principles are used to support and strengthen the other themes contained in the principle. In other words, the themes of national unity and national priority also contribute within democracy principle.

All in all, by seeing all the findings of this study, the writer has proven that transitivity system is truly capable to reveal the ideology of the speeches. Moreover, this study could reveal how Donald Trump as the 45th president of United States uses his language to share his political ideology during his speeches. The use of variety language and a strong consistency in maintaining the concepts for his future actions are considered as the persuasive strategy to convince the public so that the American people support him in the future government.

5.2. Suggestion

This research has successfully revealed the ideological construction in the speeches by using collaboration study of Fairclough's framework for critical discourse analysis with transitivity process as a part of Halliday's systemic functional linguistics theory. As the final result, the writer has proven that transitivity process significantly beneficial for revealing ideology in the speeches. Therefore, for further investigation the researcher truly suggests that the other researchers can keep carrying out this interesting collaboration by developing some aspects. The other researcher can boarden the analysis by exploring another aspect in systemic functional linguistics theory such as by using the aspect of interpersonal and textual functions. This way can produce a great textual analysis. Moreover, in the case critical discourse analysis, the other researchers can explore another issue in CDA such as power, gender, ethnicity, cultural difference, etc. Then, they can also investigate more interesting data source related with CDA such as advertisement, newspaper, official documents, laws and regulations, etc.

