TRANSITIVITY PROCESS AND IDEOLOGICAL CONSTRUCTION OF DONALD TRUMP'S SPEECHES

THESIS

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree of English Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities

UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya



By:

Nova Anggraini Reg. Number: A73214051

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SUNAN AMPEL
SURABAYA

2018

DECLARATION

The undersigned,

Name

: Nova Anggraini

Reg. Number : A73214051

Department

: English Department

Faculty

: Arts and Humanities

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

The Writer,



Nova Anggraini

This thesis has been approved and accepted by the Board of Examiners, English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya, on February 9th, 2018.

The Dean of Arts and Humanities Faculty

an Ghozali Said, M. A. **\$6002121990031002**

The board of examiners

Head of Examiner

Secretary

Murni Fidiyanti, M.A. NIP: 198305302011012011

Examiner I

M. Thoriqussu'ud, M. Pd. NIP: 19800111820009121002

Examiner II

Dr. A. Dzoul Milal, M. Pd.

NIP: 196005452000031002

Endratno Pilih Swasono, M. Pd. NIP: 197106072003121001

TRANSITIVITY PROCESS AND IDEOLOGICAL CONSTRUCTION OF DONALD TRUMP'S SPEECHES

By: Nova Anggraini A73214051

Approved to be examined Surabaya, January 22nd 2017

Thesis Advisor

Murni Fidiyanti M.A.

NIP: 198305302011012011

Acknowledged by:

The Head of English Department

Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag

NIP: 196909251994031002

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES
SUNAN AMPEL STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SURABAYA
2018



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA **PERPUSTAKAAN**

Jl. Jend. A. Yani 117 Surabaya 60237 Telp. 031-8431972 Fax.031-8413300 E-Mail: perpus@uinsby.ac.id

LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS

Sebagai sivitas aka	demika UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya:
Nama	: Nova Anggraini
NIM	A73214051
Fakultas/Jurusan	: Adab dan Humaniora / Sastra Inggris
E-mail address	novaarggrn14@gmail.com
UIN Sunan Ampe ☑ Sekripsi ☐ yang berjudul:	gan ilmu pengetahuan, menyetujui untuk memberikan kepada Perpustakaan I Surabaya, Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Eksklusif atas karya ilmiah : I Tesis
	of Donald Trump's Speeches
menampilkan/mer akademis tanpa p penulis/pencipta d Saya bersedia unt	dam bentuk pangkalan data (database), mendistribusikannya, dan npublikasikannya di Internet atau media lain secara <i>fulltext</i> untuk kepentingan erlu meminta ijin dari saya selama tetap mencantumkan nama saya sebagai an atau penerbit yang bersangkutan. uk menanggung secara pribadi, tanpa melibatkan pihak Perpustakaan UIN ibaya, segala bentuk tuntutan hukum yang timbul atas pelanggaran Hak Cipta saya ini.
Demikian pernyata	an ini yang saya buat dengan sebenarnya.
	Surabaya, 13 Februari 2018
	Penulis
	@tom!
SE.	(Nova Anggraini)

ABSTRACT

Anggraini, Nova. 2018. *Transitivity Process and Ideological Construction of Donald Trump's Speeches*. English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities. The State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

The Advisor : Murni Fidiyanti, M. A.

Key Words : critical discourse analysis, fairclough's framework, systemic

functional linguistics, transitivity process, ideology, politic.

This thesis is the collaborative study of Critical Discourse Analysis with the new grammar perspective of Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics Theory focusing on Transitivity System. It investigates the pattern of transitivity process that reveals the linguistic strategies as well as its ideological construction of Donald Trump's speeches in the 45th United States presidential election. There are three chosen speeches, those are: Campaign speech in Charlotte, Victory speech, and Inauguration speech.

The writer mainly utilizes Fairclough's framework for CDA which consists of three stages of analysis consisting of description, interpretation, and explanation. To serve the linguistics feature of the speeches, the researcher inserts transitivity analysis within description stage. The transitivity system itself applies Halliday's systemic functional linguistics theory which proposes six types of transitivity process: material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential. Under descriptive-qualitative method, this research significantly gives an understanding about how transitivity processes can be used to reveal the ideology. Additionally, the researcher acts as the key instrument- human instrument. In the data collection, reading the entire scripts and collecting the data in the form of clauses are conducted. It is then followed by identifying, classifying, and analyzing the data as the procedures of data analysis. At last, drawing the conclusion is also required.

As the result, there are 708 clauses which contain transitivity process. They are segregated into material process 52%, relational process 25%, mental process 9%, verbal process 8%, behavioral process 4%, and existential process 2%. The transitivity processes reveal that Donald Trump attempts to construct democracy view during his speeches. The use of variety languange 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.

INTISARI

Anggraini, Nova. 2018. *Transitivity Process and Ideological Construction of Donald Trump's Speeches*. Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Pembimbing: Murni Fidiyanti, M. A.

Kata Kunci : analisis wacana kritis, kergangka fairclough, linguistik fungsional

sistem, proses transitivitas, ideologi, politik.

Tesis ini merupakan studi kolaboratif Analisis Wacana Kritis dengan perspektif tata bahasa baru dari Teori Linguistik Fungsional Sistem dari Halliday yang berfokus pada Sistem Transitivitas. Ini menyelidiki pola proses transitivitas yang mengungkapkan strategi linguistik serta konstruksi ideologi dari pidatopidato Donald Trump dalam pemilihan presiden Amerika Serikat ke-45. Ada tiga pidato terpilih, yaitu: Pidato kampanye di Charlotte, pidato Kemenangan,dan pidato Pelantikan.

Penulis secara utama menggunakan kerangka kerja Fairclough untuk CDA yang terdiri dari tiga tahap analisis yang terdiri dari deskripsi, interpretasi, dan penjelasan. Untuk menyajikan fitur linguistik dari pidato tersebut, peneliti memasukkan analisis transitivitas dalam tahap deskripsi. Sistem transitivitas itu sendiri menggunakan teori linguistik fungsional sistem Halliday yang mengusulkan enam jenis proses transitivitas: materi, mental, relasional, perilaku, verbal, dan eksistensial. Dengan metode deskriptif-kualitatif, penelitian ini secara signifikan memberikan pemahaman tentang bagaimana proses transitivitas dapat digunakan untuk mengungkapkan ideologi. Selain itu, peneliti bertindak sebagai instrumen kunci - instrumen manusia. Dalam pengumpulan data, membaca keseluruhan naskah dan mengumpulkan data dalam bentuk klausa dilakukan. Kemudian dilanjutkan dengan mengidentifikasi, mengklasifikasi, dan menganalisa data sebagai prosedur analisis data. Akhirnya, menarik kesimpulan juga diperlukan.

Hasilnya, ada 708 klausa yang mengandung proses transitivitas. Mereka dipisahkan menjadi proses material 52%, proses relasional 25%, proses mental 9%, proses verbal 8%, proses perilaku 4%, dan proses eksistensial 2%. Proses transitivitas mengungkapkan bahwa Donald Trump mencoba membangun pandangan demokrasi selama pidatonya. Penggunaan bahasa yang beragam dan konsistensi yang kuat dalam mempertahankan konsep-konsep untuk tindakan masa depannya dianggap sebagai strategi persuasif untuk meyakinkan publik sehingga rakyat Amerika mendukungnya dalam pemerintahan yang akan datang.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Inside Cover Page.	.i
Inside Title Page.	ii
Declaration Page	i
Motto.	i۱
Dedication Page	V
Thesis Examiner's Approval Page	⁄i
Thesis Advisor's Approval Pagev	ii
Acknowledgement	
Abstract	X
Intisarix	i
Table of Contentsxii	i
List of Appendices xv	V
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of the Study	.]
1.2 Research Questions.	.9
1.3 Research Objectives	.9
1.4 Significance of the Study1	C
1.5 Scope and Limitations	[(
1.6 Definition of Key Terms	. 1

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Halliday'Systemic Functional Linguistics Theory	12
2.2 Transitivity Process	14
2.2.1 Types of Transitivity Process	15
2.2.1.1 Material Process	15
2.2.1.2 Mental Process.	15
2.2.1.3 Relational Process	16
2.2.1.4 Behavioral Process	18
2.2.1.5 Verbal Process	18
2.2.1.6 Existential Process	19
2.3 Critical Discourse Analysis	19
2.3.1 Ideology	
2.3.1.1 Political Ideology	22
2.3.2 Fairclough's Framework for CDA	25
2.3.2.1 Description Stage.	26
2.3.2.2 Interpretation Stage	31
2.3.2.3 Explanation Stage	31
2.4 Previous study	34
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD	
3.1 Research Design	38
3.2 Data and Data Sources	39
3.3 Research Instruments.	40

3.4 Techniques of Data Collection
3.5 Techniques of Data Analysis
CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION
4.1 Findings
4.1.1 Types of Transitivity Process Used in Donald Trump's Speeches47
4.1.2 Ideology of Donald Trump's Speeches
4.1.2.1 Description Stage
4.1.2.1.1 Material Process
4.1.2.1.1 Mental Process
4.1.2.1.1 Relational Process
4.1.2.1.1 Behavioral Process83
4.1.2.1.1 Verbal Process
4.1.2.1.1 Existential Process
4.1.2.2 Interpretation Stage 97
4.1.2.3 Explanation Stage
4.2Discussion
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION
5.1 Conclusion
5.2 Suggestion
REFERENCES
APPENDICES

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The important concepts for conducting research of Transitivity Process and Ideological Construction of Donald Trump's Speeches are provided in this chapter. Those are background of the study, research problems, research objectives, significance of the study, scope and limitations, and definition of key terms.

1.1. Background of the Study

In recent years, the discussions of grammar have moved from sentence-based perspective to more of a discourse-based perspective. Hudges and McCarty, for example, have argued that traditional explanations of grammar do not adequately capture grammatical selection in longer, real-world texts. They formulate that a number of linguistic items will show quite different pattern of use when looked at from discourse perspective rather than a sentence perspective. A discourse-based grammar has a strong connection between form, function, and context. Hence, linguists such as Halliday and Hasan have done their work in the area of discourse grammar. Their interest has been in patterns of grammar and vocabulary that combine to tie meanings in the text together as well as connect the text to the social context in which it occurs (Paltridge, 2006: 127-129).

The discussion of grammar from discourse-based perspective goes along with the theory of Michael Alexander Kirkwood (often M.A.K. Halliday).

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

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; (2) Interpersonal function. This function is used to maintain human relationship; and (3) Textual function. It is used to organize message or text (Halliday, 1985: xiii).

In this present study, the writer takes transitivity system as concern of the research. Transitivity system belongs to the experiential metafunctions, it means that language is used to represent human experiences. Halliday & Webster (2009: 3) gives the following example to illustrate how we use language to construe our experience: "Glass cracks more quickly the harder you press on it." There are two processes – cracks and press – along with their associated participants and circumstances. The elements of this sentence are as follows: glass - participant; cracks - process; more quickly - circumstance; the harder - circumstance; you - participant; press - process; on it - circumstance (it = participant). Here the processes have been stated as verbs and participant(s) as nouns, it may be reworded in the language of science as: "The rate of glass crack growth depends on the magnitude of stress".

From the example above, we can realize that there are three important elements in transitivity system, they are, *participant*, *process*, and *circumstance*. The process itself can be classified into material process (process of doing), mental process (process of sensing), relational process (process of being), verbal process (process of saying), behavioral process (process of behaving), 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 Dhanianti, 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 massage 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 Theory focusing on the transitivity processes. Under descriptive-qualitative method, this research significantly gives an understanding about how transitivity processes can be used to reveal the ideology as Critical Discourse Analysis study. Because this research combines CDA with transitivity processes, it means that this research explores more CDA as multidisciplinary which means that CDA can be combined with any sub-discipline theory (Wodak & Meyer, 2001: 96). Moreover, transitivity process is the new theory because it is the development from sentence-based perspective (the traditional one) to more discourse-based perspective (SFLT). So, hopefully this present study will give new findings and can be a good reference for readers especially for linguistics learners.

1.2. Research Questions

This study is conducted based on the research questions below:

- 1. What are the types of transitivity process used in Donald Trump's speeches?
- 2. How do the transitivity processes reveal the ideological construction of Donald Trump's speeches?

1.3. Research Objectives

By following the research questions above, the purposes of this study are:

 To find out the kinds of transitivity processes in Donald Trump's speeches. To know the functions of transitivity processes which are used to reveal the ideology of Donald Trump's speeches.

1.4. Significance of the Study

By conducting this research, the writer hopes that it will give the adventages both theoritically and practically. Theoritically, this study is expected to enrich the two field of studies that are Systemic Functional Linguistics Theory by M.A.K. Halliday and Critical Discourse Analysis of Norman Fairclough. Furthermore, this research hopefully can make other researchers exploring interrelated theory of two collaborative studies. Practically, the writer hopes that this study will help the readers to understand about the kinds of transitivity processes and how the transitivity processes can be used to reveal the ideology of the speeches. Moreover, this research will be useful as a reference for everyone who wants to conduct the research in this attractive collaboration considering there is only few researcher of previous study who examines CDA and combine it with Halliday's Systemic Funtional Linguistics Theory.

1.5. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is mainly Critical Discourse Analysis which combines with Systemic Functional Linguistics Theory focusing on Trasitivity System. This research investigates the pattern of transitivity process that reveals ideological construction in three Donald Trump's specehes, they are, Campaign, Victory, and Inauguration speech. For transitivity system, it uses Systemic

Functional Linguistics Theory by M.A.K. Halliday which provides six types of transitivity process, they are, material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential. This transitivity analysis is a tool for examining linguistics feature of the speeches. Then for revealing the ideology, the writer applies Fairclough's framework for Critical Discourse Analysis which consists of three stages of analysis, they are description, interpretation, and explanation stage. In description stage, the analysis is limited on experiental value of grammatical aspect that functions as realizing transitivity system.

1.6. Definition of Key Terms

- Transitivity Process: A main component in experiential function which views language as representation of human experiences through six types of process; material, mental, verbal, behaviorial, relational, and existential and associated it with the participant and its circumtance (M.A.K. Halliday, 1985: 101)
- Ideology : A value or belief system that is accepted as fact or truth by some groups. It is composed of sets of attitudes toward the various institutions and process of society (Sargent, 1981: 3).
- Speech : The action of speaking in the form of formal talk given to an audience to express the thoughts (Hornby, 1995: 1142).

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 Fuctional 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

verb takes or does not take a direct object is not a main consideration. It considers the three components of what Halliday calls a "transitivity process", namely: *the process* itself, *participants* in the process, and *circumstances* associated with the process. Then, Halliday also divides the system of transitivity or process types into six processes, namely: material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential.

Nazlia (2016: 12) explains that SFL is a theory which is introduced by M. A. K. Halliday, a professor of Linguistics from University of Sydney, Australia. Halliday adopted this theory from his teacher named J.R. Firth. Firth developed Malinowski's concept about context of situation and context of culture which is known as system structure theory. Then, Halliday developed this theory to be the theory of language in context which is known as Systemic Functional Grammar.

Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistic Theory (SFLT) is a theory which talks about language and functional grammar. It maintains a perspective on language that is grounded in how we actually use language to construe reality and enact social relationships. This theory claims that language is functional. Functional means that language, like other semiotic systems, is a systemic resource for making and exchanging meaning. A semantic system is organized into three main functional components, or "metafunctions". The three components are: ideational, including logical and experiential; interpersonal; and textual (Halliday&Webster, 2009: 5).

Ideational Function is a function of language that is used to represent human experiences. Ideational function is divided into two sub-functions, logical

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)
- Circumtances (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

research. The writer uses transitivity system as a tool to serve linguistics feature of the speeches.

2.2.1. Types of Transitivity Process

Transitivity system is devided into six types of process associated with its participant and circumstance. Here, the writer presents the explanation of six types of transitivity process which is taken from Halliday's book *An Introduction to Functional Grammar* (1985: 101-131).

2.2.1.1. Material Process: process of doing

Material process is process of 'doing'. It expresses the notion that some entity 'does' something which may be done 'to' some other entity. In the material process, there are two participants role, namely: *Actor* and *Goal*. Here, the term *Actor* refers to the entity which 'does' something, then the term *Goal* implies 'directed at' or refers to the entity which 'undergoes' the process. In this case, an *Actor* is obligatory while a *Goal* is optional in the clause. For example:

The lion	Caught	the tourist
Actor	Process	Goal

2.2.1.2. Mental Process: process of sensing

Mental process is the process which constitutes the three principal subtypes, they are:

- 1. Perception (seeing, hearing, etc.)
- 2. Affection (liking, fearing, etc.)
- 3. Cognition (thinking, knowing, understanding, etc.)

In the mental process, there are two participants, namely: *Senser* and *Phenomenon*. *Senser* is the conscious being that is feeling, thinking, or seeing and *Phenomenon* is that which is 'sensed'- felt, thought or seen. Let's see the example below:

Ι	Believe	You
Senser	Process: Cognition	Phenomenon

2.2.1.3. Relational process: process of being

Relational process is process of 'being'. The central meaning of clauses of this type is that something is. Relational process includes three types, namely:

- 1. Intensive 'x is a' (establishes a relationship of sameness between two entities)
- 2. Circumstantial 'x is at a' (defines the entity in terms of location, time, manner)
- 3. Possessive 'x has a' (indicates that one entity owns another)

Each of those comes in two modes:

- (i) Attributive ('a is an attribute of x').In this mode, there are two participants, namely: *Carrier* and *Attribute*.
- (ii) Identifying ('a is the identity of x')In this mode, there are two participants, namely: *Identified* and *Identifier*.

The three types and two modes presented above create six possible classifications of relational processes that are set out in the following table:

Mode	(i) Attributive	(ii) Indentifying
Туре		
(1) intensive	Sarah is wise	Tom is the leader
		the leader is Tom
(2) circumstantial	the fair is on a Tuesday	tomorrow is the 10 th
		the 10 th is tomorrow
(3) possesive	Peter has a piano	the piano is Peter's
		Peter's is the piano

Further examples of the relational process modes and their types are given in tables below:

Table of Attributive Clauses

Attribute of:			
Quality (intensive)	Sarah	is / <mark>see</mark> ms	wise
Circumstance	the queen	was	in the parlour
(circumstantial)	the fair	lasts	all day
Possession	the piano	is / belongs	Peter's / to Peter
(possessive)	Peter	has	a piano
	Carrier	Process	Attribute

Table of Identifying Clauses

Identification by:			
Token-value	Tom	is / plays	the leader
(intensive)			
Circumstance	tomorrow	is	the tenth
(circumstantial)	the fair	takes up	the whole day
Possession	the piano	is	Peter's
(possessive)	Peter	owns	the piano
	Identified	Process	Identifier

2.2.1.4. Behavioral Process: process of behaving

Behavioral process is the process of physiological and psychological behavior. Grammatically they are intermediate between material and mental process. This means that behavioral process includes the action process but the action is done with consciousness, for example: breathing, dreaming, smiling, waving, laughing, coughing, watching, listening etc. The majority of behavioral process clauses have one participant that is called as *Behaver* (the agent who behaves). If there is any second participant, it will be called as *Behaviour*.

The rule of verb in behavioral process includes two categories:

a. Intransitive (it has only one participant)

b. Indicating an activity in which both the physical and mental aspects are inseparable.

The example of behavioral process is as follow:

Buff	neither laughs nor smiles
Behaver	Process

2.2.1.5. Verbal process: process of saying

Verbal process is process of saying. The participants of this process are: *Sayer* (participant who speaks), *Receiver* (the one to whom the verbalization is addressed), and *Verbiage* (a name for the verbalization itself). There is also one other type of verbal process, in which the *Sayer* is in sense acting verbally on another direct participant, with verbs such as: insult, praise, slander, abuse, and flatter. This other participant will be referred to as the *Target*. For example:

She	Asked	Him	a lot of questions
Sayer	Process: vebal	Receiver	Verbiage

And also the example of target:

I	'm always praising	You	to my friends
Sayer	Process: verbal	Target	Recipient

2.2.1.6. Existential Process: process of existing

Existential process represents that something exists or happens. The clauses of this process typically have the verb be, or some other verb expressing existence, such as exist, arise, followed by a nominal group functioning as *Existent*. *Existent* is a thing which exists in the process, it is the only participant of this process. The existent may be a phenomenon of any kind, and is often, in fact, an event. For example:

There	Was	an old woman
	Process	Existent: entity
		-

2.3. Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical Linguistics (CL) or also known as Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is one of the approaches to discourse analysis which adopts a macroanalytical view of language. It means that the analysis of this study not only concern on the text itself (micro-analysis) but also involves the relation of the text with the context (macro-analysis). CDA research specifically considers how language works within institutional and political discourses (e.g. in education,

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.

2.3.1.1. Political Ideologies

a) Nationalism

Nationalism is one way in which individuals identify themselves with groups. As ideology, nationalism is a belief that involves an individual identifying with one's nation. Nationalism involves national identity and feeling of belonging toward nation, it is contrast with the construct of patriotism in which it involves the social conditioning and personal behaviors that support a state's decisions and actions (Sargent, 1981: 17-19).

b) Democracy

Democracy is political ideology which involves some key elements that are considered significant, such as: citizen involvement in political decision making, some degree of equality among citizens, some degree of liberty or freedom granted to or retained by citizens, a system of representation, and an electoral system (Sargent, 1981: 30-31).

c) Communism

Communism is a system that practices a command economy. A command economy means that the distribution of agricultural and manufactured good is centrally controlled by the state. The economy is managed by a free and equal association of producers therefore the producers become the owners of their production. In this system, there are also no different classes in society, so that it makes the differences between occupations disappear and no longer social distinction between town and country (Sargent, 1981: 105-109).

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 forthe 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 walfare of society by changing privat 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.

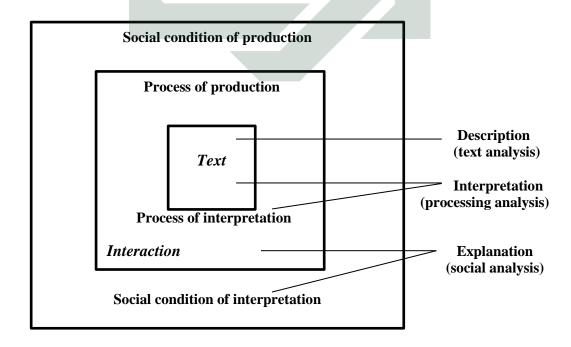
j) Islam

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

human life that regulates system of politic, social, economic, and cultures (Sukarna, 1981: 113-114).

2.3.2. Framework for CDA

According to Fairclough (1989: 26) in seeing language as discourse and social practice, one is committing oneself not just to analyzing texts, nor just to analyzing processes of production and interpretation, but to analyzing the relationship between texts, processes, and their social conditions. This notion produces what we call as the dimensions of discourse, contained of *texts*, *interactions*, and *contexts*. Corresponding to these dimensions of discourse, Fairlough relates them to the three stages analysis of Critical Discourse Analysis, namely: *description*, *interpretation*, and *explanation*. The relation of three dimensions of discourse with the stages analysis of CDA can be seen clearly through the diagram below:



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 impotant

points that can be used as a fremework to do analysis of the text. The points are organized around ten following questions:

1) What experiential values do words have?

The aspect of experiential values of this question regards how ideological differences between texts in their representations of the world are coded in their vocabulary. In this part, there are some sub-questions that can be asked as realizing this point, such as what classification schemes are drawn upon, whether there are words which are ideologically contested, whether there are *rewording* or *over-wording* and what ideologically significant meaning words (*synonymy*, *antonym*, *hyponymy*) between words (Fairclough, 1989: 112-116).

2) What relational values do words have?

This question includes in vocabulary aspect which has relational value. It focuses on how a text's choice of wordings depends on, and helps create, social relationships between participants. The sub-questions of this point are whether there are euphemistic expressions and whether here are markedly formal or informal words (Fairclough, 1989: 116-118).

3) What expressive values do words have?

This part reflects vocabulary aspect focusing on expressive value. The expressive value of words has always been a central concern for those interested in persuasive language. In such case, expressive value is referred to ideologically contrastive classification schemes (Fairclough, 1989: 118-119).

4) What metaphors are used?

Metaphor is a means of representing one aspect of experience in terms of another, and is by no means restricted to the sort of discourse, it tends to be stereotypically associated with poetry and literary discourse. The metaphorical representation of this aspect specifies different ideological attachments in a text (Fairclough, 1989: 119-120).

5) What experiential values do grammatical features have?

The experiential aspects of grammar have to do with the ways in which the grammatical forms of a language code happenings or relationships in the world, the people or animals or things involved in those happenings or relationships, and their spatial and temporal circumstances, manner of occurrence, and so on. Then, this question is broken down into sub-questions like what types of *process* and *participant* predominate, whether *agency* is unclear, whether the processes are like what they seem, whether nominalizations are used, whether sentences are passive or active, and whether sentences are positive or negative (Fairclough, 1989: 120-125).

6) What relational values do grammatical features have?

This question is a variety of grammatical features of texts which have relational values. In this point, Fairclough focuses upon three topics: *modes* of sentence, *modality*, and *pronouns*. Its sub-questions can be what *modes* (declarative, grammatical question, imperative) are used, whether there are important features of *relational modality*, and whether the

pronouns *we* and *you* are used, and if so, how those are used (Fairclough, 1989: 125-128).

7) What expressive values do grammatical features have?

In this point, expressive value of grammatical aspect is carried out. Here, Fairclough limits expressive values to expressive modality. It is answered by regarding one sub-question, that is whether there are important features of expressive modality or not (Fairclough, 1989: 128-129).

8) How are (simple) sentences linked together?

Fairclough focuses here on the *connective* values of formal features of text. The values of this grammar feature have a role in connecting together parts of texts. It is also to do with the relationship between texts and contexts. Relating to this, the question can be followed by subquestions such as what logical connectors are used, whether complex sentences characterized by *coordination* or *subordination*, and also what means are used for referring inside and outside the text (Fairclough, 1989: 129-132).

9) What interactional conventions are used?

This question represents textual structure of formal feature. Formal features at the textual level relate to formal organizational properties of whole texts. This includes organizational feature of dialogue such as conversations, lessons, and interviews. It is also broadly concerned with higher-level organizational features which have *relational* value. To

reveal this point, the sub-question that can be asked is whether there are ways in which one participant controls the turns of others (Fairclough, 1989: 133-137).

10) What larger-scale structures does the text have?

This last question is concerned with textual structure of formal features which have experiential value. As opposed to Question 9, it includes both organizational features of dialogue (e.g. conversations, lessons, interviews) and of monologue (e.g. speeches, news, paper articles) (Fairclough, 1989: 129-132).

The questions above provide procedure that can be asked of a text to carry out description stage, those are also considered as guidance. However it should be stressed that they are not standard method, they are framework that Fairclough proposed for beginners. Faiclough (1989:110) explains that the set of formal features found in a specific text can be regarded as particular choices from among the option (e.g. of vocabulary or grammar) available in the discourse types which the text draws upon. Thus, the writer specifically conducts this study based on the fifth question, that is experiential value of grammatical point which focuses on the types of process and participant. The research uses transitivity system in the analysis to examine linguistics feature of the text because through transitivity analysis, such proses and participant will be identified as reflecting experiential values of the text.

2.3.3. Interpretation Stage

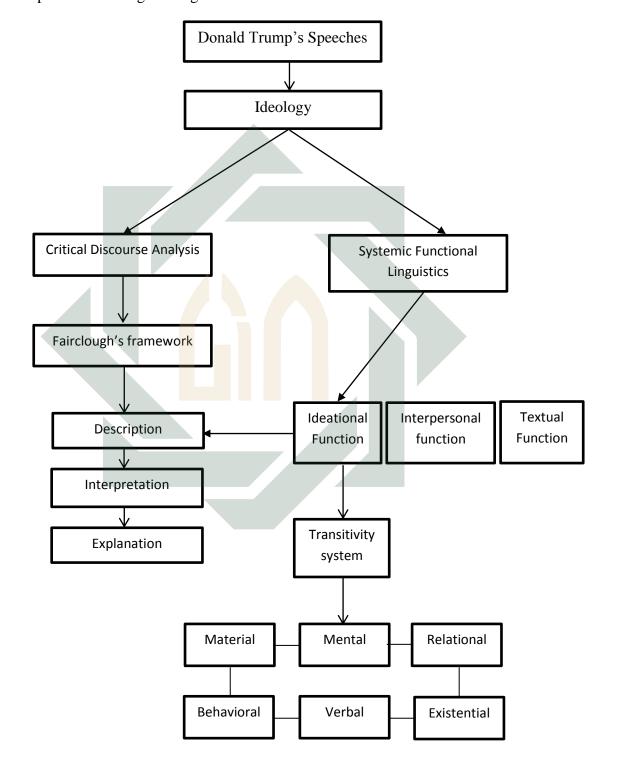
Interpretation stage is concerned with the relationship between text and interaction with seeing the text as the product of a process of production, and as a resource in the process of interpretation. Thus, interpretation is considered as the cognitive processes of participants (Fairclough, 1989:26-27). 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

determined by social structures, and what reproductive effects discourses can cumulatively have on those structures, sustaining them or changing them. The transition from interpretation stage to explanation stage can be noticed by considering the term reproduction. Reproduction connects the stage of interpretation and explanation because whereas the early is concerned with how MR are drawn upon in processing discourse, the latter is concerned with the social constitution and change of MR, including of course their reproduction in discourse practice.

To sum up all theoretical framework that have been explained above, the writer presents the diagram to give an illustration how those theories work.



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 tittle 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 Barrack 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.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The vital procedures for conducting this research are clearly explained in this chapter. It is classified into several items, those are, research design, data and data sources, research instrument, techniques of data collection, and techniques of data analysis.

3.1. Research Design

In this study, descriptive-qualitative method was considered as the most appropriate research design to be adopted. Ary (2010: 474) noted that descriptive qualitative inquiry dealt with data that were in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers and statistics, in this case the data itself were the text of speech. As detailed, the researcher used descriptive method because it was the best way to investigate what types of transitivity process found in the speeches and how transitivity process reflected the ideology of the speeches as the research questions of this present study. This understanding derived from Knupfer & McLellan (2001: 1196-1197) who stated that descriptive studies primarily concerned with finding out "what is" in investigating certain problems. Glass & Hopkins, in Knupfer & McLellan, added that descriptive research involved gathering data that describe events and then organizes, tabulates, depicts, and describe the data collection. That is why, this method was suitable for this research since the analysis involved accumulating, organizing, explaining, and describing the data.

Furthermore, this research included in qualitative research because it was concerned with qualitative phenomenon. The aim of this qualitative research was to discover the underlying motives of human behavior by analyzing linguistics element which resulted either in non-quantitative form or in the form which were not subjected to rigorous quantitative analysis (Kothari, 2004: 3). Moreover, Ary (2010: 474) asserted that one of the types of qualitative research was critical research. Critical research might analyze texts to examine, reveal, and criticize underlying assumptions. This study, thus, truly reflected qualitative research since the research was the realization of critical discourse analysis study in which it analyzed critically some speeches of Donald Trump to reveal his ideology.

3.2. Data and Data Source

The data source for this study was the textual script of Donald Trump's speeches. The researcher specifically choosed three speeches, they were: Campaign speech in Charlotte (26/10/2016), Victory speech (9/11/2016), and Inaugural speech (20/1/2017). The scripts of the speeches were taken from CNN website by URL address www.cnn.com on October 9th, 2017. This website was an official American news website that contained some information about world news, bussiness, technology, health, sports, and many others. It was chosen because it was trusted website which provided the speech video completed by its script.

Additionally, the data analysis for the present study were in the form of clauses taken from the textual script of Donald Trump's speeches. The writer used

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.

3.4. Technique of Data Collection

In order to collect the data the researcher did some steps:

1.) Searching the video and its script

The researcher searched Donald Trump's speech videos and the scripts. This step was done in order to prove that the speeches truly happen in the reality. Then the scripts were needed to give valid data of the entire utterances of the speech.

2.) Downloading the video and its script

The researcher downloaded both of the videos and scripts of the speech. The videos were downloaded as representing real situation of the speech while the scripts were used as the data. The videos were downloaded from the website www.youtube.com and the scripts were downloaded from the website www.youtube.com and the scripts were downloaded from the

3.) Reading the script and watching the video

The researcher read frequently and intensively the whole script to understand the content of the speeches well. Moreover, reading the script was also associated by watching the video. In this case, the video was not taken as the data, it just supported the analysis since through the video the resercher could know the situation in which Donald Trump delivered his speeches.

4.) Collecting the data

In collecting the data, the researcher only focused on the first research problem since the second one dealed with interpretation and did not need any investigation toward linguistic elements. Considering this, the researcher collected the data in the form of clauses which contained transitivity process. The data were collected by underlining, numbering, and alphabeting them. The data collection was modelled as the following example:

(2) We, the citizens of America, are now joined in a great national effort (a) to rebuild our country (b) and restore its promise for all of our people (c). Together, we will determine the course of America and the world for many, many years to come (d).

Figure 3.1 Example of Collecting the Data

The example of the technique of data collection above showed that by giving a mark to the data, the research could collect various types of transitivity process. These various types were further specified in data analysis.

3.5. Technique of Data Analysis

After the data had been collected, the data analysis was presented. There were some steps in doing data analysis:

1. Identifying the data

The first step of data analysis was the identification of data. The researcher identified the collected data into the types of transitivity process based on Halliday's theory. According to Halliday (1985), there are six types of transitivity process, they are, material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential. The six different types

were highlighted by using different colors. This way was used to make the process of coding became easier. The different colors that represented each type of transitivity process were presented in the following table:

No	Types of Transitivity Process	Colors
1.	Material process	
2.	Mental process	
3.	Relational process	
4.	Behavioral process	
5.	Verbal process	
6.	Existential process	

Table 3.1 Color<mark>s f</mark>or Identifying Each Type of Transitivity Process

Meanwhile, the example of identification of the data was illustrated in the picture below:

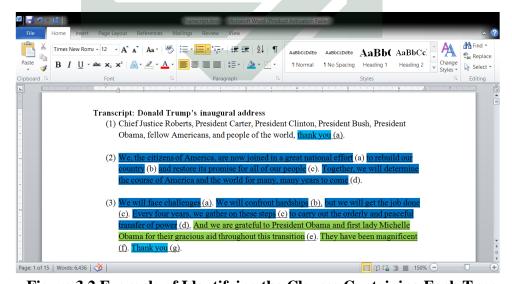


Figure 3.2 Example of Identifying the Clauses Containing Each Type of Transitivity Process

2. Classifiying the data

After the data had been identified, the researcher classified each types of transitivity process in the form of table. This step was done in order that the researcher could analyze the data easily. In classification, the writer mentioned the code of data by attaching number as representing the paragraph and alphabet as representing the data. The example of data classification was as follows:

No		The Data	Type of Transitivity Process					
110	The Code	111 2 1111	Ma	Me	Re	Bh	Vr	Ex
1.	3/1/a	thank you					✓	
2.	3/2/a	We, the citizens of America, are now joined in a great national effort	~					
3.	3/2/b	to rebuild our country	✓					
		Total						

Table 3.2 Example of Classifying Clauses into Each Type of Transitivity Process

From the total number of each type of transitivity process, the researcher additionally created the result in the form of percentage. The percentage was showed by using chart so that the different total of each type of transitivity process could be clearly seen. Here the writer presented the formula that was applied to produce the percentage form:

N: <u>Each number of transitivity types</u> x 100% Total number of transitivity types

3. Analyzing the data

As its theory, data analysis of this study followed Fairclough's stage of analysis, consisted of description, interpretation, and explanation. These stages were implicitly applied to the analysis. Since there were two statements of problem in this study, the data analysis was also done in two main points:

- To answer the first statement of problem about the types of transitivity process, the researcher analyzed the data by decribing the patterns of transitivity process such as participant, process, and circumtance. Then, the researcher also gave an explanation about the meaning of these patterns. In this step, description stage was employed since the step concerned with the analysis of formal properties of the text. Additionally, the other two previous steps, indentification and classification, were also considered as description stage because they were used to investigate the linguistics feature of the text. In other words, it could be said that description stage was used to simultaneously answer the first statement of problem and also serve textual analysis for revealing ideology.
- To answer the second statement of problem which dealed with revealing ideology, interpretation and explanation stages were applied. The reasearcher did interpretation that was by relating the linguistics feature of the text found from transitivity analysis to the

interaction in which it later produces the themes or concepts reflected from the speeches. After getting interpretation in term of themes, the resercher proved it by examining the most apparent linguistics feature from the types of transitivity process and analyzed the function of using its process. Afterward, the researcher carried out explanation stage. The researcher connected the themes found from interpretation to the social context so that it produced the political ideology. Thus, explanation stage is conducted to explain the ideology as the final result of this research.

4. Making conclusion

The last step in data analysis was the conclusion. Here the researcher made the conclusion by giving a brief explanation from the result of analysis.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is the main section of the present study. It reports the result of the research analysis which contains two subsections, they are findings and discussion. The findings and discussion are presented to answer the statement of problems so that the objective of the research can be reached.

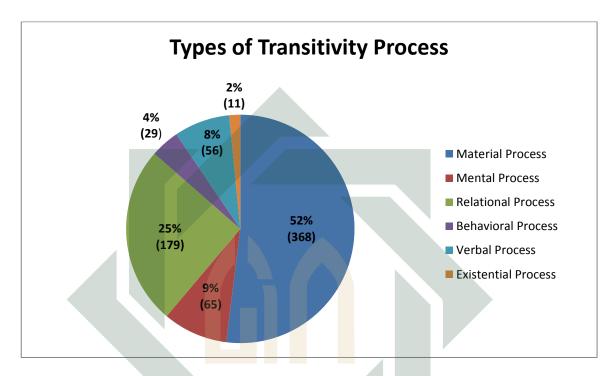
4.1. Findings

The finding section is created to show some results of the data analysis. Considering the statement of problems, there are two topics that are revealed in this part. The first is about the types of transitivity process used in Donald Trump's speeches. It shows various types of transitivity process and the frequency of occurrence. The second is about the ideology of Donald Trump's speeches. This case shows how the types of transitivity process, as the first study, contribute toward the construction of ideology.

4.1.1. Types of Transitivity Process Used in Donald Trump's Speeches

This part reports the first finding of the present study that is about the types of transitivity process used in Donald Trump's speeches. There are three chosen speeches used as data source, they are Donald Trump's Campaign speech in Charlotte, Victory speech, and Inauguration speech. In order to gain the result, the researcher collects the data in the form of clause. Later on, it is found that there are 708 clauses which contain transitivity processes. Those total numbers

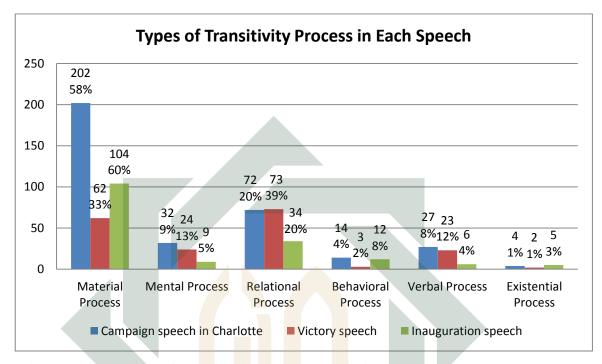
come from various types of transitivity process. The findings of transitivity process types used in three speeches are generally illustrated in the following chart.



4.1 The Emergence of Transitivity Process Types in Donald Trump's Speeches

In figure 4.1, the emergence of transitivity process in three speeches is portrayed in general. It shows that material process prominently becomes 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. Meanwhile, the emergence of transitivity process types used in each speech is charted as follows.



4.2 The Emergence of Transitivity Process Types in Each Donald Trump's Speech

Figure 4.2 above draws the finding of transitivity process types used in each Donald Trump's speech. The blue bars are used to represent Campaign speech in Charlotte, the red bars depict victory speech and the green one portrays inauguration speech. From the figure 4.2, it is clear that the three speeches have applied all of the types of transitivity process proposed by Halliday. The processes are categorized into six types, they are material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential. The detail findings for each speech are explained in the paragraphs below.

The first is Donald Trump's Campaign speech in Charlotte. The total processes appear in the campaign speech are 351 times. The biggest percentage is

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

textual analysis in this stage is represented by transitivity analysis. Thus, what have been found in the first findings are deeper explained in this section.

4.1.2.1.1. Material Process

Material process is known as the process of "doing" or "happening". This process views verb as indicating action, either concrete or abstract action. There are two participants who have different role in this process, they are actor and goal. Actor is the entity who does the action while Goal is the entity that is affected by the action. In a clause, Actor is comparable to the subject and Goal is comparable to object.

4.1.2.1.1.1. Material Process in Donald Trump's Campaign Speech in Charlotte

Material process becomes the most significant process in campaign speech. It reaches the highest percentage among the other processes that appear in campaign speech. This reflects that campaign speech is mainly delivered to state the actions. In this speech, material clauses are mostly used by Donald Trump to give an overview to the public about his future actions that will be done regarding national establishment in every aspect. He also uses material process to describe Hillary Clinton's actions as his opponent in the campaign. The various examples of material process that appear in campaign speech are presented below.

Data 1

We	must protect	all of our people
Actor	Material Process	Goal
(1/13/b)		

The data above shows that material process exists in campaign speech in Charlotte. Material process is expressed by the verb "must protect". Here, the verb "must protect" indicates the process of doing which is done by the actor "we" and directed at "all of our people" as the goal. The use of pronoun "we" refers to Donald Trump as the speaker and the American people as the audiences. This clause describes that Trump involves the American people to protect all of the citizens of America together. Then, the next material clause is shown in the next data.

Data 2

I	will not rest	until children of every color in this country			
Actor	Material Process	Goal			
are fully inc	are fully included in the American Dream				
(1/15/b)					

The clause above includes in material process. It is classified into material process because the word "will not rest" indicates the process of doing. The actor of the process is "I" as the speaker. The goal that is affected by the action is "until children of every color in this country are fully included in the American Dream". This clause explains that Donald Trump will not rest until children of every color in America are fully included in the American dream. Then, the next material clause is given below.

Data 3

She	doesn't care	how many young dreams are dashed in the process
Actor	Material Process	Circ: matter
(1/30/d)		

The clause above realizes material clause because there is a verb "doesn't care" which expresses the process of doing. The actor of this process is "she" who refers to Hillary Clinton. There is no goal in this process, whereas it is completed by circumstance of matter "how many young dreams are dashed in the process" as the case in which the process is directed at. This clause describes that Hillary Clinton doesn't care about how many young dreams are dashed. Then, another material process is shown in the next data.

Data 4

We	are going to put	the American people	first again
Actor	Material Process	Goal	Circ: manner
(1/31/c)			

The data above shows that material process is found in campaign speech. Material process is signed by the action word "are going to put" which indicates the process of doing. The process of doing itself is done by the actor "we" and directed at the goal "the American people". Then, this process is completed by circumstance of manner "first again" which indicates the way the speaker puts the goal. This statement implicitly means that Donald Trump will put the American people as priority. The next material clause is given in the next data.

Data 5

1	will never put	anyone's interests	ahead of yours
Actor	Material Process	Goal	Circ: manner
(1/31/e)			

The clause above represents material clause. Material clause is indicated by verb "will never put" which expresses the process of doing. The actor who does the action is "I", the speaker himself. The goal of this action is "anyone's

interests". Here, this clause implies that Donald Trump will never put anyone's interests ahead of American citizens' interests. Another material clause is shown in the next data.

Data 6

Hillary Clinton's mistakes		destroy innocent liv	
Actor		Material Process	Goal
(1/49/a)			
	sacrifice	national	security,
Material Process		Goal	
(1/49/b)			
and	betray	the working famil	ies of this country
Conj	Material Process	Goal	
(1/49/c)			

The sentence above contains three material processes. Since the sentence is complex sentence which consists of three clauses, there are also three processes within it. The sentence means that the mistakes made by Hillary Clinton have destroyed, sacrificed, and betrayed Americans life. This data includes material clauses because they contain the verbs "destroy, sacrifice, and betray" which express the processes of doing. In this case, the actor is "Hillary Clinton's mistakes" which does the action so that it affects the goals of "innocent lives, national security, and the working family of this country". Then, the next material process is presented in the next data.

Data 7

I	will never put	personal profit	before national security
Actor	Material Process	Goal	Circ: manner
(1/50/b)			

The data is categorized as material process. Material process is signaled by the verb "put" which indicates process of doing. Here, the actor who does the process is "I", in which it refers to the speaker. The goal which suffers the process is "personal profit". It is also followed by circumstance of manner "before national security". This clause explains that Donald Trump put national security as the priority since he will never put personal profit before national security. Then, the next material process exists in the next data.

Data 8

I	will never put	the special interests	before the national interests
Actor	Material Process	Goal	Circ: manner
(1/50/d)			

The data above belongs to material process. Material process can be seen through the verb "put" which expresses the process of doing. Here, the actor who does the process is "I" as the speaker. The goal which undergoes the process is "the special interests". Then, there is also adverb "before the national interests" as the circumstance of manner. This statement implies that Donald Trump will put national interests as the priority. The next material clause is given in the next data.

Data 9

On terrorism,	we	are going to end	the era of nation-building
Circ: matter	Actor	Material Process	Goal
(1/63/b)			
and instead	focus	on destroying ISIS and	Padical Islamic terrorism
and mstead	Tocus	on destroying is is and	Radical Islanne terrorism
and mstead	Material Process		Goal

The sentence of the data above contains two material processes. Both of them reflect the process of doing. Material processes are encoded by the verbs "going to end" and "focus". For the first material process, the actor is "we" who does the action of "going to end" to the goal "the era of nation-building". For the second material process, the actor has been included in first clause. The material

process is "focus" which is directed to the goal "destroying ISIS and Radical Islamic terrorism". This data describes that in a matter of terrorism he will end the era of national-building and instead focus on destroying ISIS and Radical Islamic terrorism. Then, the next data is presented below.

Data 10

Together,	I	will make	America strong again
Circ: Accompaniment	Actor	Material Process	Goal
(1/92/b)			

This clause belongs to material clause. It includes in material clause because there is verb "will make" which expresses the process of doing. The verb "will make" indicates the action which is done by the actor "I" and is undergone by "America" as the goal. This material process is followed by circumstance of accompaniment "together" which implies that the action is done jointly. Thus this clause means that Donald Trump joins the American people to make America strong as it was before. The last example of material clause in campaign speech is given in the next data.

Data 11

In my Administration,	every Ame	rican	
Circ: matter	Goal		
will be treated, protected	equal	ly	
Material Pro	Circ:	quality	
(1/97/a)			

(1/9//a)

The clause above belongs to material process since it contains some processes of doing. The processes of doing are encoded through the verbs "will be treated, protected, and honored". This clause is passive material clause. It means that the goal, as the second participant, comes first in the clause. Here the goal is

"every American" as the entity which undergoes the process. However, the participant as the actor who does the process is not mentioned. This clause describes that in the case of administration every American will be treated, protected, and honored equally.

4.1.2.1.1.2. Material Process in Donald Trump's Victory Speech

Material process is regarded as one of the significant processes in victory speech since it places the second level of emergence among the other processes. As in campaign speech, material process in this speech is used by Donald Trump to indicate his future actions that will be done regarding national establishment in every aspect. Material clauses in victory speech strengthen his statements about his future actions that have been delivered in the campaign speeches. Sometimes, material process is also used to states Hillary Clinton's actions. The various examples of material process that appear in victory speech are presented below.

Data 12

she	fought	very hard
Actor	Material Process	Circ: quality
(2/3/b)		

The data above shows that material process appears in victory speech. Material process is expressed by the verb "fought". Here, the verb "fought" indicates the process of doing which is done by the actor "she". The use of pronoun "she" refers to Hillary Clinton. There is no goal in this process since it includes in intransitive material process. This clause describes that Hillary Clinton has fought for the campaign very hard. Then, another material clause is shown in the next data

Data 13

Hillar	y has wor	rked	very long a	nd very har	d	over a long period of time
Actor	Mate Proc		Circ: quality			Circ: time
(2/3/c)						
and	we		owe	her	a n	najor debt of gratitude
Conj	Actor	Material Process		Goal		Circ: matter
for her service to our country						

(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 14

I	'm reaching out		to you	for your guidance and your help		
Actor	Material Process		Client		Goal	
(2/5/c)						
so that	we	can work	together	and unify	our great country	
Conj	Actor		Circ: manne Material Proce		Goal	
(2/5/d)						

This data is realized as containing material processes. The material processes are identified by the action words such as reach out, work, and unify. The material process of the first clause is known from the action "reaching out" which implies process of doing. The process is done by the actor "I" as the speaker himself. The goal of this process is "your guidance and your help" as the result of the process. Then, the next material clause is identified by the verbs "work" and "unify" which imply processes of doing. These processes are done by the actor "we" that refers to Trump and the American people and directed at the goal "country". This sentence describes that Donald Trump is reaching out the American people's guidance and help so that they can work together and unify America. Then, another material process is shown in the next data.

Data 15

Working together,	we	will b	egin	the urgent task of rebuilding and
Circ: manner	Actor	Material	Process	Goal
our nation renewin	ig the Ame	rican drea	m	
(Goal			
(2/8/a)			<u> </u>	

The example above is categorized as material process. It is identified by verb "will begin", in which it means process of doing. Here, the actor is "we" who do something to the goal, that is "the urgent task of rebuilding our nation and

renewing the American dream". Goal is the entity which undergoes the process. In this case, the word "we" as the actor is a pronoun for indicating Trump and the American people. This data explains that by working together Donald Trump and the American people will begin the urgent task of rebuilding America and renewing the American dream. Then, the last example of material process in victory speech is in the next data.

Data 16

that while	we	wil	l always put	America's interests	first,
	Actor	Mate	erial Process	Goal	Circ: manner
we	will dea	1	fairly	with everyone	
Actor	Material Pr	ocess	Circ: quality	Accompaniment	
(2/17/b)	4				

The data above consists of two material clauses. The material clauses are realized by the verbs "will put" and "will deal". Those verbs indicate material processes since they express the process of doing. As the first clause, the process "will put" is done by the actor "we" and undergone by the goal "America's interests". As the second clause, the process "will deal" is done by the actor "we". There is no goal in this process. However it is completed by accompaniment as the entity in which the process is done with. This statement implies that Donald Trump will always put America's interests as the priority and also deal fairly with everyone.

4.1.2.1.1.3. Material Process in Donald Trump's Inauguration Speech

Material process becomes the most significant process in inauguration speech. As in campaign speech, material process reaches the highest percentage among the other processes that appear in inauguration speech. In inauguration

speech, material clauses are only used by Donald Trump to indicate his future actions that will be done as the new president of United States. The various examples of material process that appear in inauguration speech are presented below.

Data 17

and	reform	the wo	rld a	gainst	radical	Islamic ter	rorism
	Material Process				Goal		
(3/21/1	m)	_					

There is a word "reform" in the data above. It reflects material process as the process of doing. In this clause, the actor is not mentioned. However by considering the context the actor of this process is Donald Trump. The actor does something to the goal "the world against radical Islamic terrorism". This data implies that Donald Trump will against radical Islamic terrorism in his future government.

Data 18

We, the citizens of America,	are now joined	in a great national effort
Goal	Material Process	Circ: matter
(3/2/a)		
to rebuild	our country	
Material Process	Goal	
(3/2/h)		

The example above shows that material process occurs in inauguration speech. Material process is implied by the action words "are joined" and "rebuild", in which those words represent processes of doing. The sentence above is passive sentence so the goal or object comes first in the sentence. The goal for the first process is "we" that refers to "the citizens of America". Then, the goal for the second process is "country". Both of the goals experience the processes.

However, in this data the actors are not mentioned. This data describes that the citizens of America are joined in a great national effort to rebuild the country. Then, the next material process is shown in the following data.

Data 19

Together,	we	will determine	the course of America for many,	
Circ: manner	manner Actor Material Process Goal			
and the world many years to come				

(3/2/d)

The data above is the example of material process. Material process is known from the action word "will determine" which means process of doing. In this case, the actor is "we" who result something to the goal that is "the course of America and the world". This sentence describes that Trump units himself with American people to determine the course of America together. Then, another example is presented in the next data.

Data 20

We	share	one heart, one home, and one glorious destiny
Actor	Material Process	Goal
(3/13/e)		

The clause above realizes material process. Material process is identified by the verbs "share" which expresses the process of doing. This clause is transitive material process which has two participants, actor and goal. Here, the actor of the process is "we" who refers to the people who do something. The goal is "one heart, one home, and one glorious destiny" which refers to the entity that suffers the process. Pronoun "we" as the actor represents Trump and American people. Then, another material clause is given in the next data.

Data 21

We	share	one heart, one home, and one glorious destiny
Actor	Material Process	Goal
(3/13/e)		

The data above indicates material process. It is known by the verb "share", in which it signals process of doing. The actor of this process is "we" as the ones who do the action to the goal that is "one heart, one home, and one glorious destiny". Here, the subject "we" represents Donald Trump as the speaker and American citizen. This clause explains that Donald Trump and the American people share one heart, one home, and one glorious destiny. Then, the next material clause is shown in the next data.

Data 22

Every decision on trade, on taxes, on immigration, on foreign affairs

	Goal
will be made	to benefit American workers and American families
Material Process	Circ: purpose
(3/18/a)	

The clause above represents passive material clause. It includes in passive material clause because the goal, as the second participant, comes first in the clause. In this clause, material process is encoded by the verb "will be made" which expresses process of doing. The purpose of doing the action is "to benefit American workers and American families". Here, the goal which undergoes the process is "every decision on trade, on taxes, on immigration, on foreign affairs". The actor as the participant who does the action is not mentioned in this clause. This clause implies that every decision on trade, on taxes, on immigration, on

foreign affairs is made in order to benefit American workers and American families. Then, another material is shown in the next data.

Data 23

Together,	We	will make	America strong again
Circ: Accompaniment	Actor	Material Process	Goal
(3/30/a)			

This clause belongs to material clause. It includes in material clause because there is verb "will make" which expresses the process of doing. The verb "will make" indicates the action which is done by the actor "We" and is undergone by "America" as the goal. This material process is followed by circumstance of accompaniment "together" which implies that the action is done jointly. Thus this clause means that Donald Trump joins American people to make America strong as it was before. The last example of material clause in inauguration speech is given in the next data.

Data 24

And yes,	together,	we	will make	America great again
	Circ: Accompaniment	Actor	Material Process	Goal
(3/30/e)				

The data above indicates material process. It is recognized by the verb "will make" which expresses the process of doing. In this case, the actor is "we" as the participant who does the action to the goal that is "America". Here, the pronoun "we" refers to the Trump as the speaker and the American people. This data describes that Donald Trump and the American people will make America great again.

4.1.2.1.2. Mental Process

Mental process is defined as process of sensing. This process is classified into perception, affection, and cognition. Perception refers to the process which is done through the five senses. Affection refers to the process of feeling. Then, cognition refers to the process of thinking. Mental process has two participants, they are Senser and Phenomenon. Senser is the one that feels, thinks, or perceives. In this case, senser is always human or called as conscious being. Then, phenomenon is that which is felt, thought, or perceived.

4.1.2.1.2.1. Mental Process in Donald Trump's Campaign Speech in Charlotte

In campaign speech, mental processes are applied by Donald Trump to describe his psychological actions. The use of mental processes in this speech is varied since all types of mental process are used by the speaker. Thus, mental process in inauguration speech is used to represents Donald Trump's process of percieving, feeling, and thinking. The several examples of mental processes that appear in campaign speech are given in the following data.

Data 25

When	one state	hurts,	
	Senser	Mental: affection	
(1/3/b)			
We all		hurt	
Senser	Men	Mental: affection	
(1/3/c)			

The data above shows that mental process exists in campaign speech in Charlotte. This sentence consists of two clauses, therefore there are also two processes within it. The two processes are classified into mental process of

affection. Mental process of affection in each clause is encoded by the word "hurt" which expresses the process of feeling. As in dependent clause, the senser of the process is "one state" and in independent clause the senser of the process is "we all". Those sensers are the ones who feel the feeling of hurt. Here, the phenomenon as the entity which is felt is not mentioned in both clauses. This sentence implies that when one nation hurts, thus all of the American people will also hurt. Then, the next mental process is given in the next data.

Data 26

I	've never wanted	to learn the language of the insiders
Senser	Mental: affection	Phenomenon
(1/17/d)		

The example above is categorized as mental process of affection. Mental process of affection is indicated by the verb "have never wanted". This verb expresses the desire that's why it indicates the process of feeling. Here, the senser is "I" as the one who feels and the phenomenon is "to learn the language of the insiders" as the thing which is felt. This clause describes that Donald Trump has never wanted to learn the language of the insiders. Then, the next mental clause is shown in the next data.

Data 27

Every day	I	think	about how much is at stake for this country
Circ: time	Senser	Mental: cognition	Phenomenon
(1/24/a)			

The data above is the example of mental process that is categorized as cognition. The mental process of cognition is shown by in the verb "think" which indicates the process of thinking. Here, the senser is "I" as the one who thinks and

the phenomenon is about "how much is at stake for this country" as the thing which is thought. Pronoun "I" as the senser refers to Donald Trump as the speaker. This statement explains that Donald Trump thinks about how much is at stake for this country. Then, another mental clause is presented in the next data.

Data 28

We	now	know fr	om the State Department announcement	
Senser	Circ: time	Mental: cognition	Circ: manner	
that President Obama lied about the \$400 million dollars in cash				
		Phenomenon		
(1/38/a)				

The example above represents mental process of cognition type. The mental process of cognition is shown by in the verb "know" which expresses the process of knowing. This verb includes in cognition type because it indicates the process that occurs in the mind. Here, the senser is "we" as the people who knows and the phenomenon is "President Obama lied about the \$400 million dollars in cash" as the fact which is known. This clause implies that the American people have known that President Obama lied about the \$400 million dollars in cash. Then, the last example of mental clause in campaign speech is given in the next data.

Data 29

and	we	've seen	how much crime and how many problems
Conj	Senser	Mental: perception	Phenomenon
(1/67/1)			

(1/67/d)

The data above is the example of mental clause. The type of mental process is perception because it indicates the process which is done by sense. The

process itself is shown by the verb "have seen" which expresses the process of seeing. Here, the senser is "we" as indicating the ones who see. The phenomenon is "how much crime and how many problems" as indicating the fact which is seen. This clause describes that American people have seen about how much crime and how many problems.

4.1.2.1.2.2. Mental Process in Donald Trump's Victory Speech

Mental processes are applied by Donald Trump to describe his psychological actions. In victory speech, not all types of mental process are used by the speaker. They contain affection and cognition, while perception does not exist. Thus, mental process in victory speech is used to represent Donald Trump's process of feeling and thinking. The several examples of mental processes that appear in victory speech are given in the following data.

Data 30

First,	I	want	to thank my parents
	Actor	Mental: affection	Phenomenon
(2/19/a)			

The data above shows that mental process appears in victory speech. The type of mental process is affection. Affection process is shown by the word "want" which expresses desire so that it indicates process of feeling. Here, the senser is "I" as indicating the one who feels. The phenomenon is "to thank my parents" as indicating a thing which is felt. This clause implies that Donald Trump wants to thank to his parents. Then, the next data is given in the next data.

Data 31

I	've learned	so much	from them
Actor	Mental: cognition	Circ: quality	Circ: manner
(2/19/c)			

The word "learn" in the data above indicates mental process of cognition. It indicates mental process of cognition since the word "learn" shows the process of thinking. Here, the senser is "I", the one who does the process of thinking. However, the second participant, phenomenon, as the thing which is thought is not mentioned in this case. This sentence describes that Donald Trump has learned so much from his parents. Then, another mental claue is shown below.

Data 32

I	want to	give a very special thanks to our former mayor,
Senser	Mental: affection	Phenomenon
Rudy G	iuliani	
(2/29/a)		

The example above contains mental process. The type of mental process is affection. Affection process is shown by the word "want" which expresses desire so that it indicates process of feeling. Here, the senser is "I" as indicating the one who feels. The phenomenon is "to give a very special thanks" as indicating a thing which gets the feeling. This excerpt explains that Donald Trump wants to give a very special thanks to the former mayor, Rudy Giuliani. Then, the last example of mental process in victory speech is presented in the next data.

Data 33

and	I	love	this country
	Senser	Mental: affection	Phenomenon
(2/41/c)			

The clause above signals mental process of affection type. Mental process of affection is shown by the word "love" which expresses desire so that it indicates process of feeling. Here, the senser is "I" as indicating the one who feels. The phenomenon is "to give a very special thanks" as indicating a thing which gets the feeling. This clause implies that Donald Trump loves America.

4.1.2.1.2.3. Mental Process in Donald Trump's Inauguration Speech

In inauguration speech, mental processes are applied by Donald Trump to describe his psychological actions. The use of mental processes in this speech is varied since all types of mental process are used by the speaker. Thus, mental process in inauguration speech is used to represents Donald Trump's process of percieving, feeling, and thinking. The several examples of mental processes that appear in inauguration speech are given in the following data.

Data 34

January 20, 2	017,	will be remembered	as the day	
Phenomeno	on	Mental: cognition	Circ: matter	
(3/8/c)				

The example above shows that mental process occurs in inauguration speech. The type of this mental process is cognition. Cognition process is recognized by the verb "will be remembered" which is seen as the process that occurs in the mind or as part of thinking. This clause is passive mental process, so the phenomenon comes first in the clause. Here, the senser which reflects the conscious being is not mention in the clause. Then, phenomenon which reflects the thing that is thought is "January 20, 2017". This statement describes that

January 20, 2017 is the day the people became the rulers of this nation again. Then, another example of mental process is shown in the next data.

Data 35

Americans	s want	great schools for their children, safe neighborhoods
Senser	Mental: affection	Phenomenon
for their fa	amilies,	
Recipi	ent	
(3/10/c)		

The data above is the example of mental process of affection type. The mental process of affection is recognized by the verb "want" which indicates desire. Here, desire is viewed as the process of feeling. Then, the senser is "Americans" as the people who feel and the phenomenon is "great schools for their children, safe neighborhoods" as the fact which gets the feeling. This sentence explains that the American people want great schools for their children and safe neighborhoods for their families. Then, the next mental clause is given below.

Data 36

In America,	we	understand	that a nation is only living
Circ: place	Senser	Mental: cognition	Phenomenon
(3/24/b)			_

The word "understand" in the data above indicates mental process of cognition. It includes in mental process of cognition since the word "understand" shows the process of understanding. Here, the senser is "we", the ones who do the process of understanding. Then, phenomenon is "that a nation is only living", the fact which is being understood. This clause implies that Donald Trump and the

American people understand that a nation is only living. Then, the last example of mental clause is shown below.

Data 37

So to all Americans, in every city near and far, small and large, from mountain to

Senser	Circ: place/quality/manner		
mountain, from ocean	n to ocean,	hear	these words
		Mental: perception	Phenomenon
(2/20/)			<u> </u>

(3/28/a)

The example above contains mental process. The type of mental process is perception because it indicates the process which is done by sense. The process itself is recognized by the words "hear" which expresses process of hearing. Here, the senser is "all Americans" as the ones who hear. The phenomenon is "these words" as the thing which is heard. This example implies that Donald Trump asks all of the American people to hear the words.

4.1.2.1.3. Relational Process

Relational process can be defined as process of being. This process describes the relationship of one entity and another entity which is embeded through intensive, circumstantial, and possesive. Relational process occurs in two kinds of mode, they are attributive and identifying. Attributive mode occurs when one entity is used to assign another. It has two participants named as carrier and attribute. Then, identifying mode occurs when one entity is used to identify another. It has two participants named as identified (token) and identifier (value).

4.1.2.1.3.1. Relational Process in Donald Trump's Campaign Speech in Charlotte

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

Data 38

We	are	one nation
Token	Identifying: intens	Value
(1/3/a)	4	

The data above shows that relational process exists in campaign speech. The type of relational process is intensive. In the intensive type, the relationship between the two terms is one of sameness. Intensive process is indicated by tobe "are" which functions as verb. In this case, the verb "are" is used to establish a relationship of sameness between two entities. Identifying mode in this process reflects the one entity is used to identify another. Here, the token "we" is identified by the value "one nation". This clause implies that Donald Trump and the people are one nation. Then, the next relational clause is presented in the next data.

Data 39

W	/e	are		one co	ountry, one people		
Tol	ken	Identifying: intens		Value			
(1/5/a)				-			
and	W	e	will have		together	0	ne great future
Conj	Car	rier	Attributive:	poss	Circ: accompanim	ent	Attribute
(1/5/b))						_

The sentence above contains relational processes. It consists of two clauses, therefore there are also two processes. For the first clause, the type of relational process is intensive and it occurs in identifying mode. Identifying of intensive process is indicated by tobe "are" that is used to identify the relationship of sameness between two entities. Here, the token "we" is identifying by the value "one country, one people". For the second clause, the type of relational process is possessive and it occurs in attributive mode. Attributive of possessive process is indicated by the word "have" that is used to assign the possession of the entity. Thus, this clause reflects that carrier "we" owns the attribute "one great future". This sentence describes that Donald Trump and the people are one country so that they have together one great future. Then, the next relational process is shown below.

Data 40

Every single citizen in our land	has	a right to live in safety
Carrier	Attributive: poss	Attribute
(1/12/a)		

The clause of the data above shows that relational process of possessive appears in the speech. Relational process of possessive is the process that is used to state the ownership between two entities. It is indicated by the verb "has" which expresses the process of possession. This process reflects attributive mode since there is one entity that is used to assign another. Thus, this clause reflects that carrier "every single citizen in our land" possesses the attribute "a right to live in safety". This clause implies that every single citizen in America has the same right that is to live in safety. Then, another relational clause is presented below.

Data 41

To be	one united nation
Attributive: intens	Attribute
(1/13/a)	

The data above conveys relational process of intensive type. This process occurs in attributive mode. Intensive relational process of attributive mode is recognized by the word "to be" which is used to assign the process of being. Therefore, the word "to be" is used to assign the attribute "one united nation". In this clause, the carrier is not mentioned in the process. This data implies the process of being one united nation. Then, the last relational process in campaign speech is given in the following data.

Data 42

This	is	what I promise to African-Americans,
Token	Identifying: intens	Value
Hispanic-Ar	nericans, and all Americ	ans
(1/15/c)		

Tobe "is" in the data above shows that the clause contains relational process which means process of being. The type of relational process is intensive. Intensive process is used to maintain the relationship of sameness between two entities. Then, identifying mode in this process reflects that one entity is used to identify another. Therefore, the token "this" is identified by the value "what I promise to African-Americans, Hispanic-Americans, and all America". In other words, it can be said that what Donald trump promise to African-Americans, Hispanic-Americans, and all America is this.

Data 43

to be	one of the greatest liars	of all time
Identifying: intens	Value	Circ: time
(1/30/d)		

The data above shows relational process of intensive type that occurs in identifying mode. Relational process is recognized by the word "to be" which expresses process of being. Intensive in attributive mode means that the process is used to assign the entity. Thus, the word "to be" as the process is used to assign the value "one of the greatest liars". In this context, the one who is assigned as one of the greatest liars is Hillary Clinton. Hence, this process implies that Hillary Clinton is one of the greatest liars.

Data 44

Hillary Clintor	is	the exact opposite
Token	Identifying: intens	Value
(1/34/b)		

Tobe "is" in the data above shows that the clause contains relational process which means process of being. The type of relational process is intensive. Intensive process is used to maintain the relationship of sameness between two entities. Then, identifying mode in this process reflects that one entity is used to identify another. Therefore, tobe "is" in this clause is used to identify the sameness of two entities. Here, the token "Hillary Clinton" becomes a person who is identified and the value "the exact opposite" becomes the case which identifies Hillary Clinton. This clause implies that Donald Trump defines that Hillary Clinton is the exact opposite. Then, the last example of relational process in campaign speech is shown in the next data.

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.

Here, the token "ours" is identified by the value "not a campaign but rather an incredible and great movement". This clause implies that an incredible and great movement belongs to the American people. Then, the next relational clause is presented in the next data.

Data 47

It	is	a movement comprised of Americans					
Token	Attribute: intens	Value					
from all race	from all races, religions, backgrounds, and beliefs						
	Circ: matter						
(2/7/a)							

The example above contains relational process which is classified as intensive. It includes in intensive since tobe "is" in the clause shows a relationship of sameness between two entities. Identifying mode in this process reflects that one entity is used to identify another. Here, the token "it" is identified by the value "movement comprised of Americans". This clause describes that the movement comprises of all Americans with no exceptional background. Then, the next example is given in the following data.

Data 48

We	have	a great economic plan
Carrier	Attributive: poss	Attribute
(2/14/a)		

The clause above reflects that relational process of possessive appears in victory speech. This process occurs in attributive mode. In this case, the relationship of possession is encoded as the process. It is indicated by the verb "have" which expresses the process of possession. Here, carrier "we" is seen as possessor and attribute "a great economic plan" is seen as possessed. This clause

explains that Donald Trump as the speaker and the American people have a great economic plan. Then, the last relational process in victory speech is shown in the next data.

Data 49

They	were	wonderful	in every regard
Carrier	Attributive: intens	Attribute	Circ: matter
(2/19/d)			_

Tobe "were" in the data above signals relational process which means process of being. The type of relational process in the data is intensive. Intensive process is used to establish the relationship of sameness between two entities. Attributive mode of intensive means that the quality of attribute is used assigned to a carrier. So, in this clause the adjective "wonderful" is assigned as the quality of the subject "they". Pronoun "they" as the subject refers to Donald Trump's parents. Thus, this clause explains that Donald Trump's parents are wonderful.

4.1.2.1.3.3. Relational Process in Donald Trump's Inauguration Speech

Relational processes are used by Donald Trump to define or describe something. The types of relational process that appear in inauguration speech 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 inauguration speech.

Data 50

They	have been	magnificent
Carrier	Attributive: intens	Attribute
(3/3/h)		

The example of data above shows that relational process occurs in inauguration speech. The type of this relational process is intensive and it occurs in attributive mode. Intensive in attributive mode means that there is one entity that is assigned to have the sameness with another. Here, the two participants in the clause are "they" as a carrier and "magnificent" as attribute. In this case, the adjective "magnificent" is assigned as the quality of the subject "they". This data describes that President Obama and first lady Michelle Obama are magnificent. Then, the next relational process is presented in the next data.

Data 51

V	Ve	1	are		one	nation	
То	ken	Identi	fying: i	ntens	V	alue	
(3/13/	(a)						
and	their p	oain		is		our p	ain
Conj	Toke	en	Identif	ying: i	ntens	Valu	ue

(3/13/a)

The sentence above consists of two clauses which include in relational process of intensive type. The two intensive type occur in identifying mode. Each clause maintains the relationship of sameness between two entities in which there is one entity used to identify another. As the first clause, tobe "are" connects the relationship of sameness between two entities. Here, the value "one nation" is used to identify the token "we". As the second clause, tobe "is" connects the relationship of sameness between two entities. Here, the value "our pain" identifies the token "their pain". This sentence implies that Donald Trump and all American people are one nation so they must suffer the same pain. Then, the next relational clause is given below.

Data 52

Their	dreams	are		our dreams	
То	ken	Identifying: intens		Value	
(3/13/c)					
and their success		will be	our success		
Conj	Tok	en	Identified	Value	

(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

From this day forwar	d, it	's going to be	
Circ: time	Token	Identifying: intens	Value
only America first, A	merica fi	rst	
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

sameness between two entities. Here, the token "it" is identified by the value "only America first, America first". This statement describes that for the future America will be placed on the first as priority. Then, the last example of relational process in inauguration speech is given in the next data.

Data 54

that whether	we	are	black or brown or white
	Carrier	Attributive: intens	Attribute
(3/26/f)			

This data represents relational process of intensive type which occurs in attributive mode. Intensive in attributive is recognized by tobe "are" which is used to assign the relationship of sameness between two entities. Here, the two participants in the clause are "we" as a carrier and "black or brown or white" as attribute. In this case, the adjective "black or brown or white" is assigned as the quality of the subject "they". This clause implies that Donald Trump describes the American people as black or brown or white.

4.1.2.1.4. Behavioral Process

Behavioral process is gramatically defined as an intermediete between material and mental process. It implies the meaning that behavioral process stands between physiological and psychological action. The action in behavioral process is more like doing as what in material process, however it is done with consiousness as what in mental process. Behavioral process mainly has one participant called behaver, but if there is another participant it is called as behaviour.

4.1.2.1.4.1. Behavioral Process in Donald Trump's Campaign Speech in Charlotte

In campaign speech, behavioral clauses are mostly used by Donald Trump in imperative form. He uses behavioral process to ask the people to do some actions dealing with the consciousness. The data of behavioral processes that occur in campaign speech are shown below.

Data 55

Look at how badly things are going under decades of Democratic leadership

Behavioral Process	Circ: matter	
-----------------------	--------------	--

(1/83/c)

The data above shows that behavioral process appears in campaign speech. Behavioral process is coded by the verb "look". This verb indicates the action which is done with consciousness. Thus, it represents both physiological and psychological behavior. In this data, the participant of behaver is not mentioned. This clause is imperative clause which is used by Donald Trump as the speaker to ask the citizen to look at how badly things are going under decades of Democratic leadership. Then, another behavioral process is in the next data.

Data 56

Look	at the schools
Behavioral Process	Circ: place
(1/83/d)	

The data above refers to behavioral process which expresses the process of behaving. Behavioral process as indicating the action which is done with consciousness is realized by the verb "look" in the clause. Here, there is no participant that contains in the data. This clause is imperative clause which is used

by Donald Trump as the speaker to ask the citizen to look at the conditions of the schools in America. Then, the next behavioral process is shown in the next data.

Data 57

Look	at the 58% of young African-Americans not working
Behavioral Process	Circ: matter
(1/83/e)	

The example of behavioral process contained in the data above indicates process of behaving. The process of behaving is encoded through the verb "look" which means that the action is done with the consciousness. Here, the behaver as the participant which does the process is not mentioned since it is imperative clause. This data describes that Donald Trump asks the American people to look at the case of young African-Americans which is not working.

4.1.2.1.4.2. Behavioral Process in Donald Trump's Victory Speech

In victory speech, behavioral clauses only occur to indicate Donald Trump's actions as the speaker. He uses behavioral process to state his physical actions dealing with the consciousness. The data of behavioral processes that occur in victory speech are shown below.

Data 58

and	wave	to a big group of people
Conj	Behavioral Process	Behavior
(2/37/e))	

The example above shows that behavioral exists in victory speech. Behavoral process which reflects process of behaving can be seen through the word "wave". This word signals the action between physiological and psychological behavior. Here, the behaver as the participant which does the

process is not mentioned. However, this clause describes Donald Trump action, that is why the behaver in this data implicitly refers to Donald Trump. This clause implies that Donald Trump waves to the American people as his audiences in the speech. Then, the next data of behavioral process is given below.

Data 59

I	look	very much forward to being your president
Behaver	Behavioral Process	Behavior
(2/39/h)		

This data represents behavioral process. Behavioral process expresses process of behaving. The process itself is encoded by the verb "look". The verb "look" indicates the process of doing which is done with consciousness. Here, the behaver is "I" as the participant who does the process. Pronoun "I" refers to Donald Trump as the speaker. Then, the second participant is "very much forward to being your president" as the behavior. This clause describes that Donald Trump has very much plans to being the president.

4.1.2.1.4.3. Behavioral Process in Donald Trump's Inauguration Speech

In inauguration speech, behavioral clauses are rarely used by Donald Trump. He uses behavioral process to state his physical actions dealing with the consciousness. The data of behavioral processes that appear in inauguration speech are shown below.

Data 60

and	everyone	watching	all across America
Conj	Behaver	Behavioral Process	Behavior
(3/7/d)			

The data above shows that behavioral process occurs in inauguration speech. Behavioral process or process of behaving is reflected through the verb "watching". The verb "watching" indicates the physiological and psychological action. Here, the bahaver is "everyone" as the participant who does the action and the behavior is "all across America". This clause implies that every American people watch the entire America. Then, the next behavioral process is given in the next data.

Data 61

we all	bleed	the same red blood of patriots
Behaver	Behavioral Process	Behavior
(3/26/g)		

This example realizes behavioral process. Behavioral process is recognized by the verb "bleed" which expresses the process of behaving. This verb signals the action between physiological and psychological behavior. Here, behaver is "we all" as the participant who does the action and the behavior is "the same red blood of patriots". This clause implies that Donald Trump and all American people are equal so that they bleed the same red blood of patriots. Then, another behavioral process is given in the following data.

Data 62

We all	enjoy	the same glorious freedoms
Behaver	Behavioral Process	Behavior
(3/26/h)		

The word "enjoy" in the data above reflects the process of behaving. This word reflects behavioral process since it indicates an action that is done with consciousness. Here, the subject "we" functions as behaver and the case of "the

same glorious freedoms" functions as behavior. This clause describes that Donald Trump and the American people enjoy the same glorious freedoms together. Then, the last behavioral process is shown in the following data.

Data 63

and	we all	salute	the same great American flag
Conj	Behaver	Behavioral Process	Behavior
(3/26/i))		

The word "salute" in the data above reflects the process of behaving. This word reflects behavioral process since it indicates an action that is done with consciousness. Here, the subject "we all" functions as behaver and the thing "the same great American flag" functions as behavior. This clause implies the equality of Donald Trump and all American people that they salute the same great American flag.

4.1.2.1.5. Verbal Process

Verbal process or known as the process of saying is the process which covers any kind of symbolic exchange of meaning. It also includes the process in which one participant acts verbally on another direct partcipant. This can be reflected through some words such as *notice*, *insult*, *praise*, etc. There are some participants of verbal process, such as Sayer, Verbiage, Reciever, and Target. In this case, sayer is obligatory participant, while the others are optional.

4.1.2.1.5.1. Verbal Process in Donald Trump's Campaign Speech in Charlotte

Verbal processes are used to describe verbal actions. In campaign speech, verbal processes are not only used to indicate Donald Trump himself, but also used to indicate Hillary Clinton as his opponent in the campaign and President

Obama as the president of United States. The data of verbal processes are presented in the following explanation.

Data 64

Tonight,	I	'd like to talk	about the New American Future
Circ: time	Sayer	Verbal Process	Circ: matter
(1/6/a)			

The data above implies that verbal process appears in Donald Trump's campaign speech in Charlotte. Verbal processs is realized by the verb "would like to talk" which indicates verbal action. Here, the sayer is "I" as the speaker and the matter which is talked is about "the New American Future". This data describes that Donald Trump wants to talk about the New American Future. Then, the next verbal clause is presented in the next data.

Data 65

I	speak	the truth	for all of you, and for everyone
Sayer	Verbal Process	Verbiage	Receiver
in this cou	ntry		
Circ: loc	ation		

(1/19/d)

The example of the data above contains verbal process. It is indicated by the verb "speak". The verb "speak" is verbal action so it expresses the process of saying. In this case, the participant who speaks is "I", the name for verbalization is "the truth", and the ones to whom the verbalization is addressed is "all of you, and for everyone". This clause implies that Donald Trump speaks the truth for all American people. Then, the next verbal clause is shown in the next data.

Data 66

She	never	tells	the truth
Sayer	Circ: quality	Verbal Process	Verbiage
(1/34/b)			

The data above reflects verbal process since there is a word "tell". The word "tell" functions as a verb in the clause and it expresses the process of saying. Here, the sayer is "she" and the verbiage is "the truth". Pronoun "she" as the sayer refers to Hillary Clinton. So, this clause describes that Hillary Clinton is the one who never tells the truth. Then, the next example of verbal proces in campaign speech given below.

Data 67

that	President Obama	lied	about the \$400 million dollars in cash
	Sayer	Verbal Process	Circ: matter
(1/38/b)			

The verb "lied" in the data above indicates verbal action. Thus, it represents verbal process or process of saying. In this case, the one who speaks is "President obama" and the matter which is lied about is "the \$400 million dollars in cash". Through this clause, Donald Trump states that President Obama lies about the \$400 million dollars in cash. Then, the last verbal clause in campaign speech is shown in the next data.

Data 68

He	lied		about th	ne hostages openly and	blatantly
Sayer	Verbal	d Process Circ: matter			
(1/38/h)					
just like	he	lied		about Obamacare	
	Sayer	Verbal I	Process	Circ: matter	
(1/38/i)			•		

The sentence above consists of two clauses, therefore there are also two verbal processes within it. Verbal process in two clauses is recognized by the verb "lied" which expresses the process of saying. The sayer of the two process is "he" which refers to President Obama. There is no receiver in these processes. However, it is completed by circumstance of matter which implies the case that is lied about. For the first clause, the case is about the hostages openly and blatantly. For the second clause, the case is about Obamacare. This sentence describes that President Obama lies about the hostages openly and blatantly and Obamacare.

4.1.2.1.5.2. Verbal Process in Donald Trump's Victory Speech

Verbal processes are used to describe verbal actions. As the first speech conducted after being elected as the new president, verbal processes are mostly used by Donald Trump to thank to his family, friends, and the American people who support him during the president election. They are not only used to indicate Donald Trump himself, but also used to indicate Hillary Clinton. The data of verbal processes are presented in the following explanation.

Data 69

Thank	you	very much
Verbal Process	Reciever	Circ: matter
(2/1/d)	•	

The data above shows that verbal process exists in victory speech. It is indicated by the word "thank" since it reflects process of saying. There is no sayer in this process. The reciever is "you" in which is refers to the American people. This data describes that Donald Trump thanks to the American people. Then, the next verbal clause is presented in the next data.

Data 70

On our victory,	and	I	(congratulated		her and her family
Circ: matter		Sayer	V	erbal Process		Reciever
on a very, very h	on a very, very hard-fought campaign					
Circ: matter						
(2/2/d)						

The example of the data above contains verbal process. It is signaled by the verb "congratulated". The verb "congratulated" is verbal action so it expresses process of saying. In this case, the participant who speaks is "I" and the reciever is "her and her family". Here, pronoun "her" in receiver refers to Hillary Clinton. So, this clause describes that Donald Trump as the speaker congratulates to Hillary Clinton's family for their hard-fought campaign. Then, the next verbal process is presented below.

Data 71

To all Republicans and Democrats and Independents across this nation,					
Reciever					
say	it is time for us to come together as one united people				
Verbal Process	Verbalized				
(2/3/i)					

The word "say" in the sentence above signals verbal process because it expresses the process of saying. Here, the sayer is "I" as the participant who speaks and the receiver is "all Republicans and Democrats and independents across this nation". Then, the clause "it is time for us to come together as one united people" is the verbalized clause which functions as noun clause object of the verb "say". This clause explains that Donald Trump says to all Republicans and Democrats and independents in America that it is time for us to come together as one united people.

4.1.2.1.5.3. Verbal Process in Donald Trump's Inauguration Speech

Verbal processes are used to describe verbal actions. In victory speech, verbal processes are mostly used by Donald Trump to thank to the people as the audiences in the speech. Different from his two previous speeches, verbal processes in this speech are only used to indicate Donald Trump himself. The data of verbal processes are presented in the following explanation.

Data 72

Thank	you	
Verbal Process	Reciever	
(3/1/a)		

The data above shows that inauguration process contains verbal process. It is known from the word "thank" in which it indicates process of saying. The sayer is not mentioned in this process. Then, the reciever as the participant to whom the process is addressed is "you". This data states that Donald Trump thanks to the people as his audiences. Then, the last example of verbal clause is given in the next data.

Data 73

The Bible	tells	us	how good and pleasant it is
Sayer	Verbal Process	Receiver	Verbiage
when God	's people live toget	her in unity	
(3/22/e)			

The clause above contains verbal process. Verbal process which means process of saying is encoded through the word "tell" in this data. Here, the sayer is "the Bible" as the thing which tells. The receiver is "us" as the participant to

whom the verbalization is addressed. This data describes that the Bible tells the people about how good and pleasant it is when God's people live together in unity.

4.1.2.1.6. Existential Process

Existential process is defined as the process of existing. Existential process is typically encoded through *tobe* or another verb expressing existence, such as *exist*, *arise*, etc. There is only one participant in existential process namely Existent. Existent refers to a thing which exists in the process.

4.1.2.1.6.1. Existential Process in Donald Trump's Campaign Speech in Charlotte

Existential processes become the process which does not significantly contribute in campaign speech. It is because this process is the most infrequent process produced in the speech. Therefore, this speech is frequently used to describe the existence or absence of something. The data of existential processes occurred in the speech are shown in the following explanation.

Data 74

There	is a	a reason the hedge fund managers, the financial
	Existential Process	Existent
lobbyists,	the Wall Street investor	S
(1/60/a)		

This data shows that existential process emerges in campaign speech. Existential process is reflected through tobe "is" which indicates process of existing. The word "there" in this case does not refer to any representation in existential process. Here, there is only one participant named existent. The existent of this process is "a reason the hedge fund managers, the financial

lobbyists, the Wall Street investors". This data implies that a reason of the hedge fund managers, the financial lobbyists, and the Wall Street investors exists. Then, the next clause of existential process is shown in the next data.

Data 75

There	has been	no reason for Democrats to produce
	Existential Process	Existent
(1/85/c)		

This clause represents existential process since there is tobe "been" in the clause. This kind of tobe expresses the existence of something. The word "there" in this case does not represent anything in existential process. Here, the case which functions as the existent is "no reason for Democrats to produce". This clause describes that reason for Democrats to produce does not exist.

4.1.2.1.6.2. Existential Process in Donald Trump's Victory Speech

Existential processes become the process which does not significantly contribute in victory speech. It is because this process is the most infrequent process produced in the speech. Thus, this speech rarely states about the existence of something. The data of existential processes occurred in the speech are shown in the following explanation.

Data 76

of which here		were	a few people
		Existential Process	Existent
(2/5/h)			

The data above shows that existential process appears in victory speech. It is known from tobe "were" which reflects process of existing. The word "here" in this case does not represent anything in existential process. Here, the existent is "a

few people". This existent functions as a thing which exists in the process. Then, the next data is presented below.

Data 77

they	should be	on this stage
	Existential Process	Circ: location
(2/22/a))	

The verb "should be" in the data above encodes existential process or process of existing. Although the word "they" does not theoretically function as any participant, however in this clause the subject "they" refers to Donald Trump's family. Then, the existent as the only participant in this process is not mentioned. It is replaced by circumstance of location that is "on this stage".

4.1.2.1.6.3. Existential Process in Donald Trump's Inauguration Speech

As in two previous speeches, existential processes become the process which does not significantly contribute in inauguration speech. It is because this process is the most infrequent process produced in the speech. The data of existential processes occurred in the speech are shown in the following explanation.

Data 78

that	a nation	exists	to serve its citizens	
	Existent	Existential Process	Circ: cause	
(3/10/b)				

The data above represents existential process which appears in inauguration speech. The existential process is indicated by the verb "exist" which is viewed as process of existing. Here, the existent as a thing which exists in the

process is "a nation". This clause describes that the entity of "nation" exists to serve its citizens. Then, the next existential clause is shown in the next data.

Data 79

there	is	no room for prejudice
	Existential Process	Existent
(3/22/d)		

The data above contains existential process. It is indicated by tobe "is" in the clause. The use of verb be in this case is typically seen as expressing the existence. The word "there" does not refer to any participant in existential process. Then, the existent of this process is "no room for prejudice". The last example of existential clause is given in the following data.

Data 80

There	should be	no fear
	Existential Process	Existent
(3/23/c)		

The example above expresses existential process or process of existence. This process is encoded by the verbs "should be" in the clause. The word "there" in this case does not represent anything in existential process. Here, the existent is "no fear". In other words, this clause describes that the fear should not exist.

4.1.2.2. Interpretation Stage

The later investigation of ideology is carried out through interpretation stage. This stage is also called as processing analysis. The notion of processing analysis arises because this stage is a process which connects what is in the text to the interaction, in which the interaction can eventually produce social analysis as the last result of critical discourse study. In other words, it can be said that

interpretation stage is a bridge between textual analysis and social analysis. In this case, the researcher does interpretation that is by relating the linguistics feature of the text found from transitivity analysis to the interaction which produces the themes reflected from the speeches. Related to the previous findings about transitivity processes, it has been known that Donald Trump's speeches comprise of various kinds of transitivity processes. Through these various processes, the researcher could also examine various themes contained in the speeches. Here are the themes found:

4.1.2.2.1. National Unity

The unity of nation refers to the effort of unifying all the citizens to become one single unity, so that they feel the same feeling and also fight for the same vision and mission. Dealing with political speech, national unity usually becomes one of the main concepts that underlie the idea of the speaker. This also occurs in this study in which the unity of nation becomes the crucial theme of Donald Trump's speeches. It can be seen from all of the speeches used in the study. The concepts of national unity frequently appear in the speeches and are encoded through various types of transitivity process. Here are the examples:

We are one nation (data 38)
When one state hurts, we all hurt (data 25)
We are one country, one people and we will have together one great future (data 39)
To be one united nation (data 41), we must protect all of our people (data 1)

The examples above are Donald Trump's utterances in his Campaign speech in Charlotte. His utterances reflect the idea of national unity. By using relational process, Trump identifies himself with the citizen of American as one

nation, one country, and one people which have the same one great future. He also uses mental process of affection to express the feeling of "hurt" that should be felt together by the citizen as one nation. Moreover, Trump also strengthens his idea by giving material process for defining the action as one nation that is to protect all of the people. The concept of national unity also exists in two other speeches as the examples below.

To all Republicans and Democrats and independents across this nation, I say it is time for us to come together as one united people (data 69)

The quotation above is the utterance of Donald Trump in victory speech. In this case, he tries to establish national unity by using verbal process in which he points all Republicans and Democrats and independents across the nation and says to them that it is time to come together as one united people. Later on, Donald Trump once again states the concepts of national unity in his inauguration speech which are quoted below.

We are one nation and their pain is our pain (data 51). Their dreams are our dreams and their success will be our success (data 52). We share one heart, one home, and one glorious destiny (data 20).

Those quotations show that Donald Trump mentions several times the concept of national unity by using relational processes. Relational process applied indicates that Trump and the American people are identified as one nation which has the same pain, dreams, and also success. Then, it is supported by material process that because they are one nation so they share one heart, one home, and one glorious destiny. In addition, the most apparent feature in reflecting national

unity is the use of pronoun "we" in almost all of utterances in the three speeches. The use of first person plural "we" reflects togetherness as one unity. This means that Donald Trump's as the speaker unites himself with the American people and reflects no distance between the leader and his people during his speeches. Finally, it can be inferred that there is a consistency in constructing national unity since these concepts can be easily found in the three speeches of Donald Trump.

4.1.2.2.2. Equality

Equality is the state of being equal in status, right, and also opportunity. It considers no separations regarding different races, religions, backgrounds, and another social aspect. The concepts of equality spread in all of Donald Trump speeches. This means that he wants to maintain a strong view toward his leadership that he will fight for the principle of equality for all the citizens of America. The term of equality are reflected through some types of transitivity process in his speeches. Here are the examples:

Every single citizen in our land has a right to live in safety (data 40)

I will not rest until children of every color in this country are fully included in the American Dream (data 2). This is what I promise to African-Americans, Hispanic-Americans, and all Americans (data 42).

In my Administration, every American will be treated equally, protected equally, and honored equally (data 11)

The quotations above are uttered by Donald Trump in his Campaign speech in Charlotte. Those utterances imply the ideas of equality that are encoded through relational and material processes. In the case of relational processes, the words "has a right" and "this is what I promise" are used to describe the equality which belongs to "every single citizen" and "African-Americans". There are also

material processes such as "will not rest" and" "will be treated" which are directed at the goals "children of every color" and "every Americans". The use of word "every" in many cases shows that Trump tries to signal the equality for all American people without any exception, especially in race. The topic of equality in race emerges since he uses the words "every color" and "African-Americans" which imply that there is no different treatment between white people and black people who live in America. Then, the concepts of equality also appear in two speeches after being elected as a president as in the data below.

It is a movement comprised of Americans from all races, religions, backgrounds, and beliefs (data 47) that whether we are black or brown or white (data 54) we all bleed the same red blood of patriots (data 61) We all enjoy the same glorious freedoms (data 62) And we all salute the same great American flag (data 63)

The utterances above appear in Donald Trump's victory and inauguration speeches. Those utterances represent the idea of equality which is delivered by using relational and material process. As in victory speech, Trump uses relational process to assign that a movement is for all American people without any exceptional races, religions, backgrounds, and beliefs. Then, as in inauguration speech he gives description that although they come from black or brown or white, they are equal to bleed the same red blood of patriots, enjoy the same glorious freedoms, and salute the same great American flag. From that explanation, we know that all of the concepts of equality are encoded by using relational process and is supported by material process. This means that Trump not only talking about equality, but he also plans some actions to apply the equality for American people. Moreover, the concepts of equality which exist in

all of speeches, both of before and after being a president, consider his consistency and strong intention in constructing this concept.

4.1.2.2.3. Citizen Involvement

Citizens are the determinant of a nation. Every decision is made based on them. They also have full right to participate in governing a nation. As a good national leader, Donald Trump tries to bring the American people to take a part in every decision and action regarding national establishment. Trump considers that by involving the citizen of America, they will support the vision and mission which are going to be realized for his future government. This way is also used to create a condition in which the government and its society engage national affairs jointly. The concepts of citizen involvement are implicitly stated in his campaign speech in Charlotte. The quotations are as follows:

Tonight, I'd like to talk about the New American Future we are going to create together (data 64)
Together, We Will Make America Strong Again (data 9)

In the quotations above, Trump uses material processes to show the actions of creating new American future and making America strong again that will be done by Trump and the American people. The involvement of the citizens is reflected through adverb "together" that follows his material clauses. The word "together" implies that the actions are not only done by Trump himself, but he also invites American people to do the action with him. This is used by Trump to create more power in establishing America since the mission will be done together. Another concept of citizen involvement is also constructed in his speech

after being elected as a president that is in inauguration speech. The utterances are as follows:

Together, we will determine the course of America and the world for many, many years to come (data 17)

January 20, 2017, will be remembered as the day the people became the rulers of this nation again (data 34)

Together, we will make America strong again (data 23)

And yes, together, we will make America great again (data 24)

Those utterances contain the concepts of citizen involvement which are delivered through various kinds of transitivity processes. As in material clauses, by stating the word "together" Trump represents his future actions which involve the American people. He also uses mental clauses to instill public mindset that the citizens will be involved in governing the country since he defines that American people are the rulers of the nation. In this case, the concepts of citizen involvement are mostly reflected through the word "together". The word "together" indicates that any kinds of national establishment are not only done by Trump himself, but there is also an engagement of the citizens. He continuously uttered the word "together" in his speeches. It is viewed as the unique technique used by Trump as the speaker that he implicitly constructs the concept of citizen involvement through simple code. Futhermore, it is the evidence that Donald Trump is consistent about his concept of equality because this concept is not only delivered in the campaign speech or before becoming a president but also after becoming a president.

4.1.2.2.4. National Priority

The country actually exists to serve its citizen. Therefore, the citizens should be the first priority in every national development. This concept is what Donald Trump is trying to build in his future government. He shares an overview to the public that he will lead the country based on American needs instead of certain people or even his own business. This idea is signaled through transitivity processes which appear in some utterances during his speeches. As the first example, this idea is delivered in his campaign speech as in the following quotations:

We are going to put the American people first again (data 4)

I will never put anyone's interests ahead of yours (data 5)

I will never put personal profit before national security (data 7)

I will never put the special interests before the national interest (data 8)

Those quotations imply that Donald Trump tries to establish the idea of national priority in his speech. He uses material processes to encode his ideas. By using material process, he shows that he will give priority to American people regarding his future actions. As he says that he will put American people first again, the word "first" in his utterance indicates that American people are placed on the top as priority. In addition, he also utters some statements which imply that he will always place national interests as the prime importance. The purpose of giving this concept in the campaign speech is as persuasive technique to attract people attention so that the American people choose and support him in president

election. Then, he also delivers his concepts in some of his speeches after being elected as the president. The utterances are given below:

that while we will always put America's interests first, we will deal fairly with everyone (data 16)
From this day forward, it's going to be only America first, America first (data 53)
Every decision on trade, on taxes, on immigration, on foreign affairs will be made to benefit American workers and American families (data 22)

The utterances above are delivered in victory and inauguration speeches. Trump once again applies material process to indicate his future actions which is tended to national priority. He also uses relational process to identify that for the day forward there will be America priority. It is indicated by his slogan which states "America first, America first". The use of slogan "America first" in inauguration speech becomes his strategy to strengthen the concepts of national priority which have been constructed in two previous speeches. From the three speeches used, it can be seen that the word "first" always appears in his utterances which is associated with the concept of national priority. Thus, the word "first" is the signal that indicates national priority.

4.1.2.3. Explanation Stage

Explanation stage is the final step in examining ideological construction of Donald Trump speeches. This stage deals with the relationship between interaction and social context with the social determination of the processes of production and interpretation, and their social effects (Fairclough, 1989:26). It aims to portray a discourse as part of a social process and social practice. In the case of explanation, the researcher connects what have been found from

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 <u>liars</u> of all time (data 43)

Hillary Clinton is the exact opposite (data 44) she <u>never</u> <u>tells the truth</u> (data 66)

She was a disaster, totally unfit for the job (data 45)

Hillary Clinton's mistakes <u>destroy</u> innocent lives, <u>sacrifice</u> national security and <u>betray</u> the working families of this country (data 6)

She <u>doesn't care</u> how many young dreams are dashed in the process (data 3)

that President Obama <u>lied</u> about the \$400 million dollars in cash (data 67)

He <u>lied</u> about the hostages openly and blatantly (1/38/h) just like he <u>lied</u> about Obamacare (data 68)

Those are the evidences that transitivity clauses used to indicate Hillary Clinton and Barrack 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 <u>fought very hard</u> (data 12)

Hillary <u>has worked very long and very hard over</u> 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, Donad 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 transitvity 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.

On terrorism, we are going to end the era of nation-building and instead focus on destroying ISIS and <u>Radical Islamic terrorism</u> (data 9) and reform the world against <u>radical Islamic terrorism</u> (data 17)

From these evidences, Donald Trump utters "radical islamic terrorism" twice, in campaign and inauguration speeches. He embedded the term *radical* and *terrorism* while defining islam. In this case, the words *radical* and *terrorism* have negative stereotype. As states by Jainuri (2006: 5), the term *radical* or *radicalism* is characterized by an extreme or violence action that must be done to change a circumtance as desired. While, the term *terror* or *terrorism* has become an idiom of social science as a form of violance in the name of religion (Jainuri, 2016: 120). Hence, by defining "radical islamic terrorism" it embedded the stereotype that Islam contains any kinds of extreme and violence actions which cause many damages and victims. It is regarded as linguistic discrimination toward Islam. Even though, this case certainly contrasts with the true teaching of Islam as described in some verses of Al-Qur'an. One of them is noted by Surah An-Nahl:

أَدْعُ إِلَى سَبِيلِ رَبِّكَ بِأَلْحِكُمَةِ وَٱلْمَوْعِظَةِ ٱلْحَسَنَةِ وَجَدِلْهُم بِٱلَّتِي هِيَ أَحْسَنُ إِنَّ رَبَّكَ هُوَ أَعْلَمُ بِمَن ضَلَّعَن سَبِيلِةٍ - وَهُوَ أَعْلَمُ بِٱلْمُهْ تَدِينَ الْأَنْ

"Invite to the way of your Lord with wisdom and good instruction, and argue with them in a way that is best. Indeed, your Lord is most knowing of who has strayed from His way, and He is most knowing of who is [rightly] guided." (An-Nahl: 125)

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.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

This chapter is the final section of this research. It provides a brief explanation about the result of the present study and suggestion for the other researches to explore this related study.

5.1. Conclusion

This thesis investigates the pattern of transitivity process that reveals the ideological construction in Donald Trump's speeches. There are three speeches used in this present study, those are: Campaign speech in Charlotte, Victory speech, and Inauguration speech. For transitivity system, the writer uses Systemic Functional Linguistics Theory by M.A.K. Halliday which provides six types of transitivity process, they are, material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential. This transitivity analysis works for examining the linguistics feature of the speeches. Then for revealing the ideology, the writer applies Fairclough's framework for Critical Discourse Analysis which is organized around three stages, they are description, interpretation, and explanation stage. In this case, transitivity process is employed within description stage as a tool to serve textual analysis.

Based on the result, the researcher concludes that Donald Trump uses variety language during his speeches. It is because he applies all the types of transitivity process proposed by M.A.K. Halliday which consists of six significant types, those are: material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential.

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.

Thus, by this suggestion the writer really expects that this present research can be a good reference for linguistics learner and even inspires them to conduct further analysis.



REFERENCES

- Afif, M.A. (2013). An Analysis of Process Types Found in Speeches of Obama Election Night and Oprah Winfrey's Last Show. Thesis. Muria Kudus University.
- Al-Haq, F.A. & Al-Sleibi, N.M. (2015). A Critical Discourse Analysis of Three Speeches of King Abdullah II. *US-China Foreign Language*, 13(5), 317 332.
- Anggun, S.K. (2016). An Analysis of description Text in English Textbook Using Transitivity System. *Journal of English and Education*, 4(1), 147-158.
- Ary, D., Jacobs, L.C., & Sorensen, C. (2010). *Introduction to Research in Education*. Canada: Wadsworth.
- Aslani, M. (2016). Ideological Traces in Political Texts: A CDA Approach Towards News Representation and Translation of Iran's Nuclear Program in English and Persian Written Media. *International Journal of Applied & English Literature*, 5(3), 237-246.
- Bustam, M.R. (2011). Analyzing Clause by Halliday's Transitivity System. *Jurnal Ilmu Sastra*, 6(1), 22-34.
- Creswell, J.W. (2014). Research Design: qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches. United States of America: SAGE.
- Dhanianti, R. (2014). *Transitivity on Analysis Barack Obama Victory Speech*.

 Thesis. Dian Nuswantoro University.
- Fairclough, N. (1989). Language and Power. New York: Longman Group.
- Fauzan, U. (2014). A CDA of The Ideology of Indonesian TVOne News Report. *Jurnal Ilmiah Bahasa dan Sastra*, 1(2), 211-229.
- Fikmawati. (2012). An Analysis of Speech Function in the Script of Confession of a Shopaholic Movie By P.J. Hogan. Thesis. Muria Kudus University.
- Fillah, U. (2016). An Analysis of a Transitivity Process on Headline News in Jakarta Post Newspaper. Thesis. Gunadarma University.

- Gumanti, F. (2014). Transitivity Process and Narrative Structure of Five Short Stories in 'The Short Story' Book Edited by Wilfred Stone, Nancy H.P. and Robert Hoopes. Thesis. University of Sumatra Utara.
- Halliday, M.A.K. (1985). *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. London: Edward Arnold.
- Halliday, M.A.K. (1978). *Language and Social Semiotics*. London: Edward Arnold.
- Halliday, M.A.K. & Webster, J. J. (2009). *Systemic Functional Linguistics*. London: Continuum Companion Publishing Group.
- Istiqomah, A. (2011). A Systemic Functional Stylistic Analysis on the Passionate Love Song Lyrics. Thesis. Jember University.
- Jainuri, A. (2016). Radikalisme dan Terorisme: Akar Ideology Tuntutan Aksi.

 Malang: Intrans Publishing.
- Kaur, K., Arumugam, N., & Yunus, N.M. (2013). Beauty Product Advertisements: A Critical Discourse Analysis. Asian Social Science, 9(3), 61-71.
- Khoiriyah, L. (2016). Beauty Concept in Toothpaste Advertisement: A Critical Discourse Analysis. Thesis. UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim.
- Khotari, C.R. (2004). *Research Methodology*. New Delhi: New Age International Publishers.
- Knupfer, N.N. & McLellan, H. (2001). Descriptive Research Methodologies. Research Metodologies in Educational Communications and Technology. 1196-1212.
- Kurdali, B. (2012). Systemic Functional Analysis of EFL University Students' Writing Across Disciplines. *International Journal of Law and Social Sciences*, 2(1), 289-295.
- Litosseliti, L. (2010). *Research Method in Linguistics*. New York: Continuum International Publishing Group.
- Limp, Z.W. (2017). Transitivity Process in a Novel "The Alchemist" by Paulo Coelho. Thesis. Gunadarma University.

- Locke, T. (2004). *Critical Discourse Analysis*. London: Continuum International Publishing Group.
- Ma, Y. & Bo, W. (2016). A Review of Systemic Functional Translation Studies from an Interpersonal Perspective. *International Forum of Teaching and Studies*. 12, 36-40.
- Mardhia, I. (2017). The Writing Style in Carroll's Work, "Through the Looking glass". Thesis. UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.
- Mangunhardjana. A. (1997). Isme –isme Dari A Sampai. Yogyakarta: KANISIUS.
- Mohammadi, M. (2017). A Critical Discourse Analysis of Donald Trump's Language Use in US Presidential Campaign, 2016. *International Journal of Applied Linguistics & English Literature*, 6(5), 1-10.
- Nazlia. (2016). An Analysis of Transitivity Process and The Schematic Structure of News Item in Selected News of VOA News. Thesis. Sumatra Utara University.
- Nugrawidhanti, D.M.R. (2016). A Critical Discourse Analysis on Oriflame Beauty Product Advertisements. Thesis. Sanata Dharma University.
- Nurohmah, I. (2013). An Analysis of Student's Recount Text by Using Systemic Functional Grammar. *Passage*, 1(2), 89-98.
- Oktifati, L. & Damanhuri, A. (2014). Transitivity and Ideology: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Obama's Second Inaugural Speech. *Language Horizon*, 03, 21-26.
- Oliviera, L.C. (2015). A Systemic-Functional Analysis of English Language Learners' Writing. University of Miami.
- Ong'onda, N.A. (2016). Transitivity Analysis of Newspaper Headlines on Terrorism Attack in Kenya: A Case Study of Westgate Mall, Nairobi. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, 6(7), 59-70.
- Opara, S. (2012). Transitivity in Selected Narative Discourse. *International Journal of Arts and Commerce*, 1, 109-121.
- Oriza, F.R. (2017). The Depiction of Islamic Princess in Children's Books: A Transitivity Analysis. Undergraduate Thesis. Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta.

- Hornby, A.S. (1995). Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Paltridge, B. (2006). Discourse Analysis. London: Continuum.
- Patpong, P.J. (2008). Language of Persuasion: An Analysis of Selected Samples from Talisman Advertisements. *Odense Working Papers in Language and Communication*, 29, 633-664.
- Rahmadania, A. (2011). An Analysis of Transitivity Processes of Inauguration Speeches of Two Prime Ministers of Australia John Howard and Julia Gillard. Thesis. University of Sumatra Utara.
- Riani, D. (2014). An Analysis of Themes in "The Magic" and Its Indonesian Translation. Thesis. Indonesia University of Education.
- Rohmah, N.N. (2015). An Analysis of Transitivity Choice in the Narrative of Fifty Shades of Grey. Thesis. State University of Malang.
- Rollins, A.J. (2012). Systemic Functional Linguistic Discourse Features in the Personal Essay. Thesis. Marshall University.
- Salsabil, Silvi. (2014). A Transitivity Analysis of English Texts in Bahasa Inggris When English Ring the Bell. Thesis. Yogyakarta State University.
- Sargent, L.T. (1981). *Contemporary Political Ideology*. Illinois: The Dorsey Press.
- Setiawan, W. (2015). An Analysis of Speech Function on Monsters University

 Movie Script By Dan Scanlon, Daniel Gerson, and Robert L. Baird.

 Thesis. Muria Kudus University.
- Sharififar, M. & Rahimi, E. (2015). Critical Discourse Analysis of Political Speeches: A Case Study of Obama's and Rouhani's Speeches at UN. *Theory and Practice in Language Studies*, 5(2), 343-349.
- Sidabutar, H.E. (2014). An Analysis of Transitivity Process and Schematic Structure of News Genre in "Time" Online Magazine. Medan: University of Sumatra Utara.
- Sipra, M.A. & Rashid, A. (2013). Critical Discourse Analysis of Martin Luther King's Speech in Socio-Political Perspective. *Advances in Language and Literary Studies*, 4(1), 27-33.

- Sukarna. (1981). *Ideology Suatu Studi Ilmu Politik*. Bandung: Alumni.
- Van Dijk, T.A. (1988). News as Discourse. Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.
- Van Dijk, T.A. (2006). Ideology and Discourse Analysis. *Journal of Political Ideologies*. 11, 115-140.
- Viana, T.N. (2013). Mood and Speech Function in "Toy Story 3" Movie Script by Michael Arndt. Thesis. Muria Kudus University.
- Viscido, Francesca. (2014). Any Port in a Storm: A Systemic Functional Analysis of Linguistic Choices of Representation in News Text. Thesis. University of Tampere.
- Wang, J. (2010). A Critical Discourse Analysis of Barack Obama's Speeches. Journal of Language Teaching and Research, 1, 254-261.
- Winardi. (1986). Kapitalisme versus Sosialisme. Bandung: Remadja.
- Winarno, H. (2012). Analysis of The Process of Transitivity in The Last "Airbender" Movie Script. Thesis. Muria Kudus University.
- Wodak, R. & Meyer, M. (2001). *Method of Critical Discourse Analysis*. London: SAGE Publications.
- Zhang, X. (2013). The Third U.S.—China Strategic and Economic Dialogue: A Contrastive Study of Chinese and American Newspaper News Reporting. Thesis. University of Florida.
- Zhang, Y. (2017). Transitivity Analysis of Hillary Clinton's and Donald Trump's First Television Debate. *International Journal of Applied Linguistics & English Literature*, 6(7), 65-72.

https://www.politico.com/story/2016/08/donald-trump-never-lie-227183 https://edition.cnn.com/2016/11/09/politics/donald-trump-victory-speech/index.html

https://edition.cnn.com/2017/01/20/politics/trump-inaugural-address/index.html