

**TRANSITIVITY ANALYSIS IN MALALA'S SPEECHES: A
CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS**

THESIS



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DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

by

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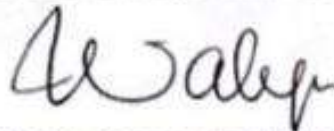
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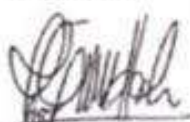
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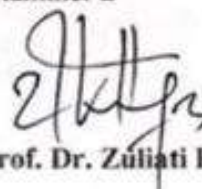
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comprehend the environment. This function divided into two roles; those are logical and experiential (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014: p.30). Logical function is created by the complexity system, while the experiential function is described as human experience and realized in the transitivity system. The second is the textual function; it is the use of language to examine the discourse. The focus is on the text and context of the language. The last is the interpersonal function; this function works for language to set up and maintain social relationships.

In this study, the researcher focuses on the transitivity system. A transitivity system is a system or method used to analyze the clause. Besides, transitivity is used to declare the representational meaning, such as what the clause is about (Halliday, 1985b in Bustam (2011: p.22)). Clause as the significant unit of grammatical analysis aims to reveal the meaning, such as how things exist, how things happen, and how people feel (Bloor & Bloor, 2013: p.11). The transitivity process involves three essential components; those are a process, participants in the process, and circumstance that is associated with the process. In SFL, the clause as a representation of the process, participant, and circumstance (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014: p.30). There are six processes in the transitivity; those are the material process that defines as the process of doing, the mental process that defines as the process of sensing, the relational process that describes as the process of being, the verbal process that expresses the process of saying, the behavioral process that shows the process of behaving and the existential process that declares the process of existing (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004: p.171).

There have been several researchers focused on the transitivity process; those are Kurnia (2018) in the short story; Fitrianti (2014), Miranti (2014), Ong'onda (2016), and Maghrifoh (2017) in the newspaper. Besides, Suyastrawan (2013) and Rasyid (2016) in the novel; Marbun (2016) and Suparto (2018) in the article. Then, Salsabil (2014) in the textbook and Fauzan (2014) in the news report. Several previous studies only focused on investigating the types of transitivity in their data. Several of them also combine the transitivity analysis with another discipline such as CDA. For example, Fauzan (2014), he combined the transitivity analysis to investigate the ideological construction of news report in mass media (MetroTv and TVOne).

In conducting this study, the researcher examines the transitivity process to reveal the ideological construction in Malala's speeches. Ideology is the basis of the social representation shared by members of a group which means that ideology let people in some aspects such attitudes, set of beliefs, values, and doctrines which are directed to religious, political, social and economic life which shape the perspective that is accepted as fact or truth by the society. Thus, reality is constructed and interpreted (Van Dijk, 1998: p.8). Sargent (2009, pp. 23-254) also mentioned the variety of ideologies; those are nationalism, democracy, capitalism, socialism, conservatism, liberalism, feminism, Marxism, anarchism, fascism, and Islam.

Ideology is part of Critical Discourse Analysis. CDA is a type of discourse analytical research that investigates the relationship between the use of language and the social & political context where it happens. It examines such as gender, ethnicity,

culture, ideology, identity, et cetera (Paltridge, 2006: pp. 178-179). Therefore, CDA can be consolidated with any sub-discipline theory, no exception to the theory of Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistic, which focused on the function of language to solve social functions (Fairclough, 1995: p.10). Then, it also has developed from a textually oriented theory which concerned with producing grammatical descriptions to more socially oriented, which concerned on what the influence of the text toward social and cultural context in which text used (Paltridge, 2006: p.1). Thus, SFLT has several strengths from the CDA's perspective (Fairclough, 1995: p. 10). Tenorio (2011, p. 183) stated that Halliday's SFL had been widely adopted by CDA researchers. It is because SFL, as the main tool for text analysis, has a valuable resource for CDA (Fairclough, 2003: p. 5) cited to Poole (2010, p. 143).

In revealing ideology, the researcher applies Fairclough's framework for CDA, which provides a 'three-dimensional' framework or known as three stages, which aim to distinguish three separate forms of analysis into one another; those are description, interpretation, and explanation (Fairclough, 1995: p. 2). The description is the stage to analyze (spoken or written) language texts. Then, the interpretation is the stage to analyze discourse practice involves the process of text production, distribution, and consumption. Last, the explanation is the stage to analyze discursive events as an instance of socio-culture practice. Fairclough's framework is supported by Rogers (2004, p. 2) in Paltridge (2006, p. 185), who stated that CDA is done not

Then, Anggraini (2018) conducted the study aimed to analyze the transitivity process in revealing Trump's ideology. She chose three speeches; those are Campaign speech in Charlotte, Victory speech, and Inauguration speech. As a result, the researcher found 708 clauses of transitivity process; those are material process 52%, relational process 25%, mental process 9%, verbal process 8%, behavioral process 4%, and existential process 2%. Further, the transitivity processes reveal that Donald Trump tries to build democracy view during his speeches since he uses a variety of language and a durable consistency in maintaining the concepts for his future action, which considered as the persuasive strategy to persuade the public. So, the Americans support him to lead the next government.

Those previous studies above still have missed and do not cover the gap. In the first previous study, Arifiani (2014) just focused on the types of transitivity process. She does not relate to ideology. In the next previous studies, the researchers have fulfilled the gap by linking the transitivity process and ideology. Sulistyono & Khristianto (2017) used the transitivity system as textual analysis in revealing Trump's ideology. A similar thing is also done by Anggraini (2018), who connects the transitivity process and ideology in Donald Trump's speech. However, it becomes a usual thing since many researchers used Donald Trump as a subject to be analyzed and remembering some researchers conducted Trump as their subject. Hence, this research tries to analyze the transitivity processes with the ideology to investigate Malala's speeches. So, it can produce new finding since readers will get the new

The ideational function has two primary systems called transitivity and negativity. The second is the textual function; it is the use of language to examine the discourse. The focus is on the text and context of the language. It is categorized into two structures; they are thematic structure and information structure. The last is the interpersonal function; this function works for language to set up and maintain social relationships. It is marked by two main elements; they are mood and residue (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014: p.30).

2.2 Transitivity Process

Transitivity is an essential notion of SFL that is used as a device for Critical Discourse Analysis. Transitivity describes the system of the clause where the verb is presenting process, which is affecting the participant and circumstances (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004: p. 181). Transitivity has a function as one of the clause analysis methods. It also defines the grammar of the clause that aims to express a particular range of ideational meanings (Bustam, 2011: p. 24). It is supported by Bloor and Bloor (2013: p. 11), who stated that clause as the significant unit of grammatical analysis aims to express meaning, such as how things exist, how things happen, and how people feel. Transitivity has three primary functions of language named metafunction. Here, the transitivity system belongs to the ideational function (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004: p. 29). Besides, Halliday (1985b) in Bustam (2011: p. 23) said that the ideational function purposes of expressing content and of

2.3.1.1.2 Democracy

This notion emerged in the 17th century. The origin word of democracy is from Greek words; those are *demos*, meaning "people," and *Kratos*, meaning "rule." So, it means "rule made by the people." It consists of some principles; those are citizen involvement in the regulation-making, representation system, the rule of law, an electoral system, some degree of equality in society, some degree of liberty, and education. All of the principles of democracy relate to each other. Politically, citizen involvement is characterized and protected by equality and freedom. They describe citizen involvement ask for the freedom and equality to vote; they protect citizen involvement since a democratic and similar electorate can persist on the maintenance of them. Education is needed to make freedom and equality are meaningful. Last but not least, the electoral system to be the way citizens are involved.

The figures who involved in this ideology are Edmund Burke (1729-1797), who argued that delivering opinion is the right of all men. Moreover, Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778) stated that in a vast country, direct democracy is useless. He maintained the ideal of direct democracy. He is best known as a political philosopher (Sargent, 2009: pp. 62-90).

2.3.1.1.3 Capitalism

The capitalist is an ideology that emerged in Europe in the 16th century. It concerns the economic system. In many countries, the word capitalist gets rejected without any discussion. However, capitalists believe they can provide a good life for

Socialism has a long history. In the mid of 19th century, R. Owen (1771-1858), C. Fourier (1772-1837), C. Henri Saint-Simon (1760-1825), and E. Cabet (1788-1856) made the notion that is focused on the public ownership. They suggest the village communities combine their industrial and agricultural production owned by inhabitants.

This socialism's notion is also developed in Britain. It was called Fabian Socialism, which emphasizes the democratic elements of democratic socialism, such as the success of the electoral, the rational presentation of their position, careful study of the current social situation, and gradualism (Sargent, 2009: pp. 117-131)

2.3.1.1.5 Conservatism

Conservatives recognize that people differ based on factors such as class, race, gender, and intelligence, which caused to superiority or inferiority. However, it does not necessarily do so. The principle of conservatism is the desire to conserve something, even though it disagrees with what should be continued. There are some characteristics of conservatism, those are maintained from change, respect for tradition and mistrust in human reason, refusal of the government to repair for the human condition, preference for individual freedom, however willingness to limit freedom to maintain traditional values and the last characteristic is distrust of human nature (antiegaltarianism).

As the originator of modern conservatism, Edmund Burke (1729-1797) is best known in his most famous work that is *Reflections on the French Revolution*

principles of social justice. Rawls concepts some principles which would be chosen in such a situation, those are "everyone must have a similar right of liberty" and "social and economic inequality must be managed, so they are both reasonably expected to be to everyone's advantage and attached the desirable position" (Sargent, 2009: pp. 140-152)

2.3.1.1.7 Feminism

The term feminism is used for the first time in English at the end of the 17th century. Feminism is identified by the desire to acknowledge women's rights and equality. This ideology is an international movement that crosses class, national, racial, ethnic, and religious. Feminists' notion deals with the replacements of the system, which is the male to be dominant or patriarchy. Therefore, feminism focuses on the role and position of women in society. It can be beneficial for all human beings without seeing their gender.

In the development of feminism, several figures involved in this movement; they are; Plato's (c.427 to 347 B.C), who stated that women should be treated as men. Abigail Adams (1744-1818) from America who wrote to her husband, John Adams (1735-1826), then joined in the American independence movement. At the same time, in England, Mary Wollstonecraft (1759-1797) writes the first significant work arguing for rights for women in *Vindication of the Rights of Women* (1792). This book becomes a part of a European and American movement in developing a theory

of individual human rights. Then, Thomas Paine's (1737-1809), in some of his works, caused radical thinkers to think about human rights rather than man's rights.

In the 19th century, the women's movement began as a general movement for sexual equality and ended dominated by a single issue. In the United States, women have the right to vote. It attempts to pass the Equality Rights Amendment (ERA). In the early 19th century in the United States, Angelina Grimké (1805–1879) et al. took a role in the movement to eliminate slavery and women's rights. It poured in her book, *"I recognize no rights but human rights."* Later, Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815–1902), et all who argued about the emancipation of women.

Several countries also fight for equality, such as western European countries, Australia, and New Zealand. Besides, in Britain at the 19th century, there were some essential works in establishing the early stages of the women's movement that written by William Thompson (1775–1833) and Anna Doyle Wheeler (1785–1848), Harriet Taylor (1807–1858), John Stuart Mill (1806–1873). All of those works discussed women's mistreatment. They raised themes such as documenting the status of women legally and socially. Also, they argued for the vote and equality before the law.

Then, as a leader in the movement for the vote, Emmeline Pankhurst (1858–1928), who led *the Women's Social and Political Union*, used civil protest in their campaign. However then, Pankhurst and her followers get more attention to the movement since they were jailed for their actions.

Then, before World War I, there was a matter about birth control. Margaret Sanger (1883-1966) was the most dominant figure in the birth control movement.

Besides, there was Emma Goldman, whose many issues of particular interest to women. Also, Charlotte Perkins Gilman (1860-1935), whose journal *The Forerunner* was an advocate for women. Her work entitled *Women and Economics* (1898) contained the need to restructure social institutions to permit women to work. Last, Jane Addams (1860–1935), she has the famous Hull House in Chicago. It was an organization with a project to help needy women. Addams also demonstrated the role of women in improving life for society. She involved in the peace movement of WWI.

Along with World War II, women are forced to do things that were impossible for them. Then, they were told to give up their money, even their independence they expected. Hence, Simone de Beauvoir (1908–1986), in her *Le Deuxième Sexe* (1952), arose the study of women's treatment. This work was published in English in 1952 as the second sex. Nowadays, the women's movement is signed by the importance of speaking out about the minority of women in developing nations. Speaking is expected as the way women can raise their voices and speak for themselves. However, they often get the rejection of the approach taken by women in the developed world. There were several movements in this ideology; those are liberal feminism, Marxist feminism, socialist feminism, transformative feminism, and radical feminism (Sargent, 2009: pp. 159-179).

2.3.1.1.7.1 Liberal Feminism

After World War II, Betty Friedan (1921- 2006) made an influence on the development of modern liberal movement and the second wave of the women's movement. Liberal feminism stated that the basic pattern in society is acceptable. However, the changes are needed so that women do not feel disadvantaged because of their gender. In this case, women want a similar opportunity and justice to compete with men. Women also want their daycare facilities, and parental leave policies are improved and expanded. In other words, they want to allow them to combine paid employment and motherhood more readily. Thus, men must share the responsibility for child-rearing, housework, and the aspects of traditionally unpaid labor, which usually become women's work. Several issues of liberal feminism include reproductive and the right of abortion, sexual harassment, voting, education, equal pay for equal work, affordable childcare, and bring to the light frequency of sexual and domestic violence against women (Sargent, 2009: p. 168).

2.3.1.1.7.2 Marxist Feminism

Marxism had two points of view regarding women. Marxists argued that women's issues have to wait after the revolution's class. In 1884, Friedrich Engels (1820-1895) noted that the focus of women and the family is in the expansion and maintenance of the social system. Marxists said that the issues in Marxism Feminism were called "women question," which is needed to solve. It caused women were attracted to Marxism. Women in Marxist feminism describe a subordinate position of

which is potential as a dominant concept to be power as energy and competence. Angela Miles said that the holistic, egalitarian, life-centered rejection of dominant androcentric, dualistic, hierarchial, profit-centered ideology, and social structures are the value of transformative feminisms. Besides, this movement expected to achieve equality while recognizing the difference (Sargent, 2009: pp. 169-170).

2.3.1.1.7.5 Radical Feminism

Radical feminism is the social and political change in the structure of inequality between men and women. It avoids a subordinate of gender. This thought views that women get oppression, which causes by the patriarchy system. Radical feminism argues for lesbianism and a woman-centered culture. Both females and males are distinguished in several things, such as from bars to music festivals to publishing houses, and lesbian communes that exist in all Western countries. It is done with wanting a culture that speaks to the interests and needs of a variety of people. However, it also provides space for a person to be just the way they are. While gay men and lesbians are allied on the political issues that have to do with both groups. Thus, both groups are defined by the rejection of other groups. It is because of AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) has killed relatively few lesbians but tens of thousands of gay men. There are several influential; writers of radical feminism; they are Kate Miller, Mary Daly, Andrea Dworkin, and Juliet Mitchel (Sargent, 2009: p. 170).

survival. Herbert Spencer (1820-1903), in his *Principle of Biology* (1864), argued that species were successfully to reproduce since they were able to adapt to the conditions. While nationalism is in the boundary between fascism and national socialism, it means that the nation is part of ethnicity, which well-known as a national socialist. Then, the glorification of the state, according to Mussolini (1922-1943), the state contains culture and spirit that make people be unity. It is in line with the leadership principle, which places the state as a tool to maintain fascist beliefs. Further, the leader is expected to reflect the collective will of the people. Moreover, it is about racism; it refers to the belief that every human being involves in a race whose similar culture or physical characteristics. The last is about anti-communism; this notion was rejected in the modern world since it was a part of fascism's appeal (Sargent, 2009: pp. 227-237).

2.3.1.1.11 Islam

Islam developed mostly in the 19th-20th century. Islam is an Arabic word meaning "submission," especially submission to Allah, while Muslim means "the one who submits." Islam is the second-largest world religion after Christianity. Islam is defined as its faith in Allah, the holy book the Qur'an (Koran), and teachings of its prophet Muhammad (570-632) or named Sunna. Koran becomes the main guideline for Muslims' life. All of the systems in life have been arranged in Koran, such as politics, laws, cultures, and so on.

For most of the 20th century, most Islamic countries joined the developed world in order to modernize the issue that Islam faced. Hence, four things changed this; the establishment of the state of Israel in 1948, developing countries are helped by the raising of oil's price, the Iranian revolution which combined with Iranian attempts to create a revolution in other Islamic countries, and the process of decolonization which connected to the renewal of national cultures revived divisions in Islam. However, many Muslims reject modernization since it is considered as corrupting basic Islamic values.

Islam has five pillars; those are; reciting the creed, praying, zakat, carry out fasting worship in Ramadhan, and hajj for those who are able. In the Ramadhan times, Muslim may get the message such as the right to life and just buy what the need, the right of family, the right to have a house, the right to get an education, the right of work, the right of justice, and the right to solidarity or the right to participate in social life.

In Islam, equality between men and women is impossible. The function of both is distinguished into prerogatives and duties. Men have the prerogative of social authority and mobility and the burden of economic responsibility. While women have three prerogatives, those are women who do not need to worry about earning a living. In Islam, women do not need to find a husband for herself. She also does not take responsibility for the political and military. Their primary duty is to provide a home for her family and bring up her children properly (Sargent, 2009: pp. 239-254).

2.3.2 CDA Framework by Fairclough

According to Fairclough (1989, p. 26), in CDA, language as discourse and social practice is used to analyze the texts or processes of production and interpretation. Besides, it also used to analyze the interrelated between texts, processes, and social conditions, which include the immediate circumstances of the situational context and the institutional and social structures. So, it produces the dimensions of discourse which contained texts, interactions, and contexts.

Fairclough (1989, p. 26) serves three stages in his framework for the analysis of text and discourse; those are description, interpretation, and explanation. The description goes out with the linguistic description of the text. While interpretation examines the correlation between the interaction (discursive process) and the text. In this stage, the text becomes the last product of text production. Then, it can be a resource in the text interpretation process. Last, explanation describes the connection between the discursive processes (production and consumption of the text) and the social process. Those also known as stages of analysis. All of those stages illustrate in the picture below;

regular feature may have. The values consist of experiential, relational, and expressive value. The regular feature in experiential value is a track and sign to the experience owned by the text producer. It is the representation of the natural or social world. Also, it has to do with contents, knowledge, and beliefs. Then, a regular feature with relational value is a track of and sign to the social relations which are portrayed via text in the discourse. It deals with ties and social relationships. The last is a regular feature that deals with significant value. It is used to investigate the producer's evaluation (in the widest sense) of the bit of the reality it relates to. Expressive value is to do with subjects and social identities, though only one dimension of the latter concept is to do with subjective values. Depending on the formal feature and its values, this stage is organized by concepts that aim to make it easier for readers to assimilate and apply the framework. The concepts served as follow:

1. Experiential value owned by words

This aspect includes in vocabulary aspect. It focuses on the way ideological differences in the representation of the texts are coded in the vocabulary. Also, it focuses on using scheme classification. It is the words, which are ideologically contested, rewording or over wording, and significant ideologically meaning relations such as synonymy, hyponymy, antonym among the words (Fairclough, 1989: p. 12).

the external sign –features of the real situation, properties of participants, what is said, partly based on the aspect of their MR in term of which they interpret these signs –precisely, representations of societal and institutional social orders which allow them to describe the specific situations types.

2.3.2.3 Explanation stage

The explanation stage describes the relationship between interaction and social context. It relates to the social determinants of the processes of production and interpretation and their social effects (Fairclough, 1989: p. 26). Hence, the explanation stage can be said as the relationship between the interaction (transitory social events) and more durable social structures that shape and are shaped by these events. The explanation stage describes discourse as part of a social process. As a social practice, it shows social structure determination. It also shows the discourse effects on those structures, sustaining or changing them. The analysis can be said that moving from interpretation to the explanation stage when the aspect of MR are drawn upon interpretative procedures in the production and interpretation of texts. So, they are reproduced (reproduction process). Reproduction connects the stage of interpretation and explanation since it is focused on how MR is drawn upon in processing discourse. Recently, it is focused on the social constitution and change of MR, which include their reproduction in discourse practice use (Fairclough, 1989: pp. 162-166).

The first is the College Tour – Malala Yousafzai in Birmingham. The total process which arises in this speech is 571 processes. The material process gets the most considerable number, it reached 201 times of occurrence, and it is similar to 35%. Then, the mental process is in the second position, with 152 times of occurrence that is similar to 27%. The relational process is in the third position, it used for 140 times, and it is similar to 24,5%. While the verbal process is in the fourth position with 43 times of occurrence, it is similar to 7.5%. The existential is in the fifth position with 18 times of occurrence that is similar to 3%. The behavioral process in the lowest position, with 17 times of occurrence, which is similar to 3%.

Then, the second speech is Malala and Ziauddin Yousafzai in Conversation. The entire process which emerges in this speech is 592 processes. The material process reached 207 times of occurrence, and it is similar to 35%. Then, the mental process is in the second position, with 127 times of occurrence that is similar to 21%. The relational process is in the third position with 142 times of occurrence that is similar to 24%. The verbal process is in the fourth position, with 68 times of occurrence or similar to 11%. Then, the existential process with 30 times of occurrence or similar to 5%. The behavioral process gets the smallest number with only 20 times of occurrence that is similar to 4%.

Corresponding to the first research problem, the dominant type of transitivity process that often used by Malala is the material process. It can be seen from the result of both speeches. In the first speech, the material process reached 201 clauses

Data 13

“I want to get my education.”
 Senser Process: Phenomenon
 desiderative

[03:39]

From the clause above, it is classified into the mental process of desiderative. It includes desiderative since there is the word “want,” which expresses the desire. Thus, it is indicated as the process of feeling. Then, the sense is marked by the pronoun “I,” which refers to Malala as the one who feels. In that clause, there is the phenomenon “to get my education.” That phenomenon becomes the thing that is thought by the sense. Implicitly, those clauses describe that Malala has the desire to get her education well without any pressure.

Data 14

“He doesn’t know about the personality of Prophet peace be upon him.”
 Senser Process: cognitive Phenomenon: the fact

[10:00]

The clause above is classified as the mental process of cognitive type. It is indicated by the phrase “doesn’t know,” which is organized into cognitive type since it suggests the process which happens in the human mind. Here, the sense is represented by the pronoun “He,” which refers to “the Taliban.” While the phenomenon is expressed by the words “about the personality of Prophet peace be upon him.” This phenomenon shows the Prophet Muhammad SAW’s facts. Malala argues that the Taliban, which is an Islamic organization, does not know deeply about

Data 26

<u><i>It</i></u>	<u><i>is</i></u>	<u><i>really cold</i></u>	<u><i>in Birmingham.</i></u>
Token	Identifying: circumstantial	Circ: quality	value

[13:21]

The data above portrays that the relational process happens in Malala's speech. The type of relational process is circumstantial. This type describes the entity term of location. The relational process is indicated by "is," which functions as a verb. The verb "is" used to build a connection between two entities. Then, identifying mode occurs in this process since there is the entity which used to identify another entity. In that clause, the pronoun "it" represents a token. The token "it" is defined by the value "in Birmingham." Overall, that clause explains that the weather in Birmingham is freezing.

Data 27

<u><i>My dream</i></u>	<u><i>is</i></u>	<u><i>to see peace and to walk for education.</i></u>
Token	Identifying: intensive	Value

[13:58]

From the data above, that clause is classified into the relational process of intensive type. It is showed by to be "is," which means the process of being. The intensive process is used to nurture the relationship of sameness between two entities. That clause includes identifying mode since this process expresses the one entity is used to identify another entity. Thus, the token "my dream" identified by the value

Data 32

<u>“It</u>	<u>is</u>	<u>not just about women’s rights.”</u>
Token	Identifying: intensive	Value

<u>“It</u>	<u>is</u>	<u>about human rights.”</u>
Token	Identifying: intensive	Value

[09:22]

This sentence contains two clauses. Both of them include in the relational process of intensive type. The intensive type is used to nurture the sameness between two entities. It is signaled by the to be “is,” which expresses the identifying mode. In the identifying mode, the value is used to identify the token. In those clauses, the token is reflected by the subject “it.” While the values are indicated by the words “not just about women’s right” and “about human rights.” So, the word “it” is identified by the values. It means that there is something which is not just about the rights of women, but it is about the rights of all humanity.

Data 33

<u>“You</u>	<u>were</u>	<u>a feminist.”</u>
Carrier	Attributive: intensive	Attribute

[09:28]

The data above involves in the relational process of the intensive type, which occurs in attributive mode. The intensive relational process of attributive mode is marked by “were,” which is used to allocate the process of being. Thus, the word “were” is used to designate the attribute “a feminist.” Here, the carrier is reflected by

Data 42

“We would always fight over the first seat.”
 Behavior Process Behavior

[41:28]

The data above shows that this clause includes the behavioral process. It is signed by the occurrence of the verb “fight.” The verb “fight” indicates the process of behaving where the behavior does that thing with consciousness. Here, the behavior is represented by the pronoun “we.” It refers to Malala and her friend. The other participant in this clause is “over the first seat.” All in all, this clause describes that Malala and her friend always fight to get the first seat.

Data 43

“I used to lookup to my father.”
 Behavior Process

[25:02]

The clause above indicates that the behavioral process happens in Malala’s speech. The behavioral process or process of behaving is expressed by the verb “used to look up.” The verb “look” signaled the physiological and psychological action which is done by the behavior. In this clause, the pronoun “I” is represented as behavior, which becomes the participant who works the action. Then, the behavior is “to my father.” This clause describes Malala used to look up her father.

Data 49

“*These adult men*” *talking* *about some political things.*”
 Sayer Process Circ: matter

[28:19]

The clause above includes in verbal process. It is signed by the emergence of the verb “talking” which indicates the process of saying. Here, the sayer is “the adult men.” It means that “the adult men” are the people who talk. This clause states that adult men are talking about some political things.

Data 50

“*We*” *started speaking out* *locally.*”
 Sayer Verbal process Circ: quality

[29:08]

The data above includes the verbal process. It is signed by the verb “started speaking out,” which indicates the process of saying. Here, the pronoun “we” is indicated as the sayer. It refers to Malala, who also points to other women. In this data, the word “locally” takes a role as circumstantial of quality. Thus, this data explains that Malala and other women started to speak locally.

4.1.1.1.6 Existential process

The existential process implies something exists or happens. It is usually indicated by the word “there,” which has no representational function, which indicates the existence. Thus, it is needed as a subject. This process is typically signed by the verb occur, happen, exist, and so on. The participant, which exists,

4.1.3 Explanation Stage

The explanation stage becomes the last stage of the analysis process in this study. This stage focused on the relationship between interaction and social context with the social determination of the processes of production and interpretation, and their social effects (Fairclough, 1989). This stage is to portray a discourse as part of a social process and social practice. In this case, the researcher relates the interpretation to the social context, which refers to the political ideology. Thus, this stage generally presented to reveal Malala's ideology since it becomes the main aim of this research. In revealing Malala's ideology, the researcher uses the concepts or themes that have been found in the interpretation stage to the social context.

Later, through the concepts that have been found in the interpretation stage, it can be the components to reveal the ideology of Malala's speeches. In delivering her speeches, it can be known that Malala looks to build up the Feminism view in favor of liberal during her speeches. In this case, the ideology of liberal feminism focused on the equal rights of male and female with the freedom and happiness of humanity. There are some principles of liberal feminism, such as women's rights, women equal in opportunity, voting, education, abortion rights, sexual harassment, and equal pay for equal work. Several principles of liberal feminism exist in Malala's speeches as a reflection of her view. Therefore, it can be concluded that Malala is influenced by this view.

The first principle that has been found in Malala's speeches is women's rights. This principle becomes the essential characteristic of liberal feminism

results of each. In the first speech that is under the title College tour- Malala Yousafzai in Birmingham contains a 571 transitivity process. While in the second speech that is under title Malala and Ziauddin in conversation contains 592 transitivity process. The difference of results may be influenced by some factors; one of them is the intensity of speech from Malala. As the finding, it can be known that Malala applies all the types of transitivity process suggested by Halliday. Those processes are; material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential.

In the transitivity analysis process, the material process is the most often used by Malala in each speech. It reached about more than 200 times of occurrence. It means that Malala's speeches mostly contain the process of doing. Otherwise, the behavioral process is the process that is rarely used by Malala. This process only reached no more than 20 times of usage in each speech. It implies that in each speech are rarely state the process of behaving. From the explanation above, it is clear that material processes are the dominant type of transitivity that is used by Malala in each speech.

After analyzing the transitivity process, the researcher connects the result to the ideology as a study for Critical Discourse Analysis. Well, the researcher applies the framework by Fairclough that consists of three stages of analysis; those are description, interpretation, and explanation. The description stage is utilized in the analysis of the transitivity process. Then, the result of the transitivity process is used to serve the linguistics feature that can be used to reveal the implied ideology in Malala's speeches.

After the description is done by the analysis of the transitivity process, the research brings the result of it to assist in finding the themes of Malala's speeches. Three themes found; are women's rights, equality, and education. Those themes consider the characteristics which construct the ideology of Malala's speeches. Therefore, in the explanation stage, it is clearly explained that Malala attempts to build the feminism ideology that reflects liberal feminism throughout her speeches. It is as stated by Sargent in his book *Political ideology* (2009) that in the liberal movement of feminism ideology, women want their rights to be equal with men. It means that they want equality, which reflected on a similar opportunity and justice to compete with men, equal to get an education, similar to get pay for their work.

So, the researcher concludes that Malala intends to construct liberal feminism since she concerns speaking up about women's rights, equality, education, freedom, and liberty that should have by all human beings, no exception women. In this case, Malala wants all women to be free to go to school and get their education. She invites all women to fight together with her to get their rights. So, she does action through speak up so that the world can hear about the matter that she fights.

In doing this study, the researcher provides several previous studies to support this study to be adequate. The first previous study comes from Arifiani (2014), she examines the transitivity process in the English textbook for Junior High School. This study is good since the researcher investigates the textbook in detail, especially in the method of the way she analyzes. In the second previous study, Sulisty and Khristianto (2017) conducts the transitivity process and relates it to the

ideology. They examine Trump's ideology. They apply the transitivity process to serve the textual analysis of Trump's speeches. As a result, Trump concerned about the dissatisfaction of the current government's work, especially in the economic and political aspects, and the negative perception of Islam. In line with Sulistyono and Khristianto (2017), Anggraini (2018) also relates the transitivity process and ideology in Donald Trump's speech. However, Anggraini has a different result from Sulistyono and Khristianto since they use different objects to be analyzed. As a result, Anggraini mentioned each type of transitivity that found in Trump's speeches following by its percentages. In her research, she found that Trump constructs democracy view during his speeches.

In responding to the previous studies, the researcher supposes that analyzing on Donald Trump's ideology is often done by other researchers. So, this research has focused on examining Malala's ideology, which has rarely even rarely been analyzed by other researchers. This research was designed to investigate the ideological construction by Malala through transitivity process. Considering that the transitivity system is a sub-discipline of Systemic Functional Linguistics that examines language based on discourse perspective, so, it is capable of revealing ideology since ideology is a study for Critical Discourse Analysis. Besides, discourse perspective in SFL is applicable since transitivity processes seeing grammar not only formulating S + V, but also looking more practical (discourse) through each process of transitivity; those are the material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential process. As a

been analyzed by the researcher, it is found 1163 clauses which contain the transitivity process. The material process is in the first position with 35%, which equates to 408 times of occurrence. In the second position, the mental process gains 24% or similar to 279 times. The relational process is in the next place, with the acquisition of 24% or the same to 282 times. Then, the verbal process with 10% or similar to 111 times. The existential process is in the fifth position with 4% or similar to 48 times. The last is the behavioral process, which attains 3% and similar to 35 times of occurrences.

The interpretation stage is presented by relating the result of the transitivity process to the interaction of speeches which produce the themes. Thus, the researcher examines the themes that contain in the speeches. The themes that are found in the speeches are women's rights, equality, and education. Thus, through the themes that have been found in the interpretation stage, it can be the components to reveal the ideology of Malala's speeches. Then, the researcher brings the analysis to the next stage, that is the explanation stage. In the explanation stage, Malala looks to build up Feminism view along with her speeches since this ideology's movement considers some principles such as women's rights, women's equal opportunity, voting, education, abortion rights, sexual harassment, and equal pay for equal work.

This study considers completing the previous studies since they still have missing. In the first previous study, Arifiani (2014) does not relate the result of transitivity to any other discipline. While Sulisty & Khristianto (2017) also

Anggraini (2018) have fulfilled the gap by connecting the transitivity process and ideology in Donald Trump's speech. However, it becomes a usual thing since there are many researchers used Donald Trump as a subject to be analyzed.

Under the descriptive qualitative design, this study is expected to give a contribution to giving understanding about how the transitivity process can be used to reveal ideology. Further, the researcher hopes that this finding can be a good reference for linguistics learners.

5.2 Suggestion

This study has been successful in revealing the ideological construction in Malala's speeches by using the transitivity process in Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics theory and applying Fairclough's framework for Critical Discourse Analysis. As a result, the researcher has proven that the transitivity process can be a tool in revealing ideology. It also has the function of identifying the purpose of actions has been done by Malala. Therefore, the researcher suggests that the next researchers can keep applying this research by developing other aspects. There is some aspect in SFL which can be used to analyze the ideology; those are interpersonal and textual functions. Thus, the research studies in SFL aspects get a variety number of researchers. Furthermore, in CDA aspects, the other researchers can be more developing the issue to explore different topics such as religion, culture, power, and gender. Finally, by giving these suggestions, the researcher hopes this

