

**HALAMAN PENGESAHAN**

**A THESIS**

**TRANSITIVITY ANALYSIS OF PRABOWO SUBIANTO'S SPEECH AT  
THE 20TH SHANGRI-LA DIALOGUE CONFERENCE IN SINGAPORE**

**Diajukan oleh :**

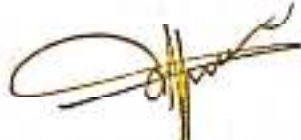
Nama : Femi Kurnia Kasih Gea  
Npm : 20120036  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Jenjang : Strata 1 (S-1)

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Dan dengan bersangkutan memperoleh gelar  
**SARJANA PENDIDIKAN (S.Pd)**

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Panitia Ujian Akhir Meja Hijau

Dosen Penguji I



**Usman Sidabutar, S.S., M.Hum**

Dosen Penguji II



**Dr. Rina Octavia Simarmata, S.Pd., M.Pd**



Dekan FKIP UHN Medan



**Dr. Mula Sigiro, M.Si., Ph.D**

Ketua Program Studi



**Dr. Nenni Triana Sinaga, S.S., M.Pd**

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Discourse analysis in linguistics involves written and spoken language and focuses on observing the relationship between language elements. Language is a means of communicating messages, ideas, and opinions to others. Language is not only a medium of communication but can also be an object of analysis in discourse analysis to understand the construction of meaning in various contexts. Michael A. Halliday is a figure who developed the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). In Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), the function of language as a shaper of meaning is referred to as a metafunction. Metafunctions can be divided into three different categories, namely ideational, interpersonal, and textual (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004: p. 29).

This research focuses on analyzing transitivity, an integral component of ideational function within a systemic functional grammar. The ideational function itself is a crucial aspect in the framework of systemic functional grammar, and in the context of the metafunction of experience, the transitivity system is considered one of its components. According to research conducted by Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), transitivity not only affects verbs but also participant involvement and circumstantial factors. A clause, as a basic unit in language, consists of three main elements, namely process, participant, and circumstance. The process is considered to be the core of an experience and can take the form of material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential processes. The type

of process then determines the type of participant involved, involving roles such as actor, process, process object, phenomenon, or something stated, depending on the type of process that is happening. Meanwhile, circumstantial includes both the physical and non-physical environments that impact the event.

The transitivity process can be found in speeches, song lyrics, debates, novels, or films (Sihura, Melta., 2019). In this case, the researcher focuses on speech as the object of this study. Analyzing speech in the context of transitivity allows us to study in depth how various linguistic elements collaborate to convey a message. This analysis helps us understand the dynamics of interaction between entities in speech, allowing us to identify the actors, recipients, and objects of various actions. The researcher found that the meaning of a speech sometimes has a different perspective between the speaker and the listener. The researcher found that listeners have different perspectives on meaning because words have more than one meaning.

In this case, in the clause "It is indeed a great honor for me," the process in the clause "is" is shown as a relational process because it can describe the state of the participant and also signify ownership. From the reader's point of view, the word "is" may have a different meaning; it could be "is" or "to be/auxiliary verb." Another clause is, "I refer to historical events," in the realm of linguistics and grammar analysis, the verb "refer" can be considered a material process. Material processes involve concrete actions or observable transformations. When used in a sentence, the verb "refer" signifies an action or activity that the subject performs towards a particular object. However, it is also possible to look at "refer" from a different angle, such as "show" or "direct." In this case, the listener or reader may

have a different perspective on the clause. Therefore, for the listener or reader to not have a different perspective, the listener or reader must understand the components of transitivity so that they can understand the meaning of the utterance.

To find out more about the transitivity system, the researcher would like to analyze Prabowo Subianto's speech at the 20th Shangri-La Dialogue in Singapore. During a panel session at the Shangri-La Dialogue, the speaker discussed the Indo-Pacific neighborhood and emphasized the importance of applying the Asian community approach to problem-solving, which involves deliberation, consensus building, and peaceful coexistence. The researcher chose Prabowo Subianto's speech because it is an interesting speech to be analyzed systematically with functional grammar theory. The discussion in the speech revolved around critical concerns related to the Indo-Pacific region. By using transitivity system analysis, we can gain a better understanding of how speakers effectively communicate their perspectives and propose solutions to these issues. Prabowo Subianto, a prominent political figure in Indonesia, becomes a valuable subject for speech analysis as it provides valuable insights into his messages and viewpoints, which have significant implications for the regional political landscape. The application of transitivity analysis allows us to study in depth the dynamics of interactions between entities in utterances, thus allowing us to identify the actors, recipients, and objects of various actions.

Based on the information provided previously, the researcher conduct a study with the title “Transitivity Analysis of Prabowo Subianto's Speech at the 20th Shangri-La Dialogue Conference in Singapore”.

## **1.2 The Problems of the Study**

Based on the research background above, the problem formulations in this study are:

1. What types of processes can be identified as the most dominant in Prabowo Subianto's speech at the 20th Shangri-La Dialogue conference in Singapore?
2. What types of participants and circumstances are involved in Prabowo Subianto's speech at the 20th Shangri-La Dialogue conference in Singapore?

## **1.3 The Objective of the Study**

Based on the research problem above, the objectives of this study are:

1. Identifying the most dominant transitivity process as a characteristic in Prabowo Subianto's speech at the 20th Shangri-La Dialogue in Singapore.
2. To find the types of participants and circumstances involved in Prabowo Subianto's speech at the 20th Shangri-La Dialogue conference in Singapore.

## **1.4 The Scope of the Study**

To conduct this research clearly, the researcher focuses on ideational metafunction, or more precisely, on experiential meaning, especially in transitivity analysis. This study focus on clauses taken from Prabowo Subianto's speech at the 20th Shangri-La Dialogue Conference in Singapore in June 2023. The most significant aspects in this context are the processes that dominate Prabowo's speech, participants, and circumstances.

## **1.5 The Significance of the Study**

The significance of this study is divided into two, as follows:

### **1.5.1 Theoretically**

1. The results of this study can expand the understanding of the process in the transitivity system.
2. Analyzing texts in the transitivity system can guide the awareness of the researcher intended purpose in using the text.

### **1.5.2. Practically**

1. Students:

This research provides benefits to students to broaden their understanding of processes in the transitivity system by showing what processes occur in the text. It can clarify how the action is performed, by whom, and on what basis.

2. Readers:

To the reader, it is useful to increase knowledge about transitivity or experiential meaning in speech.

3. Research:

The research can be used as a reference for further research if the researcher finds the results of this study, and then can develop other research.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

#### **2.1 Theoretical Framework**

In the conduct of this research, clarity of ideas is necessary through the determination of all search terms. Some related concepts are used as a guide to facilitate analysis. It is also necessary to have a theory to provide clear boundaries for the ideas or concepts that be investigated in this research. Therefore, the researcher provide definitions of terms that have important relevance in the context of this research.

#### **2.2 Discourse Analysis**

Discourse is a set of meanings used by people to communicate about a particular topic. Discourse can provide meaning through communication when discussing a topic (Sinaga et al., 2022). Discourse analysis in linguistics involves written and spoken language and focuses on observing the relationship between language elements. Language is a means of communicating messages, ideas, and opinions to others. Language is not only a medium of communication but can also be an object of analysis in discourse analysis to understand the construction of meaning in various contexts. The theoretical framework of critical discourse analysis provides an approach to evaluating social issues through analyzing language in discourse (Tampubolon et al., 2021).

The linguistic method called discourse analysis examines how language is used in a particular social context as well as how language use reflects and shapes meaning. Discourse analysis, also known as Functional Systemics, according to

Halliday is an approach to linguistics that explores the interaction between language and social context. The theory was developed by Michael Halliday in the 1960s. The focus of discourse analysis lies in understanding the way language is used to shape meaning in a particular communication situation, involving an understanding of text structure, language function, and social context.

From the above statement, it is clear that discourse analysis covers a wide range of analytical processes, from individual words to ideology. One of the main goals of discourse analysis is to discover and understand how language creates meaning in various communication contexts.

### **2.3 Systemic Functional Linguistics Theory**

Language is used by people in everyday life. Language is a subject matter because people use it to represent their life situations and actions (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). They convey meaning through grammar and meaning. Gerot and Wignell (1994:6) say that systemic functional grammar studies the function of language and regards it as the source of meaning. By concentrating on the text and its context, these grammars seek to explain the actual use of language. They not only pay attention to the structure, but they also pay attention to how the structure builds meaning.

Systemic Functional Linguistics, as Eggins (1994:2) explains, is an approach to language that centers on the use of language in everyday social interaction. This approach includes four main theories about language: its functional purpose, the creation of meaning, the influence of social and cultural context on meaning, and its role as a semiotic process. SFL offers a perspective on language that is rooted in the way individuals interpret the world through



linguistic structures. According to Halliday, as cited in Droga and Humphrey (2003:1), the language we use, whether spoken or written, has many functions simultaneously. These functions include the experiential function, which involves the representation of the world through language; the interpersonal function, which includes our interactions with others; and the textual function, which is concerned with the organization and integration of spoken and written texts.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher concludes that systemic functional linguistics is a logical approach that views language as a resource that people use for functional purposes, and its meaning is influenced by the social and cultural context in which language is used.

## **2.4 Metafunction**

The so-called functional approach to language emphasizes the role or function of language. Language relates to the outside world through its metafunction. The concept of metafunction includes three main functions of language, as explained by Halliday & Matthiessen (2004: p. 29). These functions involve the ideational function (understood as representation), the textual function (understood as message), and the interpersonal function (understood as exchange).

### **2.4.1 Ideational Function**

The ideational function is the function that allows language to express the main content. This shows the importance of conveying information in a way that is easy to understand and effective to facilitate proper understanding (Bustam, 2011: p. 23). In terms of the representation of experience and the expression of ideas, this metafunction is concerned with how language conveys information

about the world, including processes, participants, and circumstances. The ideational metafunction is further divided into two components:

1. Experiential Function

This focuses on the representation of the external world and experience and involves the use of processes, participants, and states. The experiential function helps understand how language conveys information about the world and experience and makes linguistic representations of reality. It is the experience associated with a chosen linguistic function, which allows speakers to make meaning about themselves and their environment.

2. Logical Function

This is concerned with how information and relationships are organized. The logical function deals with the relationship between events and clause constructions. This function includes two aspects, namely interdependence relations and logical-semantic relations.

#### **2.4.2 Interpersonal Function**

Interpersonal function uses language to regulate and maintain social relationships. The two main components are mood and residue (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014: p. 30). The social aspect of communication and interaction between speakers is the subject of this metafunction. It includes the way language is used to express opinions, negotiate to mean, and build and maintain relationships. Interpersonal function is about how language is used to perform social functions such as making requests, giving orders, expressing opinions, and as a medium of interpersonal communication.

### **2.4.3 Textual Function**

The textual function is to study discourse through language. The focus is on texts and language environments. These are put into one of two structures: thematic structure and information structure. This metafunction is concerned with how language is organized as text and focuses on how language is structured to produce cohesive and coherent texts. This system is crucial in establishing coherence in a text, both internally and in the situational context.

### **2.5 Transitivity System**

Systemic Functional Linguistics sees language as part of its metafunction. Ideational meaning consists of logical and experiential meaning and is one of the metafunctions of language. According to Halliday (1985b) in Bustam (2011: p.23), ideational functions aim to express content and communicate information, with a focus on conveying effective and accurate information. The transitivity of the system forms an experiential (ideational) pattern of meaning. According to Halliday (2014), transitivity is a system that investigates the way language describes actions, the individuals who participate in events, and the relationships among those actions. By analyzing sentence structure and clause meaning, transitivity aids understanding. In Halliday's theoretical framework, transitivity includes various elements, including "actor," "process," "goal," and others, which together form the structure of a sentence.

One aspect of clause analysis is transitivity, which refers to the grammatical structure of clauses that aim to convey various ideational meanings (Bustam, 2011: p. 24). This understanding is reinforced by Bloor and Bloor (2013: p. 11), who consider clauses as a key element in grammatical analysis that seeks to

express meaning, such as concepts of being, process, and feeling. The concept of transitivity involves three main components: the process, the individuals involved in the process, and the associated conditions. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) explain that a transitivity system consists of three components of functional meaning: processes represented by verbal groups, participants represented by nominal groups, and circumstances represented by adverbial groups or prepositional phrases.

### 1. Process

The process is the focal point of the clause, with the clause primarily discussing the action, event, or state in which the participants are involved.

### 2. Participants

Participants are people, ideas, or objects involved in the process. Depending on the process they are involved in, participants consist of nominal groups and are given different labels.

### 3. Circumstantial

Circumstances are the conditions in which the process is taking place.

Circumstances also answer when, where, why, how, how much, and as what.

In the Functional Systemic Framework, transitivity serves as a means to understand how language represents real-life experiences. The components of transitivity, namely process, participant, and state, help capture the structure of ideational meaning in a clause. Halliday's theory places great importance on transitivity as a result of clause analysis. The utilization of Halliday's theory in transitivity analysis proves beneficial as it goes beyond mere grammatical structure and delves into the meaning embedded in language. The theory allows

the researcher to establish the relationship between sentence structure and its communicative purpose in a social context. Furthermore, Halliday's theory serves as a foundation for examining how language effectively conveys information and how sentences construct representations of experience and knowledge.

### 2.5.1 Types of Transitivity Process

The focal point of a clause is the process, with the clause primarily addressing the action, event, or state in which the participant is involved. These processes are specifically grouped into six types, namely material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential processes. These categories can be considered based on semantic, syntactic, or both criteria. Halliday presents six types of transitivity, which include material, mental, relational, verbal, behavioral, and existential processes.

#### 2.5.1.1 Material Process

Material processes are processes that make and happen. They also bring about change or action. Actors and Goals play a role in these processes. The person who acts or brings about change is referred to as the actor. That is the decision about what process be carried out by the actor. In most cases, actors are nominal subjects or groups. However, the entity that undergoes the process is referred to as the goal (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014: p.179-197).

**Table 2.1 Example of Material Process**

I	refer	to history
<b>Actor</b>	<b>Material Process</b>	<b>Goal</b>

### 2.5.1.2 Mental Process

Mental processes are sensing processes. The focus of this process is our experience of consciousness. It does not interpret consciousness from an individual perspective (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014: p.197). Sener and phenomenon are the two components of this process. A sener is a person who is conscious or can "sense", such as feeling, thinking, and so on. However, phenomena refer to something that is perceived, thought, desired, or felt (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014: p.203). In this process, not only do things become phenomena, but facts can also become phenomena. The senses have many subtypes, including perception (seeing, feeling, tasting, smelling, hearing, etc.), cognitive (thinking, believing, understanding, considering, expecting, etc.), and affection (liking, loving, hating, disliking, etc.). Seeing, thinking, wanting, and loving are all part of mental processes (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014: p.208-210).

**Table 2.2a Example of Mental Process (Cognition)**

We	knows	that national security is important
<b>Senser</b>	<b>Mental Process</b>	<b>Phenomenon</b>

**Table 2.2b Example of Mental Process (Affection)**

He	Likes	Peace
<b>Senser</b>	<b>Mental Process</b>	<b>Phenomenon</b>

**Table 2.2c Example of Mental Process (Perception)**

We	see	today in this meeting
<b>Senser</b>	<b>Mental Process</b>	<b>Phenomenon</b>

### 2.5.1.3 Relational Process

The process of establishing relationships includes fundamental notions of "being" and "having", which facilitate the recognition and depiction of objects and their attributes (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014: p. 210). In essence, this process of being aims to define, describe, recognize, and even symbolize something. The constituents involved in this process include factual information and actions, although they are not considered conscious phenomena. Instead, they are considered integral elements in the framework of being (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014: p. 215).

There are three main categories in which relational processes can be classified: intensive, possessive, and indirect. The initial category organizes the correlation between two entities based on their similarity. The term "possessive" signifies that entity x owns another distinct entity. In addition, this process includes the concept of "circumstantial", which includes factors such as location, time, and manner. Each of these categories has two distinct modes, namely 'attributive' and 'identifying.' In the attributive mode, 'a' serves as an attribute of 'x,' encompassing two participants: carrier and attribute. Conversely, in the identifying mode, 'a' assumes the identity of 'x,' involving two participants: the identified token and the identified value. In the context of possession, 'a has 'x,'" which includes two participants: the possessor and the possessed.

**Table 2.3 Example of Relational Process**

<b>Attribute of:</b> <b>Participant</b>	<b>Carrier</b>	<b>Process</b>	<b>Attribute</b>
Intensive (Quality)	It	is	indeed a great honor for me

Possession (Possessive)	Prabowo	Has	high self-confidence
Circumstance (circumstantial)	The meeting	is	tomorrow

<b>Identification of:</b> <b>Participant</b>	<b>Token</b>	<b>Process</b>	<b>Value</b>
Intensive (Quality)	It	Is	indeed the great honor for me
Possession (Possessive)	High self-confidence	Has	Prabowo
Circumstance (circumstantial)	The meeting	Is	on Saturday

#### 2.5.1.4 Behavioral Process

The act of engaging in the behavior is synonymous with the act of engaging in the conduct. This particular process describes physiological and psychological behaviors exhibited by individuals, usually humans, such as breathing, coughing, smiling, dreaming, and staring. It lies at the point where materiality merges with cognitive processes. Consequently, consciousness manifests itself through behavioral manifestations or physical manifestations associated with consciousness. Usually, the behaviour, who is the participant exhibiting the behavior, is the conscious entity. A common structure in this phenomenon involves clauses consisting only of behaviour and process, for example, the imperative sentence "Don't breathe!". (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014: p. 248-252).

**Table 2.4 Example of Behavioral Process**

They	are	listening
<b>Behaver</b>	<b>To be</b>	<b>Behavioral process</b>



### 2.5.1.5 Verbal Processes

This type of verbal process can be described as a form of communication. It exists at the intersection of mental and relational processes. Verbal clause processes are generated by a group of words containing verbs that represent various forms of communication, such as speaking, narrating, asking, announcing, reporting, and more (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014: p. 252). The individual responsible for initiating this process is referred to as the Sayer, who is usually the speaker. Sayer is identified with a noun phrase that specifies the source of the message, excluding human speakers. On the receiving end, we have the addressee, which is the person to whom the verbal communication is directly addressed or the participant who receives it. The act of verbalization itself is called Verbiage, which includes the content of what is said.

Finally, there is the verbiage, a participant that only exists in the "verbal" subtype of clauses. The verbiage represents the entity referred to or affected by the speech act and is identified by verbs such as praise, insult, abuse, blame, accuse, criticize, etc. (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014: p. 255-256).

**Table 2.5 Example of Verbal Process**

He	talks	to them
<b>Sayer</b>	<b>Verbal Process</b>	<b>Verbiage</b>

### 2.5.1.6 Existential Processes

Existing and happening are terms for existential processes. It indicates that this process indicates presence or existence. According to Halliday & Matthiessen (2014: p. 256), it is at the point where material and relational processes conflict. In most cases, themes are simply a feature of being "there", either as a participant or

a state; they have no representational function to indicate their existence function, and they are only necessary as subjects. In addition, the clauses include verbs that indicate their existence, such as "exist", "appear", "occur", and so on. Any kind of phenomenon that can be interpreted as "something", such as "person", "object", "action", or "event", can "exist" (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014: p. 257-259).

**Table 2.6 Example of Existential Process**

There	Is	a sense of concern
-	<b>Existential Process</b>	<b>Existent</b>

### 2.5.2 Participants

In the clause, the core of the experience is the process. So, the process itself determines how many participants are attracted. Valence is the capacity of a process to attract or bind people to participate. Therefore, participants are labeled based on the type of process. The people, ideas, or things involved in the process are referred to as participants. Depending on the process they are involved in, participants consist of nominal groups and are labeled differently. Participants who perform activities are called Participants I and participants who perform processes are called Participants II. In material processes, participants are called Actors (participant I) and Goals (participant II). Therefore, my son is the 'Actor' and the new car is the 'Goal' in the clause My son bought a new car.

**Table 2.7 Types of Process and Participant**

<b>Types of Process</b>	<b>Participant I</b>	<b>Participant II</b>
Material	Actor	Goal
Mental	Senser	Phenomenon
Relational	-Identification: Token -Attribution: Carrier - Possession : Possessor	Value Attribute Possessed

Behavioral	Behaver	-
Verbal	Sayer	Verbiage
Existential	Existent	-

### 2.5.3 Circumstance

Circumstance is where the process takes place. In addition, circumstances determine when, where, why, how, how many, and how. Prepositional phrases or adverbial groups represent indirect elements. Circumstances are common in all types of processes, as they are less centrally involved in the process compared to the participants. In the following examples, circumstances and examples are presented in a table.

**Table 2.8 Types of Circumstance**

Types of Circumstance	Subcategory	Probe	Example of Realization
Extent	Temporal	For how long	For three hours Every three hours
	Spatial	How far?	For six miles
Location	Temporal	When?	In September, Before tea
	Spatial	Where?	In the market, In Paris, here
Manner	-	How	Quickly, As fast as possible
Cause	-	Why	Because of you, For better result
Contingency	-	In what circumstances?	In the event of rain In the absence of proof
Accompaniment	-	Together with	With(out) his friends Instead of them
Role	-	What as?	As a concerned parent (smashed) in to pieces
Matter	-	What about?	About this Concerning that
Angle	-	Says who	According to the Shorter Oxford

## **2.6 Speech**

### **2.6.1 Definition of Speech**

Speech is an activity of speaking in front of many people to provide information orally with interesting expressions so that people who listen to it are interested. M. Djen Amar defines speech as including three key elements: the speaker communicating orally, the message or substance conveyed in verbal discourse, and the individuals present and actively listening. In this case, it needs to be understood that speech does not only focus on the pronunciation of words but also on the essence or core of the message to be conveyed.

### **2.6.2 Purpose of Speech**

There are several purposes for conducting a speech, including the following:

1. To give a greeting

The act of delivering a speech aims to convey a warm welcome. It is customary to receive greetings at various events and gatherings, which highlights the importance of delivering a speech.

2. Providing information

The purpose of speech is not only to communicate but also to convey knowledge. This knowledge is intended for the general public or audience, by showing its significance and relevance.

3. Influencing the listener

Another purpose of speech is to influence the listener as well. This kind of speech usually takes the form of an invitation. Persuasive speeches influence the listener. The reader of the speech wants to do what is said.

#### 4. Entertaining the listener

This speech also aims to entertain the listener. The person giving the speech deliver a fun speech. An example is a speech that contains comedy.

#### 5. Convincing the listener

If there is an important event, the purpose of the speech is usually to convince the listener. One example of this is a speech spoken during a political party campaign. People who are running for office talk a lot about whatever they have in mind and their goals for the future. This is done to boost people's confidence.

### **2.6.3 Speech Characteristics**

Hendrikus (2015: 51-54) outlines nine key attributes that define an outstanding speech. These include being brief, clear, and passionate, having a clear purpose, using a climax style, combining repetition with unexpected elements, being brief yet impactful, and incorporating humor.

#### 1. Speeches that follow a cyclical pattern

If a speech has elements of truth and objectivity, it can be classified as a cyclical speech.

#### 2. Clear speech.

According to the ancient rules, the speaker should articulate his ideas in a way that ensures the comprehension of the message while making his sentences comprehensible to everyone.

#### 3. Lively speech

Lively speech is an essential component of effective communication. It adds energy and enthusiasm to conversations, presentations, and speeches in public.

When we speak lively, our words become more interesting and captivating to our audience. This helps to retain their attention and make a lasting impact on their minds.

#### 4. Purposeful speech

A speaker must convey the purpose of his speech well or be repeatable so that everyone listening can understand what he is saying.

#### 5. Speeches that have a climax

A speaker should use a climactic style of language when conveying an event so that people who listen feel curious.

#### 6. Restricted speech

Speakers should not cover all the issues in their speech, as it makes the listeners bored.

#### 7. Speeches that contain humor

In delivering a speech, the speaker can slip into things that are entertaining or funny.

### **2.6.4 Types of Speeches**

According to Hendrikus (2015:48-49), there are four types of speeches as follows:

#### 1. Political Speech

Political speeches often occur in the political world. The audience of political speeches is generally the masses or the people. The main purpose of political speeches is to influence, not to teach, but to arouse enthusiasm.

#### 2. Special Occasions

There are many occasions or meetings where people have to make speeches. The atmosphere of such meetings is usually familiar as the participants

already know each other. This also applies to occasions such as family gatherings, organizational meetings, and meetings between members and directors of companies. The speeches usually take the form of welcoming remarks and last between two to five minutes.

### 3. Official Occasions

Public life often involves meetings for official reasons. Officials, dignitaries, and prominent people who come in a formal setting are the participants. Speeches or remarks on official occasions should be short, although they can be delivered freely. The aim is more to evoke feelings than to instill logical understanding.

### 4. Informative Meeting

Often held in the context of coaching. These are meetings in small or large groups in education or other areas of life to provide information or discuss problems scientifically.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher concludes that a speech is the expression of thoughts through words delivered to the public to influence or convince listeners and entertain them. In addition, through the explanation of the type of speech Prabowo Subianto made at the Shangri-La Dialogue conference, the researcher concluded that the speech he made was an official occasion speech. An Official Occasion Speech, as it is understood, is a meeting that is conducted for official reasons. Officials, dignitaries, and prominent people who come in a formal setting are the participants. Speeches or remarks on official occasions must be short, although they can be delivered freely. Rather than developing logical understanding, the aim is to mobilize feelings. One of the goals of the speech is to

address the most pressing security issues in the region, enabling important conversations between two parties, and working together to develop new solutions.

## **2.7 Sharing-La Dialogue**

The International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), an independent think tank, organizes the Shangri-La Dialogue (SLD) conference every year in Singapore. This intergovernmental security conference known as the "Track One" event brings together defense ministers, heads of permanent ministries, and military commanders from various Asia-Pacific countries.

The main focus of the conference is to address the region's most pressing security challenges facilitate important bilateral discussions and collaboratively develop innovative approaches. Since 2002, the conference has been held at the Shangri-La Hotel in Singapore, hence the name. The 20th Shangri-La Dialogue event takes place in Singapore from 2 to 4 June 2023.

## **2.8 The Previous Study**

The researcher has found several previous studies that are relevant to this research, including:

1. In their study entitled "*An Analysis of Transitivity System in Memoirs Written By EFL Students*," Wahyuni, Riyan, Hamzah, and Wahyuni (2019) aimed to examine the linguistic choices made by EFL students in their memoir writing. The focus was on analyzing the systems of process transitivity, participation, and circumstantial elements that characterized the students' writing. A descriptive research methodology was used, guided by Halliday's theory. Transitivity systems were used to explore how EFL students express their



stories in memoir texts. The findings revealed that material processes were the most common type of process, with 338 instances identified in the students' writing. In addition, human participants were found to be the dominant participants, with 916 cases recorded. Lastly, location state emerged as the most frequently occurring state element, with 183 instances observed in students' memoirs. The previous study analyzed the transitivity system of process type, participant, and circumstantial elements that characterize EFL students' writing in memoirs, while this study focuses on the analysis of process, participant, and circumstantial elements in the speech delivered by Prabowo at the Shangri-La Dialogue 2023 event.

2. In their research entitled "*Transitivity Process in Mary Norton's Novel The Borrowers (1952)*," Rendadirza and Ardi (2020) conducted a study to identify the applicable process in the novel. Rendadirza and Ardi (2020) conducted a study to identify the processes that apply in the novel. The researcher himself acts as the main instrument, assisted by an analysis tablet, to find out the dominant processes in the novel. The research method used is descriptive-qualitative, with a focus on transitivity as a component of ideational meaning in Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). This study specifically examines the dominant transitivity processes in the first chapter of *The Borrowers*. Among the various processes analyzed, the most frequent process in this chapter is Relational: Attribute, accounting for 67 clauses, or 24.90% of the total. The difference between the previous study and this study is that the previous study only looked at the types of processes in the novel, while this

study looked at the processes, participants, and circumscriptions in Prabowo's speech.

3. The research conducted by Ayu Putri, N. M., Maknun, T., and Lukman, L. (2020), "*Transitivity System on the Lyrics of German Children's Song*," aims to examine the transitivity process, genre structure, and identify the type of process that is dominant in German children's song lyrics. This research uses a qualitative descriptive approach and uses German children's song lyrics as the primary data source. The population of this study consists of all clauses in German children's song lyrics, while the research sample selected clauses from the lyrics. The analysis method used in this research is Halliday's transitivity system analysis. The findings of this study show that relational processes are the most dominant, with 40 occurrences and a percentage of 39.60%. In addition, this study identifies two types of genres, namely narrative genre and story genre. The previous research and this research have differences in the subjects and objects analyzed. Whereas the previous study focused more on the transitivity process and genres found in German children's song lyrics. This study explores elements of the types of processes, participants, and circumstances in Prabowo's speech at the Shangri-La Dialogue 2023 event.
4. Fadilah, R., & Kuswoyo, H. (2021), "*Transitivity Analysis of the Presidential Debate Between Trump and Biden in 2020*." This research aims to explore the use of transitivity (process, participant, and state) in a presidential debate that took place in the 2020 presidential election between Donald Trump and Joe Biden. Data was collected from two transcriptions of the debates and

analyzed qualitatively using Halliday's (1994) theory. According to the results of the study, Donald Trump achieved 44.6% and Joe Biden achieved 46.6%, indicating that both focused on the purpose of the conversation, showing awareness towards the realization of people's actions related to the intent, purpose, and direction of the presidential debate on the critical crisis facing the United States. The main difference between this research and previous research is in the subject and object of the research. This research chooses Prabowo's speech as the subject and the Sharing-La Dialogue 2023 speech as the object. In addition, the focus of this research involves process, participant, and circumstantial analyses, in contrast to previous research that only focuses on the transitivity process.

5. The research "*Transitivity Analysis on Sri Mulyani's Speech at the Singapore Summit: A Systemic Functional Linguistics Perspective*" by Saputra, Nanda, et al. (2022). This research aims to categorize the types of transitivity processes. In this study, Halliday's systemic functional linguistics theory, especially the transitivity system, is used as an analysis tool. More specifically, this research focuses on the analysis of transitivity processes. The data was collected from Sri Mulyani's speech at the Singapore Summit posted on September 14, 2014. The researcher used a qualitative research design to answer the research questions (Situmorang & Herman, 2021). The results show that the dominant process used in the speech is the material process, which was identified 62 times with a percentage of 44.29%. This indicates that Sri Mulyani prefers to show actions and detailed plans. The significant difference with the previous study lies in the focus of analysis,

where the previous study only classified the utterances in Sri Mulyani's speech based on the type of process, while this study involves the analysis of the elements of the type of process, participants, and circumstances whose subject and object of research are Prabowo's speech at the Shangri-La Dialogue 2023 event.

6. In his research entitled "*Transitivity in Pope Francis' Speech in Morocco: A Systemic Functional Linguistic Analysis*," EL Hadifi, M. (2023), examines the linguistic choices made by Pope Francis in his historical speech in Morocco on March 19, 2019. The study aims to explore how the meaning of experience is constructed in speech by analyzing the transitivity model within the framework of systemic functional linguistics (SFL). Through quantitative analyses, the study seeks to answer two key questions: First, what distribution and pattern of transitivity does Pope Francis use to convey experiential meaning in his speech? Second, how do the transitivity process and the involvement of each participant in the text contribute to the speaker's intended meaning? The speech provided a dataset that included 182 clauses. Through this research, it was found that Pope Francis used a total of 186 transitivity processes, which fall into six different types. Material processes and mental processes were the most prevalent, accounting for 62% and 15%, respectively. These dominant processes highlight their important role in conveying dynamic information in Pope Francis' speeches, which aim to foster friendly relations and encourage dialogue between Catholics and Muslims, as well as encourage cooperation in religious fields. Consequently, the findings emphasize the importance of transitivity choice in conveying

implicit meaning. Interestingly, this study differs from previous studies in terms of research methods, as numerical data is presented using quantitative methods in previous studies. However, in this study, qualitative methods are used to provide a complete picture of the context or event of the transitivity of Prabowo's speech at the Shangri-La Dialogue 2023 event.

7. Research conducted by Degboro, O. D., and Onipede, F. M. (2022) entitled "*Transitivity Analysis of Practical Instructions in Selected Nigerian Senior Secondary Schools Biology Textbooks*". The purpose of this study is to provide a comprehensive analysis and understanding of the processes present in transitivity, as well as explore the underlying factors that contribute to the prevalence of these processes and their implications for practical guidance in biology. The research followed a descriptive-qualitative approach, utilizing data taken from two specific biology textbooks: "Essential Biology for Senior Secondary School" by M. C. Michael and "Modern Biology for Senior Secondary School" by Ramalingam. The findings of this study revealed the presence of four different types of processes in the textbooks, namely material processes (90.83%), mental processes (4.59%), relational processes (3.67%), and existential processes (0.92%). Based on these results, it can be concluded that material processes dominate the realm of transitivity, which shows that the practical resources of biology tend to emphasize actions and physical aspects. It should be noted that previous research differs from this research in terms of the subject and object analyzed. The previous study focused on evaluating transitivity in selected textbooks for biology lessons in senior secondary schools in Nigeria, while this study examines Prabowo's

speech at the 2023 Shangri-La Dialogue event in Singapore as the subject and object of analysis.

Based on the research that has been presented, this study, along with the previous research, has similarities in the use of research methods, namely descriptive-qualitative and applying Halliday's theory. By applying concepts from functional systems linguistic theory, particularly system transitivity, this analytical approach enables a deeper understanding of how individuals express meaning and communicate their experiences through language. On the other hand, there are differences between this study and the five previous studies in terms of the subject and object of research. In general, the previous studies only analyzed the transitivity process on the object of study, be it EFL students' writing in memoirs, *The Borrowers* novel, German children's song lyrics, a debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden, Sri Mulyani's speech, Pope Francis' speech, or biology textbooks. Meanwhile, this study is different from the previous studies because the researcher analyzes the elements of process type, participants, and circumstances in Prabowo Subianto's speech delivered at the Shangri-La Dialogue 2023 event in Singapore related to the Indo-Pacific environmental issue.

## **2.9 Conceptual Framework**

In the field of linguistics, discourse analysis addresses the way language is used in a social context as well as how language reflects and shapes meaning. The systemic functional grammar method explains the selection of grammar and lexical word structures to understand how language expresses meaning. Ideational, interpersonal, and textual metafunctions are the three types of metafunctions involved in this analysis. This research focuses on ideational

metafunctions, specifically experiential metafunctions, with two types of meaning: experiential meaning and logical meaning. Processes, participants, and states make up experiential meaning.

Transitivity analysis groups process types into six, such as material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential processes. These types of processes are related to the function of the participant, as each process reflects the function of its participant. Circumstantial elements are divided into nine categories, including extent, location, manner, cause, contingency, accompaniment, role, material, and angle. Since clauses do not always have circumstances, circumstance elements are not always necessary. Based on this information, this research focuses on understanding how the experiential in the transitivity system is expressed, especially in the analysis of Prabowo's speech at the Sharing-La Dialogue conference in 2023. For a more detailed understanding, consider the following conceptual framework.

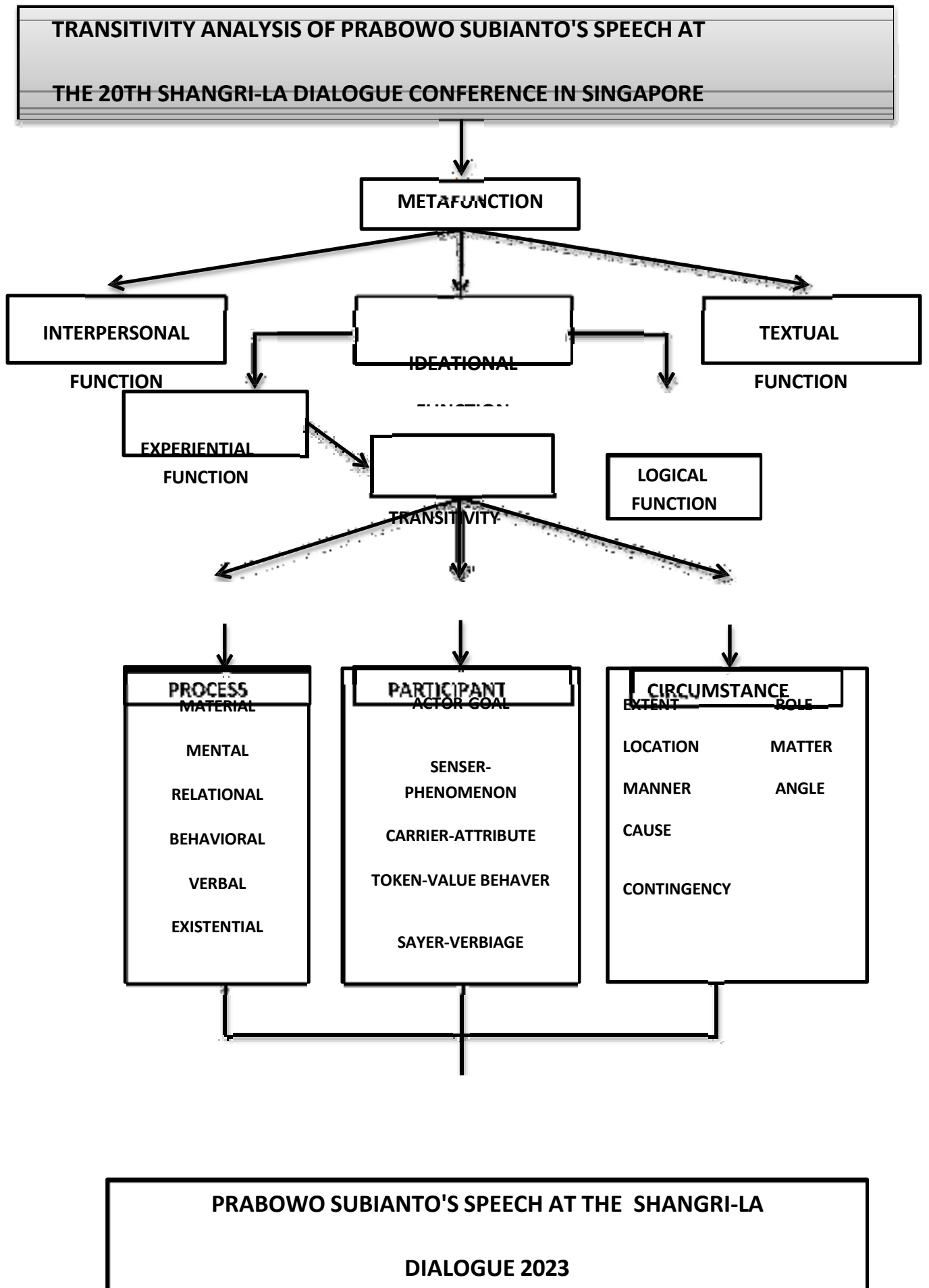


Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework



## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

This research used descriptive qualitative research methods. According to Creswell & Creswell (2018), qualitative research is a method that allows researchers to explore the purpose of the problem being investigated. An illustrative example is the transitivity analysis conducted on Prabowo Subianto's speech at the Shangri-La Dialogue in 2023.

The qualitative descriptive method was used by the researcher to analyze the data under study, which included descriptive elements such as words, sentences, and utterances. Therefore, content analysis was used as a means of inquiry in this particular research. The purpose of this study is to explain the speech clauses and determine the specific types of transitivity processes present in the clauses.

#### **3.2 Data and Data Source**

The data in this study were clauses that contained a transitivity system in Prabowo's speech. The main data source for this research is Prabowo Subianto's speech delivered at the Shangri-La Dialogue event in Singapore on 03<sup>rd</sup> June 2023. The speech was accessed through Kompas TV's YouTube platform and determined the specific minutes of Prabowo's speech from 1.45 to 18.05.

#### **3.3 Data Collection Instrument**

In the field of qualitative research, researcher used research instruments as tools to collect and analyze data related to the research subject. The selection of the most appropriate instrument is very important because this depends on the

nature of the qualitative research being conducted. As Purba et al. (2022) revealed, qualitative research methods serve as a means by which researcher assess the conditions of natural entities, and researcher themselves play a central role in collecting the necessary data.

The instrument used in data collection for this study was a speech taken from a video on a YouTube channel known as Kompas TV. For this study, data collection will involve the utilization of observation methods. Observation will be conducted on Prabowo Subianto's speech from Kompas TV's Breaking News Prabowo's Speech at the 20th Sharing LA- 2023 Dialogue Forum. The observation focuses on recording expressions, sentence structures, and the application of transitivity. The data collection process involved using devices such as laptops and mobile phones to access the YouTube channel. The aim was to search for a specific video, namely Prabowo's speech at the Shangri-La Dialog 2023 conference in Singapore, which would be analyzed as part of this research. And of course, use a book and pen to record the results of the analysis of the speech.

### **3.4 Data Collection Techniques**

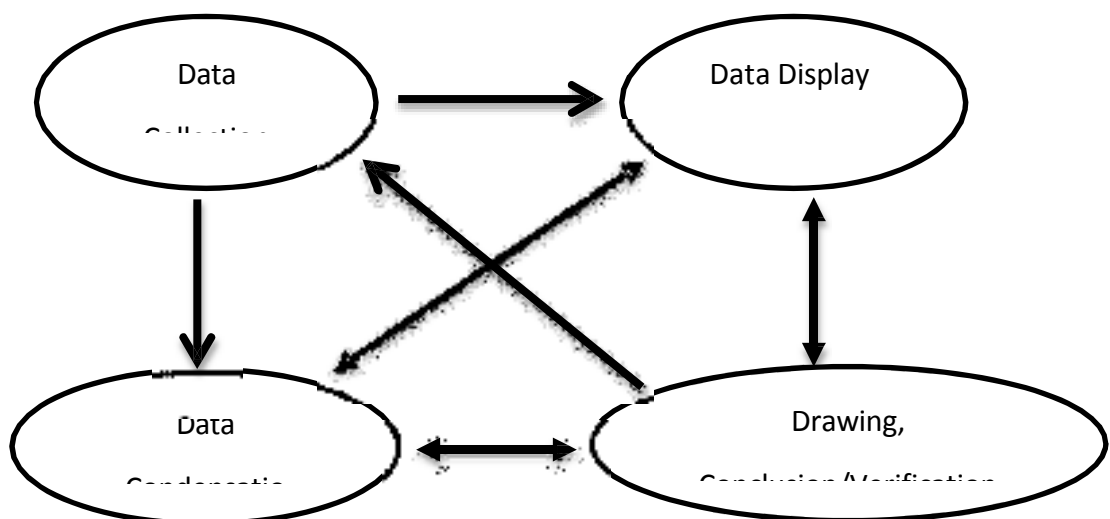
Researcher used observation to collect data in this study. Observation is a structured activity that involves the use of the five senses as its main instrument. In other words, observation refers to a person's ability to utilize their senses to gather information. To collect data, the researcher will do the following:

1. Searching for YouTube videos on Kompas TV Breaking News  
<https://www.youtube.com/live/79cYwgfCicY?si=u7G0IHcVajP7xPlc>
2. Download the YouTube video of the speech.

3. Watch the video, listen to the video carefully, and note the parts that include the process in the transitivity system.
4. Transcribed the speech audio to text in detail to facilitate further analysis.
5. Reading the transcribed text and then analyzing the transitivity system in the speech.

### 3.5 Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis was a systematic process of describing, showing, condensing, recapitulating, and analyzing data. In Prabowo Subianto's speech at the Sharing-La Dialogue 2023 event, his data analysis technique focused on analytical structure, process, participants, and circumstantial as a study of the transitivity system. The researcher used the findings research method to analyze the data (Miles, Huberman, and Saldana, 2014). Explains the procedures that provide observations on the data being analyzed. Data collection, data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing are the stages of data analysis.



**Figure 3.1 The Components of Data Analysis Interactive Model, Source (Miles, Huberman Dan Saldana, 2014)**

### 3.5.1 Data Condensation

Data condensation involves steps such as selection, focusing, simplification, abstraction, and transformation of data derived from documents, written field notes, interview transcripts, and other empirical materials (Miles, Huberman, and Saldana, 2014). Some of the steps involved in data condensation are as follows:

1. **Data Selection:** Selecting relevant and important data from various sources for inclusion in further analyses. In this case, the researcher searched for data through YouTube channels and selected the data.
2. **Data Focus:** Focusing attention on a part or component of the data, in this case, focusing on the transitivity analysis of Prabowo Subianto's speech at the Shangri-La Dialogue 2023 event.
3. **Data Simplification:** To improve understanding of the context and content of the data, it is important to decompose and streamline the data. Simplification can be done by detailing important information from the speech.
4. **Data Abstraction:** Finding and extracting common patterns, themes, or concepts from the selected and simplified data. The main focus at this stage is to understand the main message and key issues expressed in the speech.
5. **Data Transformation:** Making changes to the form or appearance of the data to make it easier to understand, such as coding or creating categories. The aim is to facilitate further analysis and present the information in a more structured way.
6. **Summary Writing:** In the Summary Writing stage, a narrative or summary is created that describes the main patterns or results of the transitivity analysis of Prabowo's speech at the Shangri-La Dialogue 2023. This summary serves

as a synthesis of the understanding gained during the data condensation process, especially in the context of transitivity analysis.

Based on the explanation above, in the qualitative research article published in June 2023 on the Tribunnews news website, the researcher selected, focused, simplified, abstracted, or transformed data taken from Prabowo Subianto's speech at the Sharing-La Dialogue 2023 event in Singapore. Data collected in qualitative research can be displayed in various formats, such as tables, graphs, or others.

### 3.5.2 Data Display

Displaying data was an important step to organize, divide, or combine data into segments for analysis. The processed data is a collection of relevant information in the research, and the data presentation be presented comprehensively in this section. The form of data display can be tables, diagrams, images, or summaries (Miles, Huberman, and Saldana, 2014). The step of displaying data helps researcher understand the context of the research to be carried out.

In this stage, the researcher analyze each clause that has been collected in the previous stage, namely in the data condensation stage. The clauses be analyzed in terms of their transitivity process. The results of the analysis be presented in the form of a table, as follows.

**Table 3.1 Example the Data (Clauses)**

No	The Data (Clauses)	Types of Process
1.	It <b>is</b> indeed a great honor for me	Relational process : Identification
2.	We <b>see</b> today in this meeting	Mental process : Perception
3.	This <b>shows</b> how important events	Mental process : Cognition

There are six types of transitivity processes in English. Therefore, in this data presentation, the researcher display six tables for each type of transitivity process. All of these processes are representations of actions.

### 1. Material Process

**Table 3.2**

**Representation of process: Material in Clause**

<b>No</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Actor</b>	<b>Process: Material</b>	<b>Goal</b>	<b>Circumstance</b>
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					

### 2. Mental Process

**Table 3.3**

**Representation of process: Mental in Clause**

<b>No</b>	<b>Senser</b>	<b>Process: Mental</b>	<b>Phenomenon</b>	<b>Types Of Process Mental</b>	<b>Circumstance</b>
1					
2					
3					
4					

### 3. Relational Process

Table 3.4  
*Representation of process: Relational in Clause (Attributive)*

No	Carrier	Process: Relational Attributive	Attributive	Circumstance
1				
2				
3				
4				

Table 3.5  
*Representation of process: Relational in Clause (Identification)*

No	Token	Process: Relational Identification	Value: Identifier	Circumstance
1				
2				
3				
4				

Table 3.6  
*Representation of process: Relational in Clause (Possession)*

No	Possessor	Process: Relational Possession	Possessed	Circumstance
1				
2				
3				
4				

#### 4. Verbal Process

Table 3.7  
*Representation of process: Verbal in Clause*

No	Sayer	Process: Verbal	Receiver	Verbiage	Circumstance
1					
2					
3					

#### 5. Behavioral Process

Table 3.8  
*Representation of process: Behavioral in Clause*

No	Behaver	Process: Behavioral	Behavior	Circumstance
1				
2				
3				

#### 6. Existential Process

Table 3.9  
*Representation of process: Existential in Clause*

No		Process: Existential	Existent	Circumstance
1	There			
2				
3				



The researcher presents Bungin's (2015) expert formulation to find out the most frequently used transitivity elements in Prabowo Subianto's speech at the Sharing-La Dialogue 2023 conference:

$$N = \frac{F}{n} \times 100\%$$

Description:

N: Percentage of transitivity element

F: Frequency (number of occurrences) of transitivity elements in the speech

n: Total frequency of all transitivity elements in the speech.

The results of dominant data on transitivity analysis can be seen in the following table.

**Table 3.10**

**Process Types of Transitivity**

No	Process	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Material		
2.	Mental		
3.	Verbal		
4.	Relational		
5.	Behavioral		
6.	Existential		
	Total		

**Table 3.11 Participant**

**of Transitivity**

No	Participant I	Participant II	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Actor	Goal		
2.	Senser	Phenomenon		
3.	Sayer	Verbiage		
4.	Carrier	Attribute		
5.	Token	Value		
6.	Possession	Possessed		

7.	Behaver	-		
8.	-	Existent		
	Total			

T

**Table 3.12**  
**Circumstantial**  
**Element of**  
**Transitivity**

No	Circumstances	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Extent		
2.	Location		
3.	Manner		
4.	Cause		
5.	Contingency		
6.	Accompaniment		
7.	Matter		
8.	Role		
9.	Angle		
	Total		

### 3.5.3 Conclusions Drawing and Verification

In this step, a search of the collected data by identifying relationships, similarities, or differences. Conclusions were drawn through a comparison between the statements of the research subjects and the research subjects themselves. Verification is carried out to ensure that research on the suitability of data with the basic concepts of research is carried out accurately and

objectively. The researcher conclude about the database and research problems, with the data presented in general.