

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The Background of The Study

Sermon is an important part of service in the Church. Before getting to the sermon or the delivery of God's word, generally it begins with prayer, worship praise, giving offerings and then a sermon and ends with a prayer of blessing. The sermon becomes the center of worship and is delivered directly by the pastor, church leader, or a servant of God appointed by the local church pastor. The sermon is delivered to the congregation in a state of silence and solemnity, because the delivery of the sermon comes from the results of the preacher's reflection based on God's word, the Bible, as the main source of delivering sermons for the listeners. The message given becomes strength, comfort, rebuke, and even restoration of the listeners' understanding of God's Word. The message of the sermon is delivered in the form of speech that has the meaning to be conveyed. The meaning contained in each sentence can be investigated to find the correct understanding of the message conveyed by the preacher. Without the correct understanding of the sermon, the listeners will lose the essence of the sermon.

There are so many sermons delivered uploaded online, especially Youtube. The number of sermons that are distributed freely through Youtube, generally without content filtering, it is common for preachers to follow the wishes of the "market" regarding the theme and content of the sermon to be delivered and can be said to be "dangerous" and cause the congregation to have misconceptions.

Misguidance that misleads the church of God. In addition, during the pandemic, when the economic and health crises occurred, the theme or content of the sermon on healing and economic recovery which becomes the main theme in the sermon seized the focus of the congregation and forgot that more than that, salvation from the Lord Jesus is an eternal thing that must be maintained and gives eternal joy more than economic recovery and health.

Rantesalu & Duapadang (2021) “pada penelitian ini menunjukkan angka 74,7% pertumbuhan gereja dipengaruhi oleh khotbah” (sermons affect the church growth for about 74.7%). Growth in terms of not only the number but in terms of understanding. The message in the sermon can produce various understandings of meaning, and understanding the wrong meaning can affect the listeners’ action towards God's Word in daily life. In the last few decades, there has also been a global spread in the church regarding Prosperity Theology, which is indeed very easy to captivate the hearts of the congregation which is growing in various countries including Indonesia. Prosperity Theology has developed since the beginning of the world war, which focuses on economic and health blessings which exploit poverty, where preachers who put forward this theory often stumble over money laundering cases, such as Pastor David Yonggi Cho from Korea.

The sermon with the title “The Greatest Joy is Salvation” is needed to be studied because many people are still confused with this sermon, especially to understand the whole sermon. Therefore, this study is meant to explore the semantic meanings in this sermon by using Transitivity Analysis. The writer believes that a thorough analysis of this sermon from a linguistic point of view is

needed so that it can be understood by the listeners of the sermon and its practice in life.

The writer chose the sermon delivered by Ps. Philip Mantofa although there are many preachers who deliver sermons through Youtube because the writer is a loyal listener of him, as loyal listener to his sermons the writer feels the revelation of God's Word which is clear and structured, and easy to understand, and feels the anointing of the Holy Spirit through the delivery of the Word and accompanied by his personal testimony, moreover the writer has been following his "Before 30 Minutes" program which aired on a television channel since the writer was a child.

On the other hand his sermons have been listened by many young people with 858.000 youtube subscribers when this research was written and will continue to grow, as well as social interactions in the comment section and reposting video clips of sermons distributed to various social media platforms like Instagram and Tiktok. Reposting on various social media platforms, it also reaches young people in listening to God's Word.

In this study, the writer used the Transitivity System Theory in analyzing the utterances contained in the sermon. Transitivity System construes the world of experience into a manageable set of Process Types (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). In essence, the transitivity system discusses how the meaning of a sentence can be explained through clause analysis. Clause analysis is needed to understand the meaning conveyed by someone which is generally based on that person's experience. Transitivity System is considered as a suitable theory for this

research because this theory will reveal the meaning contained in a sermon that is dissected based on a sermon clause that targets each listener directly.

The Problem of The Study

Based on the background above, the formulation of the problem in this study :

1. What types of transitivity system are found in the sermon of Ps. Philip Mantofa ?
2. What is the most dominant type of transitivity system used in the sermon of Ps. Philip Mantofa ?
3. How is the transitivity system realized in the sermon of Ps. Philip Mantofa ?

The Objective of The Study

1. To identify the types of the process are found in the sermon of Ps. Philip Mantofa.
2. To find out the most dominant type of transitivity system used in the sermon of Ps. Philip Mantofa.
3. To describe the transitivity system in the sermon of Ps. Philip Mantofa.

The Scope of The Study

The writer only focuses on the sermon of Ps. Philip Mantofa with title “The Greatest Joy is Salvation“ which aired on Youtube. This sermon can be accessed with <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wLzz3uraA0c> which was

uploaded by Philip Mantofa's Youtube channel on November 19th 2021. The writer will use mixed method namely quantitative and qualitative method and Halliday Theory about Transitivity System especially the 6 processes (Material Process, Mental Process, Relational Process, Behavioral Process, Verbal Process, Existential Process) to analyze the data.

The Significance of The Study

The results of the study are expected to bring contribution to the theoretical and practical use of language.

1. Theoretically

- 1) This research can contribute to Functional Grammar Theory, especially Transitivity System in text.
- 2) To enrich reader, teacher or lecturer of English Literature about transitivity system.
- 3) This study can become a new model of analyzing transitivity in the sermon transcription.

2. Practically :

- 1) This study will explain clearly about Systemic Functional Grammar especially Transitivity System for student of English Literature.
- 2) To explain clearly about Systemic Functional Grammar especially Transitivity System on sermon.
- 3) To enrich the research on analyzing sermons.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical Framework

This section presents the important aspects in the theoretical framework including the linguistics, discourse analysis, text, transitivity.

Linguistics

Lyons (1968) stated that "Linguistics may be defined as the scientific study of language." It can be concluded that linguistics can be defined as the scientific study of language.

Linguistics is the science of language that studies language. Depending on the perspective and approach of a researcher, linguistics is often classified into cognitive science, psychology, and anthropology.

In simple terms, this one science is a science that focuses on language and its use as a communication tool. Linguistics will lead to studying the structure of language and all aspects that surround it, including psychology and sociology.

2.3 Discourse Analysis

Language is an important part of human life because human use language in communicating both verbally and in writing or in two-way or one-way communication. One of the lessons in language is discourse. Discourse is essentially a combination of text and context. As stated by McCarthy (1993) that discourse analysis is an analysis of the relationship between language and context.

The text will be called discourse if it has context in it. Therefore, it is called discourse analysis which is concerned with examining the text by determining the communication pattern attached to the text which can be identified by dissecting the language structure in the text. Through dissecting the structure of language, discourse analysis plays a role in revealing the hidden meaning in the text. Stubbs (1983) stated that discourse analysis is a discussion that examines spoken and written language. In short, discourse analysis is used to translate social interaction/communication in a text by using dissecting language structures.

2.4 Text

Bell (1991) states that the text is a structured set of expressions that express a whole meaning that is interconnected. Halliday stated that text is any part of writing or oral with an infinite length that still forms a unified whole (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014:13).

Text is an arrangement of words that produces sentences that contain a series of characters, expressions in written or oral form that provide information, messages or explain the meaning to be conveyed to the recipient of the text.

Text is basically meant to communicate. So, the text can not only be understood in a collection of sentences but by defining the text as something that can be read and understood the meaning of the word can also be said as text, for example "Enter" on the door of the building gives the message that the door is the entrance of the building, but in some cases symbols are also text such as traffic signs, emoticons in chat applications that can be read and understood by the recipient of the text.

2.5 Systemic Functional Grammar

Systemic Functional Grammar is introduced by Michael A. K Halliday in 1985. Michael A. K Halliday (1985) stated that Systemic Functional Grammar is a grammatical theory that focuses on the function of language itself as part of a social semiotic approach. The role or function of language in the sense of being a source of meaning used in communication. As also stated by Eggins (2004) that Systemic Functional Grammar is an organized system that is easy to understand in the form of a description and interpretation framework in the meaning of language.

It can be concluded that Systemic Functional Grammar is the meaning of language by focusing on language functions which are interpreted descriptively in communication. The meaning of language is also intended to build grammar in both spoken and written texts that describe Systemic Functional Grammar used in text analysis consisting of phrases, clauses, and sentences.

The structure of phrases, clauses and sentences in the intended language function is where the intended language can fulfill functions in life, here in after referred to as metafunctions.

2.6 Metafunction

Halliday (1985) stated that the metafunction is divided into three with various functions, the first is a function to express experience which is called an ideational function. the second for exchanging experiences is called interpersonal function, and the last for organizing experiences is called textual function.

2.6.1 Interpersonal Function

In this function, the writer will discuss about the speaker who takes part in a communication. Halliday & Matthiessen (2014) states that interpersonal function uses mood structure and modality as the language system used. Mood structure and modality are defined as functions for exchanging experiences (Eggins, 2004). Exchanging experiences is intended to maintain a mutually influencing relationship in communication.

2.6.2 Textual Function

Halliday & Matthiessen (2014) stated that textual function is language used to express reality semiotics or the reality of symbols and deals with the way in which texts are created context.

Textual Function where this function will connect what is written or said with the surrounding social environment in real terms, which will be recognized through rheme theme analysis.

2.6.3 Ideational Function

Eggins (2004) Ideational Function is a function of meaning in language to explain the experience that is included in the mind. Ideational functions describe in detail the organization of experiences and expressions that are not even written. The ideational function is divided into two components, namely experiential and logical functions (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014).

Logical Function relates to the relationship between thoughts in the form of ideas in compound clauses. Logical function is the function of understanding and

expressing the speaker's view to the world and to himself. Eggins (2004) states that there is a relationship between logical functions and experiential functions in terms of the use of complex clauses.

Eggins (2004) states that the experiential function is expressed in the form of a transitivity system or in more detail on the type of process associated with the participant and the circumstances. Where the experiential function focuses on translating experiences in real context concepts such as what is felt, what is done.

Ideational function also focuses on meaning which through personal experience will then be explained by the Transitivity System.

2.7 Transitivity

The transitivity system determines the different types, processes and structures of the speaker. As also expressed by Eggins (2004) that transitivity translates experience into several types of processes related to participants and circumstances. Transitivity also serves to analyze based on the functions that exist on the outside and inside of the speaker in communication through the verbs used.

Transitivity is also used in analyzing speech, songs, books or texts. But rarely used in analyzing sermons.

The types of transitivity are classified based on the process that occurs in each clause. Among them are Material Process, Mental Process, Verbal Process, Behavioral Process, Relational Process, Existential Process. Halliday & Matthiessen (2014) states that each of these processes will affect the participant in the clause plus there are contiguous circumstances in the clause.

2.7.1 Process

Process can be analyzed through the verb in the clause. Verbs not only mean to do something but can also be interpreted as feeling, thinking, being and having. Where the clause itself has six types which are divided into two types, namely primary process (material process, mental process and relational process) and complementary process (behavioral process, verbal process, existential process) based on (Egins, 2004).

1. Material Process

Halliday & Matthiessen (2014) in this process will refer to physical activity (doing and happening), where Actor and Goal are the main participants in this process. This process will answer the question "What did X do? and " What happened to X ? "

For Example :
(Active Clause)

My sister	eats	vanilla ice-cream
Actor	Process : Material	Goal

(Passive Clause)

The vanilla ice-cream	is eaten	by her
Goal	Process : Material	Actor

The clause above uses material process because the word "eat" is a process of doing something or a physical action. The verb "eat" also explain what the subject (actor) do.

Furthermore, material processes can also be applied to abstract processes as in the following example :

The two schools	combined
Actor	Process : Material

The two schools	were combined
Actor	Process : Material

The clause above uses material process because the word “combined” is a process of doing something or a physical action. The verb “combined” also explain what happened to the subject (actor).

Egins (2004) also adds that there is a recipient and a client who will explain to and for whom this process is carried out. Like the following example:

Rina	sent	a letter	to her friend
Actor	Process : Material	Goal	Recipient

John	give	a pen	for his student
Actor	Process : Material	Goal	Client

Recipient is the one that goods are given to, whereas client is for whom the services are done. These two also get the verbs to tie, such as give, send, offer, buy, and take.

2. Mental Process

Halliday & Matthiessen (2014) says that the mental process is a process that is not concrete, such as feeling, knowing, understanding and seeing, thinking. Mental processes are divided into four classes, namely cognition, affection, perception, desirability. There are two participants in the mental process, namely Senser and Phenomenon. The mental process must be able to answer the question “What do you think/feel/know about X?”

Examples of mental cognition processes (thinking, knowing, understanding, etc.)

They	do not understand	me
Senser	Process : Mental	Phenomenon

The clause above uses mental process because the word “understand” is a process of understanding which indicates mental cognition.

Examples of mental process affection (feeling, liking, fearing, etc)

Rina	love	this food
Senser	Process : Mental	Phenomenon

The clause above uses mental process because the word “love” is a process of feeling which indicates affection.

Example of mental perception process (seeing, hearing, etc)

I	saw	Susi
Senser	Process : Mental	Phenomenon

The clause above uses mental process because the word “saw” is a process of sight which indicates mental perception.

Examples of mental desirability processes (wish, intend, want, etc)

He	wants	a car
Senser	Process : Mental	Phenomenon

The clause above uses mental process because the word “wants” is a process of desire which indicates mental cognition.

3. Relational Process

Relational process can be said to be that of being, including having. In essence, the relational process refers to the relationship between the participant and the identity and description.

The following table shows the six principal types of relational processes which also illustrates the differences in the participants in the relational process.

Table 2.1 *Types of Relational Process*

Mode : Type :	attributive	identifying
intensive	Rina is kind	John is a leader The leader is Tom
possesive	Susi has a car	The car is Susi's Susi's is the car
circumstantial	The Christmas is on Sunday	Tomorrow is the 10 th The 10 th is tomorrow

Source : Halliday (2014) p. 265

The example of intensive type in relational process :

Rina	is	kind
Carrier	Process : Intensive	Attribute

The clause above uses relational process because the word “is” is a process of being as intensive type in relational process. It explains the quality of “Rina” as carrier and “kind” as attribute

John	is	a leader
Token	Process : Intensive	Value

The clause above uses relational process because the word “is” is a process of being as intensive type in relational process. It explains the quality of “John” as token and “a leader” as value.

The example of possessive type in relational process :

Susi	has	car
Carrier : Possessor	Process : Possesive	Attribute : Possessed

The clause above uses relational process because the word “has” is a process of being as possessive type in relational process. It explains the quality of “Susi” as possessor and “car” as possessed.

The car	is	Susi's
Token : Possessor	Process : Possesive	Value : Possessed

The clause above uses relational process because the word “is” is a process of being as possessive type in relational process. It explains the quality of “The car” as possessor and “Susi’s” as possessed.

The example of circumstantial type in relational process ;

The Christmas	is	on Sunday
Carrier	Process : Circumstantial	Attribute

The clause above uses circumstantial process because the word “is” is a process of being as circumstantial type in relational process. It explains the quality of “The Christmas” as carrier and “on Sunday” as attribute.

Tomorrow	is	the 10 th
Token	Process : Circumstantial	Value

The clause above uses circumstantial process because the word “is” is a process of being as circumstantial type in relational process. It explains the quality of “Tomorrow” as token and “the 10th” as value.

4. Behavioral Process

Behavioral processes are actually related to physiological processes, which cannot be said as a whole mental process or material process that can define the real character, like breathing, coughing, smiling, dreaming, chatting, watching, etc. These construe human behavior including mental and verbal behavior as an active version of verbal and mental processes. Saying and sensing are construed as activity (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004).

Halliday & Matthiessen (2004; 302) presents a table list of verbs that are included in the behavioral process, as follows :

Table 2.2 *List of Verbs in Behavioral Process*

i	[near mental]	process of consciousness represented as forms of behaviour	look, watch, stare, listen, think, worry, dream
ii	[near verbal]	verbal processes as forms of behaviour	chatter, grumble, talk, gossip, argue, murmur, mouth
iii		physiological processes manifesting states of consciousness	cry, laugh, smile, frown, sigh, sob, snarl, hiss, whine, nod
iv		other physiological processes	breathe, sneeze, cough, hiccup, burp, vomit, faint, shit, yawn, sleep
v	[near material]	Bodily postures and pastimes	Sing, dance, lie (down), sit (up, down)

Source : Halliday (2004) p. 302

Participants in the behavioral process are behavers, but the behavioral process can have a second participant, namely the repetition of the behavioral process, hereinafter referred to as behavior. As expressed in the following example :

She	cried
Behaver	Process : Behavioral

The clause above uses behavioural process because the words “cried” is behavioural process near material bodily postures.

He	smiled	the broad smile
Behaver	Process : Behavioural	Behavior

The clause above uses behavioural process because the words “cried” is behavioural process near material bodily postures.

5. Verbal Process

Verbal Process is a process of saying (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). Halliday & Matthiessen (2014) reveals examples of verbs serving as Process in verbal clauses.

Table 2.3 *Types of Verbal Process*

Type		Example of verbs
activity	targeting	Praise, flatter, commend, compliment, congratulate, insult, abuse, slander, blame, criticize, chide, censure, pillory, rebuke
	talking	Speak, talk
semiosis	(neutral quoting)	Say, tell, go, be like
	indicating	Tell (sb that), report, announce, notify, explain, argue, convince (that), persuade (sb that), promise (that)
	imperating	Tell (sb to do), ask (sb to do), order, command, require, promise, threaten, persuade (sb to do), convince (sb to do), entreat, implore, beg

Source : Halliday (2014) p. 305

In the verbal process there are Sayer and Receiver, Verbiage, Target as participants (Eggins, 2004). The following is an example that illustrates the participants in this process.

Rina	said	something	to John
Sayer	Process :Verbal	Verbiage	Receiver

The clause above uses verbal process because the words “said” is verbal process semiosis (neutral quoting). Rina is Sayer and John is Receiver.

John	explains	Math	to us
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Sayer	Process :Verbal	Target	Receiver
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The clause above uses verbal process because the words “explains” is verbal process semiosis indicating. Rina is Sayer and John is Receiver.

Tina	said	“I’m so tired”
Sayer	Process :Verbal	Quoted

Rama	said	He was so sleppy
Sayer	Process :Verbal	Reported

The clause above uses verbal process because the words “said” is verbal process semiosis (neutral quoting). The difference between these examples are quotation mark, for the words with quotation mark is called quoted and the words with quotation mark is called reported.

6. Existential Process

Halliday & Matthiessen (2014) stated that an existential process is a process that shows events that exist and occur. Where the existential process is easy to observe with the word "there" as the subject. Existential process has a participant that is existent. As illustrated in the following example :

There	was	A panda
	Process : Existential	Existent

There	are	two pens
	Process : Existential	Existent

The clauses above use existential process because the words “was and are” are existential process as followed by “there” as subject. Existential process only have one participant is called existent which come after the tobe.

That's about the types of processes and examples. Next about participants and circumstances.

2.7.2 Participant

In summary, participant is a person, a place, or an object involved in the transitivity process. The following is a table of participants based on the type of process :

Table 2.4 *Types of Participant*

Types of Process	Participant I	Participant II
Material	Actor	Goal
Mental	Senser	Phenomenon
Relational	1. Identification: Token	Identity : Value
	2. Attribution : 3. Carrier	Attribute
	4. Possesing : 5. Possessor	Possessed
Behavioral	Behaver	-
Verbal	Sayer	Verbiage
Existential	-	Extent

Source : Halliday (2014) p. 311

The examples of participants in clause:

My sister	eats	vanilla ice-cream
Actor	Process : Material	Goal

The clause above uses material process that is why the participants are called Actor for the first participant and Goal for the second participant.

Rina	love	this food
Senser	Process : Mental	Phenomenon

The clause above uses mental process that is why the participants are called Senser for the first participant and Phenomenon for the second participant.

This is about the participants contained in each existing process. Where the type of participant is also very dependent on the process in the clause.

2.7.3 Circumstances

Circumstances is the third part after process and participant in transitivity. Circumstances literally means a condition, a case or an event. But more than that, circumstances are the conditions that underlie an event and affect the meaning of the sentence.

Circumstances contribute additional, and frequently optional, information regarding the who, when, where, how, for how long, and so on, of the process. They are typically realised by adverb phrases and prepositional phrases

Halliday & Matthiessen (2014) stated that circumstances are environments that can include locations that cover more than the process. Eggins (2004) stated that there are 9 types of circumstances ; extent, location, manner, cause, contingency, role, matter, accompaniment, angle. Further explanation can be seen in the following table.

Table 2.5 *Types of Circumstances*

No.	Types of Circumstances	Subcategories	Ways to identify	Realization in the clause
1.	Extent	Temporal	How long ?	They studied for three hours
		Spatial	How far ?	Rina ran for six kilometers.
2.	Location	Temporal	When ?	John arrived today
		Spatial	Where ?	I come to Jakarta
3.	Manner		How ?	Quickly, fast, late, beautifully, well, etc Do your homework quickly!
4.	Cause		Why ?	Because of, because, since, for, etc. I need this book because I want to write thesis.
5.	Contingency		In what	We were forced to

			circumstance	eat snakes in a state of urgency
6.	Role		As what ?	She wishes me as a mother
7.	Matter		About what ?	They talked about business
8.	Accompaniment		Together with ?	I come with my father
9.	Angle		Says who ?	According to. According to this research human used cellphone all day.

Source : Halliday (2014) p. 311

The examples of circumstances in clause:

They	studied	the proposal	for two hours.
Actor	Material Process	Goal	Circumstantial : Extent (Temporal)

The clause above uses circumstantial; extent (temporal) because the words add information about for how long the condition happened.

I	love	this book	because of the writer
Senser	Mental Process	Phenomenon	Circumstantial : Cause

The clause above uses circumstantial; because the words add information about why the condition happened.

The circumstantial contained in a clause. Circumstantial describes the place, time and circumstances of the clause. Circumstantial aims to make the clause clearer. The understanding in the delivery is also easy to understand by the reader, viewer.

2.8 Philip Mantofa

Philip Mantofa is a preacher who was born on September 27, 1974. Philip Mantofa has served and led the Gereja Mawar Sharon (GMS) since 1998. This

church has a vision and mission to establish 1,000 local churches with 1,000,000 disciples of Christ obtained from the Pastor's vision. Philip Mantofa in 2003.

The development of Gereja Mawar Sharon which already has 100,000 congregations is the fruit of the spiritual movement "Festival Kuasa Allah" which is held in various regions in Indonesia and also abroad. The media program shown on TV "Before 30 Minutes" also draws many souls to God.

Philip Mantofa has also written about 14 books including "Before 30 – Kisah dan Prinsip Kehidupan Philip Mantofa, A Trip to Hell, Kupercaya Mujizat".

2.9 Sermon

Sermon is one of the ways used to convey messages. In Christianity, this message is based on what is written in the Bible or what is commonly called the good news for congregation.

Sermon has educational, social, ethical, and political functions. The preacher provides knowledge, ways of worship, and social and ethical norms within a community. The preacher, who is also understood as a teacher, becomes a leader in worship, a teacher in a community. in ethical regulations, and spiritual teachers in their communities. Sermons are closely related to their function as teaching. In the church, preaching becomes a leader's tool in teaching people. Preaching also helps Christians understand God's will.

In thi study, the writer analyzed the sermon with title " The Greatest Joy is Salvation". This sermon is uploaded by Philip Mantofa on November 19th 2021 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wLzz3uraA0c> in his Youtube channel.

2.10 Previous Research

Zhao & Zhang (2017) in their research entitled “The transitivity analysis of Donald J Trump's inaugural Address” in 2017. This study found that the dominant process is the material process to explain the actions to be taken by taking American history as a lesson that is associated with President Trump's vision for America. A combination of quantitative method and qualitative method is applied to analyze this research.

The similarity between the writer's study and the research with the title “The transitivity analysis of Donald J Trump's inaugural Address” is the used of the transitivity system by Halliday and the method used is the mixed method, but the difference between the writer's study and this study is the object being studied. This study analyzed the speech delivered by President Trump.

Fadilah & Kuswoyo (2021) in their research entitled “Transitivity Analysis of Presidential Debate Between Trump And Biden In 2020”. This study found that the two candidates, Donald Trump and Biden, shared their goals and realization of their vision with the public. Content of debate about intentions, purpose, and direction towards the crisis facing in the US. This research used qualitative method.

The similarity between the writer's study and the research with the title "Transitivity Analysis of Presidential Debate Between Trump And Biden In 2020" is the used of the transitivity system by Halliday, but the difference between the writer's study and this study is the object studied and the method used. This study analyzed the debate and used qualitative methods.

Guswita & Suhardi (2020) in their research entitled “Transitivity Analysis of Jokowi and Prabowo Campaign Speech in Indonesian Presidential Election 2019”. This study used a qualitative method with transitivity theory. This study finds the material process as the most dominant process in the Jokowi and Prabowo campaigns with a presentation above 30% in 2019.

The similarity of the writer's study with the research with the title "Transitivity Analysis of Jokowi and Prabowo Campaign Speech in Indonesian Presidential Election 2019" is the used of the transitivity system by Halliday, but the difference between the writer's study and this study is the object studied and the method used. This study analyzed speech and used qualitative methods.

Liani et al. (2021) in their research entitled “Transitivity Analysis of Kamala Harris’ 2020 Presidential Victory Speech Concerning COVID-19”. This study found that the speech of the first female vice president of the United States regarding plans to rebuild America after the Covid-19 pandemic. Kamala Harris implicitly showed ideology of liberalism by inviting all Americans to focus not only on their own freedom but for others. This study found the material process as the dominant process. This study used Qualitative Content Analysis (QCA) as the research method.

The similarity between the writer's study and the research with the title "Transitivity Analysis of Kamala Harris' 2020 Presidential Victory Speech Concerning COVID-19" is the used of the transitivity system by Halliday, but the difference between the writer's study and this study is the object studied and the method used. This study analyzes speech and uses the Qualitative Content Analysis (QCA) method.

Manzano & Orquijo (2020) in their research entitled “Political commitments and ideologies: A diachronic transitivity analysis of Philippine presidents’ inaugural speeches”. This study states that the inauguration speech of the president of the Philippines in facing the challenges and solutions that will be given under his government which is described through the material process, while in conveying things that are prosperous and inspires the community using the mental process.

The similarity between the writer's study and the research with the title "Political commitments and ideologies: A diachronic transitivity analysis of Philippine presidents' inaugural speeches" is the used of the transitivity system by Halliday, but the difference between the writer's study and this study is the object being studied. This study analyzed the speech of the Philippine president.

Megah (2019) in his research entitled “A Systemic Functional Linguistic Analysis of the Transitivity in Jokowi’s New Vision Speech”. This study is related to the investigation of President Joko Widodo's New Vision victory speech. This study concludes that Jokowi tends to use material processes, in contrast to verbal and behavioral processes which do not have events in his speech, it shows that he prefers to act to show his actions.

The similarity between the writer's study and the research with the title "A Systemic Functional Linguistic Analysis of the Transitivity in Jokowi's New Vision Speech" is the used of the transitivity system by Halliday, but the difference between the writer’s study and this study is the object studied and the method used. This study analyzes speech and uses qualitative methods.

Su (2021) with title of research “Transitivity Analysis of 2018 State of the Union Address by President Donald Trump” found that the State of the Union address delivered by President Trump in the annual report is about the actions to be taken both at home and abroad. Based on the Transitivity analysis found that Trump wants to contribute with the capabilities he has.

The similarity between the writer's study and the research entitled "Analysis of the Transitivity of the 2018 State Speech by President Donald Trump" is the used of the transitivity system by Halliday, but the difference between the writer's study and this study is the object studied and the method used. This study analyzed speech and used qualitative method.

Zhang (2017) with title of research “Transitivity Analysis of Hillary Clinton’s and Donald Trump’s First Television Debate” found that material processes, relational and mental processes and relative process of dominating the speeches of the two candidates; compared to Hillary, Trump tends to use a more existential process. Which can show the character of interpersonal each candidate.

The similarity between the writer's study and the research entitled “Transitivity Analysis of Hillary Clinton’s and Donald Trump’s First Television Debate” is the used of the transitivity system by Halliday, but the difference between the writer's study and this study is the object studied and the method used. This study analyzed debate and used quantitative method.

Siahaan (2021) in his research entitled “Transitivity Processes In Bon Jovi’s Selected Song Lyrics” used a qualitative descriptive method in analyzing the transitivity of Bon Jovi songs. This study showed that physical activity that occurs in a social environment which is very helpful for readers and songwriter to know

the transitivity process in understanding the message of the songwriter and for the songwriter can vary the words in the song.

The similarity between the writer's study and the research entitled “Transitivity Processes In Bon Jovi’s Selected Song Lyrics” is the used of the transitivity system by Halliday, but the difference between the writer's study and this study is the object studied and the method used. This study analyzed song and used descriptive qualitative method.

Yang (2020) with title of research “Transitivity Analysis of the Lyrics of Olympic Songs” analyzed that the transitivity of the Olympic anthem from meta-functions to express functional meaning and process regularity.

The similarity between the writer's study and the research entitled “Transitivity Processes In Bon Jovi’s Selected Song Lyrics” is the used of the transitivity system by Halliday, but the difference between the writer's study and this study is the object studied and the method used. This study analyzed song and used descriptive qualitative method.

Pasaribu (2020) in his research entitled “Transitivity Analysis Of Nahum Situmorang’s Traditional Song Lyrics” This study found that out of 10 Batak songs written by Nahum Situmorang, material process and mental process were the most dominant with emotional descriptions of social phenomena.

The similarity between the writer's study and the research entitled “Transitivity Analysis Of Nahum Situmorang’s Traditional Song Lyrics” is the used of the transitivity system by Halliday, but the difference between the writer's study and this study is the object studied and the method used. This study analyzed song and used quantitative descriptive method.

Supadmi et al. (2020) in their research entitled “Transitivity in The Text of Indonesia President Speech” found that the text of the Indonesian President Joko Widodo's speech for the 75th Indonesian Independence Day celebrations signify that the government never give up in the face of the situation caused by Covid-19. Where based on the data taken there is an existential process which shows that the presence of the government in the community.

The similarity between the writer's study and the research entitled “Transitivity in The Text of Indonesia President Speech” is the used of the transitivity system by Halliday, but the difference between the writer's study and this study is the object studied. This study analyzed text.

Hadiyati et al. (2018) in their research entitled “A Transitivity Analysis Of Male And Female Students’ Final Draft Of Critical Responses Paragraph To Literature” found that transitivity, especially a process using qualitative methods in analyzing the reactions between female students and male students to the literature in the form of paragraphs where the most dominant process is the material process.

The similarity between the writer's study and the research entitled “A Transitivity Analysis Of Male And Female Students’ Final Draft Of Critical Responses Paragraph To Literature” is the used of the transitivity system by Halliday, but the difference between the writer's study and this study is the object studied and the method used. This study analyzed text and used descriptive qualitative method.

Oktoma (2017) in his research entitled “Process Types In Students’ Narrative Text” found that analytical transitivity was used in analyzing 20 first

grade students of the Department of English Education, Universitas Kuningan on student narrative texts. Process materials are the predominant type found in student narrative text. In conclusion, students have difficulty in understanding the material process.

The similarity between the writer's study and the research entitled “Process Types In Students’ Narrative Text” is the used of the transitivity system by Halliday, but the difference between the writer's study and this study is the object studied and the method used. This study analyzed text and used descriptive qualitative method.

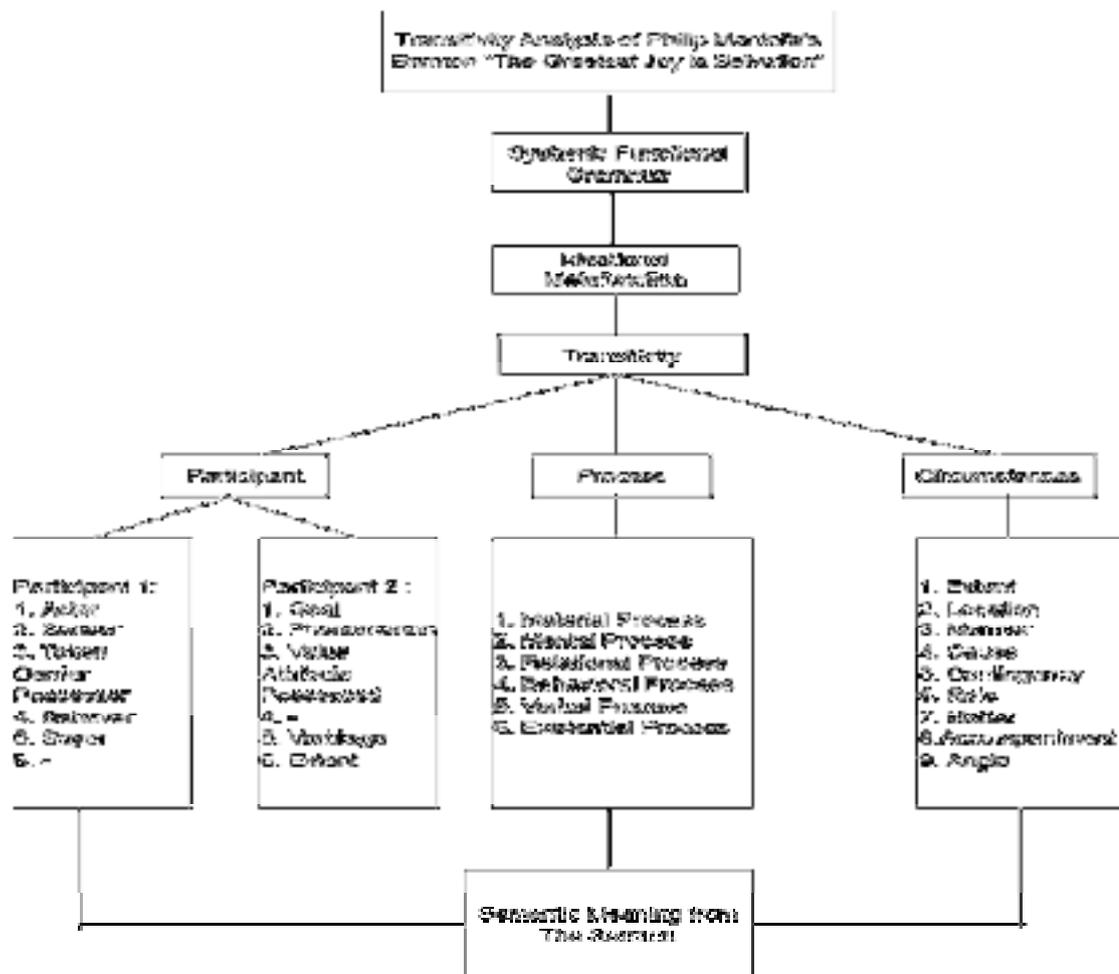
Rohmat et al. (2018) in their research entitled “Transitivity Analysis Of Tenth Grade Students’ Descriptive Text” found that the most dominant transitivity encountered was the material process followed by the relational process with a qualitative descriptive method on descriptive texts written by six tenth graders senior High School.

The similarity between the writer's study and the research entitled “Transitivity Analysis Of Tenth Grade Students’ Descriptive Text” is the used of the transitivity system by Halliday, but the difference between the writer's study and this study is the object studied and the method used. This study analyzed text and used descriptive qualitative method.

The conclusion from previous research is that the majority of research on speech and song analysis as well as textbooks uses transitivity theory. Meanwhile, sermon analysis research using transitivity to know semantics meaning has never been studied before. Therefore, the writer analyzes the sermon analysis using transitivity.

2.11 Conceptual Framework

Presentation of the theory and problems that have been described previously. The concept of the study that will be explained also presents a solution using the theory of Transitivity. The concept of the study can be described using the following Conceptual Framework which can explain the problem and theory.



Rangkuti, Desminar (2022). Transitivity Analysis of Philip Mantofa's Sermon "The Greatest Joy is Salvation"

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The Research Design

A research method is essentially a measurable factor in the data used for certain purposes and uses. In this study, a mixed method will be used. Where the mix method is a mixture of qualitative methods with quantitative methods.

Mixed method research is a method that combines qualitative and quantitative approaches in terms of methodology (such as in the data collection stage), and mixed model studies combine two approaches in all stages of the research process.

Mixed Method is a research method that is applied when the writer has questions that need to be tested in terms of outcomes and processes. Mixed method research can answer questions research that cannot be answered by research quantitative or qualitative.

The Data and Source of Data

Data sources are important in this study. The data for this study are words, clauses, and sentences from the transcribed sermon .The source of the data is from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wLzz3uraA0c> which was uploaded by Philip Mantofa's Youtube channel on November 19th 2021. Data sources are crucial and must be valid and accountable data. Therefore, the data source must also be original data or actual data without falsification.

The Technique of Collecting Data

This study will use documentation techniques in collecting data by:

1. Download the video of sermon entitled “The Greatest Joy is Salvation”.
2. Watch and listen the sermon video with the title “The Greatest Joy is Salvation”.
3. Transcribe the sermon video into phrases, clauses and sentences by listening.

The Technique of Data Analysis

Data analysis is analyzing existing data with several categories and patterns. In this study, the writer sorted the data by clauses in sentences. Here are the steps in analyzing the data:

1. The sermon’s transcription as data is classified into words, phrases and clauses.
2. From the results of the first grouping, it is then grouped based on the theory of Transitivity, namely process, participant, and circumstance.
3. Further calculations are carried out to find the most dominant process using the formula Bungin (2005 : 3).

$$P = f/N \times 100\%$$

P = Percentage

f = The amount of data obtained in each category

N = Total data

4. After classifying the data, the writer found the dominant number.
5. Then interpret the data that has been analyzed.