CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1   The Background of the Study

Language is the act of transmitting ideas in which it has a purpose and has its own meaning. Language provides a theory of human experience, and some resources in each language's lexicogrammar are devoted to this purpose (Halliday, 2004: 25). As a result, it serves as a springboard for shaping our thinking, sensing, and feeling. People create a language wherever they stand and live, and they speak to convey meaning through their aspirations. In functional linguistics, word usage is one of the most important elements in language choices. People require language, either in the form of spoken or written, to convey our ideas into the real world. they apply the views or personal experiences to the language's terms. Functional grammar views language as resources to make meaning which investigate how the words could present the meaning.

The area of Systematic Functional Grammar (SFG) is concerned with the transitivity process. Ideational function, interpersonal function, and textual function are three metafunctions that can be realized in SFG. The ideational function includes transitivity. In transitivity, looked at verbs and circumstances that give and suggest a process that is employed to reflect the speaker's activity and experience. Transitivity can show how humans describe experiences based on the reality that occurs around them and within themselves (Zhang, 2017: 65). In addition, Eggins (2004: 61) states that transitivity can show how living things describe experiences based on the reality that occurs around them and within themselves.

Speech is a communication activity carried out by a speaker in front of an audience with the aim of conveying important things. Syam (2006: 15) states that speech is a technique of using words or language effectively which means skill or proficiency in choosing words that can affect the communicant. In a speech, a speaker must be able to know what will be delivered. The things that are conveyed are in the form of ideas, instructions, and other things that are considered important. In writing a speech must be proficient in processing words and sentences so that later when spoken it will sound coherent and good. The content of the speech must be clear, objective, contain the truth, and do not cause conflict. Not infrequently people who deliver speeches will give advice to their listeners. It depends on the context or condition of the speech. But speech is usually used as persuasion, i.e. to convince listeners to believe what is being said. Not only that, but also to encourage or motivate listeners so that listeners can arouse their enthusiasm or emotions. Things like this are usually done by politicians, motivators, and so on.

A person who motivates and inspires people is called motivator. Being a motivator is not easy. Motivators must be able to provide encouragement or driving force to motivate others to do something. Motivation is a process that energizes, directs, and sustains behavior (Santrock, 2011: 70). To create a good motivation, a motivator usually conveys their personal experience as tangible evidence that miracles and success have occurred in their life, it is influenced by two factors, namely external and internal. External factors in the form of life difficulties that made him almost commit suicide but still choose not to give up. As for examples of internal factors such as physical disability. Currently, there are

many people with physical disabilities from various countries who have succeeded in becoming motivators, or better known as people with disabilities. The motivators for people with disabilities are the ones most admired by society. They will provide great encouragement to other disabled people as well as non-disabled people thereby making listeners more motivated to follow suit.

Even though they are known as people with disabilities, they can be great motivators. Here are some motivators with disabilities who are known to be able to touch people. The first is Stephen Hawking. He has passed away. He is a disabled person with Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS). Another motivator is Marlee Matlin, a deaf girl who is now successful and conveys a good message to the audience through her personal experience. Next is Nick Vujicic from Australia. He founded an organization for people with disabilities, Life Without Limbs. Nick has Tetra-amelia Syndrome, a rare syndrome characterized by the absence of arms and legs. He has successfully become a motivator in various countries. These days, he regularly gives speeches on topics he is experiencing, such as disability, hope, and finding meaning in life.

Nick Vujicic often speaks in various countries, forums and channels. His speeches are always related to the motivation that comes from his personal experience. Nick Vujicic's speech can be accessed through social media networks such as YouTube. Nick's speeches always get a lot of likes by netizens and reach millions of viewers. The speech entitled 'Overcoming Hopelessness' which published on the TED Talks Channel on October 17, 2012 is one of the most watch speeches and reach the highest views on YouTube, namely 7.6M views and 144K likes.

The writer has several reasons in selecting the object of this study. This is very interesting to study because the object chosen is the most famous disability motivator in the world and always gets a lot of appreciation from many people. Not only that, the source of the data for this study, namely Nick's speech entitled 'Overcoming Hopelessness' is also in great demand and is able to make someone feel touched, realized, and even cry. The sentences in Nick's speech will be examined to find out the meaning conveyed according to the theory used in this study. Hence, this study will discuss the meaning of the sentence conveyed by a well-known motivator in his speech entitled 'Overcoming Hopelessness' at TED Talks using transitivity analysis.

In this study, the writer tries to apply one approach, namely Systemic Functional Grammar by Halliday. Because it is proven to be able to answer various linguistic problems. In speech, the ideational function has a relationship to interpret the sentences conveyed by the speaker. It talks about language constructing human experience in both the physical world and the mental world.

Based on the explanations above, the writer decides to analyze the types of transitivity processes and find the dominant types used in Nick Vujicic's speech with transitivity analysis. The selection process that involves the participant's role is manifested in transitivity which is identified as experiential meaning, where in Nick's speech he gives all the motivations based on his personal experience to motivate people. In this study, the writer wants to know what verbs appear more when looking at the types of processes that exist in motivational, situational speech and their relationship to the context of the situation. The writer formulates

the title of this study as ***"A Transitivity Analysis on Nick Vujicic's Speech 'Overcoming Hopelessness' at TED Talks."***

1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on the background above, the writer formulates the problem as follows:

1. What are the types of transitivity processes used in Nick Vujicic's 'Overcoming Hopelessness' speech at TED Talks?

2. What is the most dominant type of transitivity processes in Nick Vujicic's 'Overcoming Hopelessness' speech at TED Talks?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

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

1. To find out the types of transitivity processes that used in Nick Vujicic's 'Overcoming Hopelessness' speech at TED Talks.

2. To find out the most dominant types of transitivity processes in Nick Vujicic's 'Overcoming Hopelessness' speech at TED Talks.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

The scope of this study is to investigate the semantic meaning of a speech using Transitivity analysis under the theory of M.A.K Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar (2014: 333). This study examines the pattern of transitivity processes that reveal ideational constructions in one of the famous speech motivators with disabilities, Nick Vujicic, namely the Overcoming Hopelessness speech at TED Talks YouTube channel which published on October 17, 2012. Material process, mental process, relational process, behavioral process, verbal

process, and existential process are six categories of transitivity processes based on M.A.K. Halliday's theory.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

The results of this study are expected to bring benefits to the practical and theoretical use of language as follows:

1. Theoretical Significances

1) This study could become a new perspective in the study of Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG), mainly in transitivity.

2) This study would provide new understanding of discourse analysis of experiential meaning through transitivity analysis especially found in a motivational speech by Nick Vujicic.

2. Practical Significances

1) Writer

To convey the writer's idea in developing a meaning through transitivity analysis of a speech. This can make the writer think systematically and regularly. Also, to understand the purpose of writing which will later be able to master the writing competence that must be achieved.

2) English Department Students

This study can improve students' understanding in interpreting a speech delivered through the personal experience of a speaker. Not only that, this study can also help students learn by analyzing transitivity system.

3) Lecturer

This study can be supporting material for the lecturer, especially in teaching transitivity system. The results of this study also can help the lecturer to easier present the material about transitivity analysis.

4) Other Researcher

The results of data analysis from this study can provide additional information or as a reference for similar study. It can be a comparison to make better study.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1   Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework broadly discusses the things that are being analyzed by the writer based on the theories and findings that have existed before. Theory is needed to clarify some terms in conducting a research. There are many terms used in this study, and they should be elaborated theoretically. The theoretical framework will then become the basis for the entire in this study process, namely: Discourse Analysis, Systemic Functional Grammar, Transitivity, Speech, TED Talks, Previous Researches, and Conceptual Framework.

2.2   Discourse Analysis

According to Gee (2001: 24), Discourse analysis is a comprehensive linguistic science with multiple components, including Functional Grammar, Critical Analysis, Multimodal Functional Grammar, and Systemic Functional Grammar.

Discourse analysis is the study of how language interacts with a certain situation. In 1995, Zellig Harris coined the term discourse analysis to describe a method of evaluating linked speech and writing (Lutzky, 2012: 9). The languages studied not only share some meanings, but they also have linguistic traits in common.

The use of language beyond the confines of sentences or speech, the relationship between language and society (context), and the interactive aspect of everyday communication are all topics covered by discourse analysis. People recognize not only what is included in the text, but also how the message is given,

because it has a relationship between language and context. Discourse analysis assumes the function of being able to see the hidden meaning of a text by constructing a language structure. Discourse analysis is concerned with how language, both written and spoken, is used in everyday life and is linked to social life. It can be summarized as a method of understanding social interaction through the use of language as a tool.

People can express themselves in a variety of ways. They collaborate to communicate, share ideas, develop and maintain a social world via language. People use language to help or injure themselves, to comfort or hurt others, and to make a positive effort towards oneself. Of course, none of this is possible without considering the background.

2.3   Systemic Functional Grammar

One of the linguistic studies created by systemic functional linguists is Systemic Functional Grammar. Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar is becoming increasingly popular as a descriptive and interpretive framework for considering language as a strategic, meaning-making resource Eggins (2004: 2). Furthermore, Systemic functional grammar views language as meaning potential in which all strata of the linguistic system participate in the creation of meaning: the semantic system semanticizes contextual meaning by providing resources to enact and construe it as linguistic meaning; the lexicogrammatical system grammaticalizes this meaning by providing resources to create meaning in wording.

Every language must have a functional orientation to meaning, which means that grammatical analysis of texts in systemic functional terms is more than

just a formalized description of the syntax of individual sentences divorced from their surrounding language and context, but also a description of how specific grammatical units are functioning, that is, making meaning, within specific clauses, within a specific text. As a result, from the perspective of systemic functional linguistics, the study of grammar is inextricably linked to the study of meaning, and the interpretation of the meanings construed by the grammar in a given text is informed by the situation and culture in which these meanings are produced, as semantics.

The three categories of Metafunction are used to categorize the ways in which humans use language. Interpersonal Metafunction, Textual Metafunction, and Ideational Metafunction are three types of Metafunction with different meanings. The three metafunctions can be an element of how a language works, and as a result, the language has a purpose.

2.3.1 Interpersonal Metafunction

Interpersonal metafunction shape social relationships, including the speaker's interpretation of probabilities and message relevance. This metafunction represents the potential meaning of speakers as involved in the interaction process or as writers and readers.

Halliday (2004: 147) suggests that interpersonal metafunction is related to the finite elements implied by other things. This function refers to two ways, firstly by referring to the time it was written and secondly by referring to the judgment of the author.

Under the interpersonal function, language is used to express social reality and relates to the interaction between writer and reader. This function in the clause is realized in the mood system, mood structure, and modality.

2.3.2   Textual Metafunction

The textual metafunction is an interpretation of language in function as a message. This can be interpreted as an intrinsic function itself, in the sense that language is related to the situational aspects in which the language or text is in it. In other words, the intersectional function makes the language or text relevant internally to the language itself as well as externally to the context or situation in which the language is used. This function gives one the ability to distinguish a text as a language that is presented functionally and contextually and on the other hand from a non-text as a language apart from the others.

In this textual function, language is used to express semiotic reality or symbol reality and relates to the way the text is created in context. Halliday (2004: 151) states that readers can find out what the author really wants to convey through the construction of themes and rhemes.

2.3.3   Ideational Metafunction

The ideational metafunction consists of experiential and logical meaning (Halliday, 2004: 155). In experiential meaning, language is used to express physical-biological reality as well as regarding the interpretation and representation of experience. At the level of the function clause, it relates to transitivity which deals with participants, processes, and circumstances.

Meanwhile, the logical meaning in the clause is realized in complex clauses, noun groups, and verb groups.

2.4   Transitivity

Halliday (2014: 211) suggests that a perfect unit of experience is realized in a clause consisting of (1) process, (2) participant, and (3) circumstance. the process that leads to the activity that occurs in the clause, namely in traditional and formal grammar is called a verb. Participants are people or objects involved in the process. circumstantial is the environment in which processes involving participants occur. because the core of experience is the process, then at the clause level, the process determines the number and categories of participants. In addition, the process of determining the circumstantial indirect with the level of probability.

In line with this, the transitivity system according to Halliday (2014: 333) , there are six kinds of processes, namely material processes, mental processes, verbal processes, behavioral processes, relational processes, and existential processes. Each type of process has different types of participants because of the different nature of events.

2.4.1   The Types of Processes in Transitivity

Process is an activity that occurs in a clause which according to traditional and formal grammar is called a verb (Saragih, 2006: 6). The process can be said as an activity or activity that occurs in a verb. Process is the essence of an experience. According to Halliday (2014: 212) experience Language speakers are manifested through six types of processes that determine the type of experience,

which includes three primary processes, which consist of material processes, mental processes, and relational processes; and three secondary processes, which consist of behavioral processes, verbal processes, and existential processes.

1)   Material Process

A material process is a purely physical process. This process consists of two kinds, namely doing and happening (Halliday, 2014: 224). the process of doing has an actor-process-goal constituent. the process of doing material can be creative, for example making, developing, designing and dispositional, namely influencing, for example picking, kicking, sending, and so on. meanwhile, the constituents of the happening process consist of process-actors. Participants in this process are actor, goal, range, recipient. actors are participants who carry out the process, goal are participants who are affected or influenced by the process, range is the extension of the process, and recipients are participants who receive goals as goods. The following is example of a material process:

material process: happening

The police	runs
actor	Process: material

Description: the police is considered as participant I because it does an activity or actor of the process being carried out, namely runs.

material process: doing

The principal	makes	the rules	for the students
actor	Process: material	goal	recipient

Description: the principal is considered as participant I because it does an activity or actor of the process being carried out, namely makes and the rules as participants who are subject to it or called as the goal.

2)   Mental Process

Mental process is process of thinking, sensing, and feeling. This process is classified into three, namely cognitive, perceptive, and affective (Halliday, 2014: 245). **Cognitive processes** are related to the use of the brain in processing, such as thinking, daydreaming, and understanding. **Perceptive processes** are related to the use of the senses in processing, such as seeing, hearing, and feeling. **Affective processes** are related to the use of feelings or hearts, for example loving, hating, happy, liking, disliking, and so on.

There are two participants in this process, namely something that thinks, perceives and feels is called a senser, while what is thought, is sensed, and feels is called a phenomenon. A micro phenomenon refers to something abstract or concrete (usually a noun), a macro phenomenon refers to something abstract or concrete (usually a noun) that is doing or is being carried out by an activity. The following is an example of a mental process

Mental process: cognitive

I	forget	My problems
Senser	Mental - cognition	Phenomenon

Description: The clause above is considered to be cognitive mental process that occur in humans themselves, which are indicated by the word <u>forget</u> as a form of describing the cognitive of the subject (participant I) namely <u>I</u> and participant II <u>my problems</u> which is called Phenomenon.

Mental process: perceptive

Ayu	hears	the sound there
Senser	Mental -perception	Phenomenon

Description: The clause above is considered to be perceptive mental process that occurs in humans themselves, which is indicated by the word <u>hears</u> as a form of describing the perception of the subject (participant I) namely the word <u>Ayu</u> and participant II <u>the sound there</u> which is called a phenomenon.

Mental process: affective

My father	loves	My mom
Senser	Mental - affection	phenomenon

Description: The clause above is considered to be perceptive mental process that occurs in humans themselves, which is indicated by the word <u>loves</u> is describing the affective of the subject (participant I) namely the word <u>My father</u> and participant II <u>My mom</u> which is called a phenomenon.

3)   Verbal Process

The verbal process is a pure process of saying no elements of its behavior are realized, for example saying, asking. The participant in this process is something that says or is called a sayer, something that is said is called a verbiage, and the person who receives a verbiage is called a receiver. The following is an example of a verbal process:

Ayu	asked	those questions	to Jhon
sayer	Process: verbal	verbiage	receiver

Description: <u>asked</u> is classified as verbal process. The process clause is flanked by <u>Ayu</u> as the participant I or the sayer which deliver the message and participant II <u>those questions</u> as verbiage.

4)   Behavioral Process

This behavioral process has two types, namely verbal behavior and mental behavior. Verbal behavioral process is a process that uses verbal in carrying out actions. e.g. suggest, claim, discuss. This process has participants who carry out the process called behavers, what is said are called verbiage, and those who receive are called receivers. The following are examples of verbal behavioral processes:

The military	suggested	resigning	to the president
behaver	Process: verbal behavioral	verbiage	receiver

Meanwhile, the mental behavioral process is a combination of mental and material processes. This process involves physical and mental elements, for example investigating, checking, observing, studying, researching, and so on. the participant of this process is the behaver, the actor who is also the thinker, the perceiver, who feels, and the phenomenon is something that is subjected to this process. The following are examples of mental behavioral processes:

The detective	has investigated	the box
behaver	Process: mental behavioral	phenomenon

5)   Relational Process

The relational process is a process that connects one participant to another (Halliday, 2014: 259). the relationship assigns value to the first participant. This process has two types, namely the attributive relational process and the identification relational process.

a) attributive relational process

Participants in this process are called carriers, namely participants who are given attributes. Attributes can be participants and circumstances or traits. The following is an example of an attribute relational process:

The doctor	is very wise
carrier	Process: attributive

Description: <u>is very wise</u> as an Intensive identifying of the participant <u>the doctor</u>.

b) Attributive identification process

Attributive identification process is used to represent identity. participants in this process are called tokens, is something that is given a value of that thing. The following is an example of an attributive identification process:

This stone	is	An obstacle for me
token	Process: attributive	value

Description: <u>an obstacle for me</u> as a possesive attributive of the participant <u>this stone</u>. attributive will always be labeled relationship with subject and attributive

6)   Existential Process

Existential process is a process that shows the existence or occurrence of something (Halliday, 2014: 297). This process is realized by existing, appearing, while the participants in this process are existent. The following is an example of an existential process:

There are	many animals	in my yard
Process: existential	existence	circumstance

Description: The clause above only has one participant who must attend which is called existential, namely <u>there are</u> which represents the existence of <u>many animals</u>.

2.4.2   The Types of Participants in Transitivity

Participants are something that the process can bind to. Process can be defined as the core or center that attracts other elements, including participants. Because the process is the core, the process largely determines the number of participants that can be engaged in a process. there are at least two types of participants who carries out the process (participant I) and participant to whom the process is directed (participant II). The following describes the six types of process and its participant used.

Table 2. 1 *Types of Participants*

Types of process	Participant I	Participant II
Material	Actor	Goal
Mental	Senser	Phenomenon
Relational	Identification: token	Identify: value
	Attribution: carrier	Attribute
	Possessing: possessor	Possessed
Behavioral	Behaver	-
Verbal	Sayer	Verbiage
Existential	-	Extent

Source: (Halliday, 2004: 170)

2.4.3   The Types of Circumstances in Transitivity

Besides being expressed by the participants and the process, ideational meaning is also realized by the circumstantial, namely the physical and non-physical environment that surrounds the process. Circumstances can be defined as the environment, nature, or location in which a process takes place. Circumstantial is beyond the reach of the process. Therefore, circumstantial applies in all types of

processes. Circumstances can be equated with descriptions commonly used in traditional grammar. There are several types of circumstances according to Halliday (2014: 310), namely, angle, location, extension, manner, cause, matter, role, contingency, and accompaniment.

1) Angel Circumstance

This circumstantial is verbal. this is realized 'according to' with pronominals, for example according to him, according to us, and so on.

2) Location Circumstance

Location circumstantial shows aspects of time and place. aspects of time are realized in certain units, for example, date, month, year, century, and so on. Meanwhile, the place is realized in the event area, for example the name of the city, the name of the country, the names of certain places and so on.

3) Extent Circumstance

This circumstantial is marked with certain units of measurement, for example meters, kilometers, years, and so on.

4) Manner Circumstance

Circumstantial manner consists of three types, namely quality, tool, and comparison. circumstantial quality of manner in the process and usually uses adverb adverbs. The circumstantial manner of the tool shows what is used in the process, while the circumstantial manner of comparison shows the comparison between participants with one another.

5) Cause Circumstance

There are five types of circumstantial causes, namely reasons, objectives, conditions, concessions, and on behalf of. The cause-concession circumstantial

causes to realize the reason for the event, the cause-object circumstantial provides the purpose of the event, the cause-condition circumstantial explanation of certain conditions, the cause-concession circumstantial gives the cause for the concession to the event, and the cause-in-name circumstantial provides information on behalf of the event.

6)   Matter Circumstance

This circumstantial about something or about the problem of what happened in the event. it is realized with regard to, concerning, relating to.

7)   Role Circumstance

This circumstantial provides an overview of the roles played by participants in an event. this is realized by acting, as, in form.

8)   Contingency Circumstance

This circumstance is a future event or circumstance which is possible but cannot be predicted with certainty. In these models, complexity seems to be the reason why unforeseen contingencies are possible.

9)   Accompaniment Circumstance

this is a type of circumstantial adjunct which represents the meanings and corresponds to the interrogatives with whom?, and who/what else?, but not who/what?. It is something which is often found with something else. It is expressed by prepositional phrase with preposition such as with, without, besides, instead of.

Table 2.2 *Types of Circumstances*

No	Types of Circumstances	Subcategories	Ways to Identify	Examples
1.	Angle		Says who?	*According to*

				doctor, the disease is difficult to cure.
2.	Location	a) Temporal b) Spatial	a) When? b) Where?	a) Blackpink fans arrived *since morning* b) Sandiaga studied in the United States
3.	Extent	a) Temporal b) Spatial	a) How long? b) How far?	a) I'm waiting for you about *2 hours* b) The athlete ran *5 kilometers*
4.	Manner	a) Quality b) Tool c) Comparison	How?	a) The doctor treats the patient *slowly* b) The billionaire vacation *with luxury cars* c) There are *more new students this year than ever*
5.	Cause	a) Cause b) Objective c) Condition d) Concession e) Behalf on	Why?	a) The minister was urged to resign *because of his unfair policies* b) the government provides public transport buses *to reduce*

				congestion
				c) people are still reluctant to go out *if corona virus cases are increasing*
				d) Ayu doesn't mind *even though the trial is postponed*
				e) workers demonstrate *in the name of justice*
6.	Matter		About what?	Jhon talked *about commitment*
7.	Role		As what?	he has been serving *as an* organizational advisor for a long time
8.	Contingency		In what circumstance?	*In spite of* his glorious wealth, he has no happiness
9.	Accompaniment		Together with?	I play *with my sister*

Source: (Halliday, 2014: 313)

2.5 Speech

According to Crystal, in Idul (2014: 2), speech is the expression of thoughts in the form of words addressed to the audience or can also be interpreted

as a discourse that is prepared to be spoken. it is the delivery of messages from the speaker to the listener in a special communication situation with the aim of persuading, informing, entertaining and touching the listener's emotions. The speech activity requires formal language, the right structure and all depends on the listener. Speech also has important elements so that the speech can run well. In the speech, of course, there is a series of sentences with the meaning contained therein. The meaning discusses the views of his thoughts in expressing an event or experience.

Speech occurs in special communication situations. In other words, speech is different from interacting in everyday life, because in a speech one must use a language choice that is specific and appropriate to the listener. The purpose of choosing these words is to make it easier for listeners understand and accept. For this reason, Lucas in his book *The Art of Public Speaking* distinguishes between speech and speaking in everyday life, namely that speech is a speaking activity that uses sentences that have a good structure, uses a more formal language and a different way of delivering information.

Based on its purpose, speech has several purposes, namely to convey information to listeners (informative), want to invite and persuade the listeners (persuasive), to convince listeners (argumentative), explain something (descriptive), and to entertain listeners (recreational). A good speech can give a positive impression to the people who hear the speech.

2.6   TED Talks

TED stands for Technology, Entertainment, Design. TED is a non-profit organization that successfully gathers inspirational world leaders where they will

later present various ideas with various fields or backgrounds. TED was founded in February 1984 as a conference held annually since 1990. TED's early interests were technology and design, true to its Silicon Valley origins, but has recently broadened its focus and encompassed presentations across a wide range of academic, cultural, and scientific topics. Speakers who have presented include Bill Clinton, Jane Goodall, Al Gore, Gordon Brown, David Cameron, Billty Graham, Richard Dawkins, Bill Gates, Bono, Google founders Larry Page and Sergey Brin, Nick Vujicic, and various Nobel Prize winners, as well as other inspiring people.

On his website page, he states that little Nick doesn't just deal with school and youth issues like bullying. Little Nick also struggles with depression and loneliness as he often questions why he is different from all the other kids. Luckily, Nick has supportive parents. At the age of 17, Nick's mother showed him an article about a disabled man who had overcome his shortcomings. Nick was

Nick Vujicic is a famous Australian motivator. He has tetra-amelia syndrome, a rare syndrome characterized by being without arms and legs. He was born on December 4, 1982 in Melbourne, Australia. Nick grew up in a modest family—his father worked in an administrative office as well as an evangelist and his mother a midwife and nurse. At birth, Nick Vujicic's mother refused to look at the baby when the nurse grabbed Nick in front of him. However, his mother and father eventually accepted the condition and understood it as "God's plan for their son." Nick shares this experience through the book Life Without Limits (2007) which is his first book.

then inspired to become a motivator and started by speaking in church groups. He became a professional orator at the age of 19 and his career continued to rise.

In 2005, Nick Vujicic created Life Without Limbs which is an international nonprofit organization dedicated to evangelism. The organization's goal is to share the hope and true love that Nick has experienced with people around the world. It is recorded that Nick has visited 69 countries in his efforts to achieve the common goal of Life Without Limbs.

In addition to a non-profit organization, Nick created a motivational speaking company called Attitude is Altitude or abbreviated as AIA. In August 2011, AIA released a solo song and music video titled "Something More" which was featured by Nick himself.

Until now, Nick has published approximately eight books. His first book, Life Without Limits (2007), has been translated into more than 30 languages, one of which is Indonesian. Nick's other books have also been translated into Indonesian: Stand Strong (2010), Unstoppable (2012), Limitless (2013), Be the Hand and Feet (2018).

As a successful and inspiring motivator, Nick have been invited by TEDx, a conference that brings quality speakers to share inspiring stories with the public. Through his TEDx program entitled "Overcoming Hopelessness", Nick talks about how important it is for a person to have hope and the importance of taking lessons or positivity from something that is considered unsatisfactory. In addition, Nick also gave many progressive quotes based on his life story.

2.7 Previous Researches

This part is about the researches which have been analyzed by other researchers relating to Transitivity System. There are a total of 20 previous studies that analyzed using the transitivity analysis. transitivity is used to analyze the semantic meaning of certain objects, for example in songs, books, news, speeches, short story and so on. The following are some studies related to those.

1. Siahaan (2021) from Darma Agung University Medan, investigated "Transitivity Processes in Bon Jovi's Selected Song Lyrics" in International Journal of English and Applied Linguistics. The results show that the six types of transitivity processes contained in the song lyrics. From the six types of process transitivity, the dominant material process used in the lyrics of Bon Jovi's chosen song was found. The writer states that song lyrics can be related to physical activities that occur in social phenomena.

2. Linares & Ying (2020) from Xiamen University China, studied "Representations of Christmastide in Latin American Christmas Folk Songs: A Transitivity Analysis". The study reveals the efforts of artists, especially singers, to represent the Christmas season as a joyful time for gathering and reminiscing, hands-on enjoyment, and useful exchanges. The results show that in the six types of transitivity processes analyzed, material processes (32%) dominate the construction of musical works. mental processes (23%), behavioral (18%), and relational realization (13%) verbal and existential processes were relatively low, the overall average frequency was 14%.

The similarity of research 1&2 is that they both use songs as objects to be analyzed. The most dominant transitivity process was found to be the same, namely the material process. The second process is the mental process.

3. Pasaribu (2020) from HKBP Nommensen University Medan, studied Transitivity Analysis of Nahum Situmorang's Traditional Song Lyrics. It is using transitivity analysis on traditional songs. research findings are as follows: 1). six types of transitivity processes are found in the lyrics of the traditional song Nahum Situmorang, 2). Material processes and mental processes are the most dominant types of processes that appear in traditional song lyrics. This implies that the song's lyrics are filled with emotive depictions of societal events.

The similarity of research 2&3 is that they both use songs as the object under study. However, research 2 analyzed Christmas songs, while research 3 analyzed traditional songs. The results showed that the most dominant material process was found in both studies.

4. Zhang (2017) explored "Transitivity Analysis of Hillary Clinton's and Donald Trump's First Television Debate" in International Journal of Applied Linguistics & English Literature. This study finds out what distribution processes are used by the two candidates that study object, their reasons, and functions. The results of this study indicate that the six emerging processes. In political discourse, transitivity can be used as an analytical tool to measure words as interactions with other people, to express their attitudes and judgments, and to influence audience points of

view and behavior, which is primarily a realization of the interpersonal function.

The difference in research 3&4 is the object under study. Research 3 analyzes songs, while Research 4 analyzes debate. But the equation is the material process that becomes dominant in the invention.

5. Armando (2017) from University of North Sumatera in his thesis entitled "Transitivitas Dan Konteks Situasi Teks Bacaan Buku Bahasa Inggris Kelas X". this research is to found how the text of reading English books in expressing the message. This thesis focuses on the context of the situation, therefore, each clause is identified and analyzed for transitivity. From the results of the language transitivity analysis, a cross-test was conducted on the context of the situation. Thus, it can be found the relationship between transitivity and the context of the situation of reading texts for class X English books. The type of transitivity process found is the most dominant process material. The pattern of the transitivity relationship and the context of the situation in the English reading text is positive and indicates a correlation between the two. By knowing the transitivity system in the text, it will be very easy to analyze the context of the situation.

The difference in research 4 & 5 is the object under study. Research 4 analyzes the debate, while Research 5 analyzes English books. Research 4 finds the distribution of processes, namely the most dominant material process, and Research 5 finds the context of the situation expressed in the book.

6. Rohmat et al. (2018) from IKIP Siliwangi, explored "Transitivity Analysis of Tenth Grade Students' Descriptive Text". The data analyzed were 46 clauses taken from descriptive text written by six students of tenth grade of senior high school. The relational process was discovered to be the most prevalent. Because one of the language aspects in descriptive text is the use of clauses with related processes, it implies that students were aware of how descriptive text should be produced.

The difference from research 5&6 is the object under study. Research 5 analyzes English books and research 6 analyzes descriptive text. The theory used in these two studies is Systemic Functional Linguistic by M.A.K Halliday

7. Hadiyati et al. (2018) from Galuh University Ciamis, analyzed "A Transitivity Analysis of Male and Female Students' Final Draft of Critical Responses Paragraph to Literature" in Journal of Applied Linguistics and Literacy. The goal of this study is to look into how male and female students realized the transitivity process, as well as participant and scenario kinds, in their final drafts of critical response paragraphs to literature. The data revealed that (1) the majority of male and female students were able to comprehend transitivity, which was accomplished through the clauses that form the meaning of each text. (2) Material process was the most dominant process realized in eight texts, while actor and aim were the most dominant participants realized, and of circumstance was the most dominant circumstance realized in all texts. Male students, on the other hand, tended to use the material process in their writing.

Despite the fact that the text was divided among male and female pupils, the study concluded it.

The difference from research 6&7 is the object under study. Research 6 descriptive texts of 10th graders and 7th study analyzed the differences between male and female students in realizing the transitivity process in the final draft. Process materials are the most dominant found.

8. Suparto (2018) from Petra Christian University, investigated "Transitivity Analysis on Framing in the Online News Articles". This research analyzes two news articles on Basuki Tjahaja Purnama's case which are taken from antarnews.com and hrw.org using Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). it shows how the difference in using of participants, process and circumstances creates different perspectives of the write.

Research 7&8 analyze the different objects, namely the final draft and online news articles. Research 7 is to look into how male and female students realized the Transitivity process. While research 8 is analyze two news articles on Basuki Tjahaja Purnama's case. The results show the most dominant process is material process.

9. Triana et. al (2020) from Imam Bonjol State Islamic University of Padang, explored "Irwan Prayitno and the Mass Media: A Transitivity Analysis of News Reporting in Padang Ekspres" in Jurnal Arbitrer. They analyzed the pattern on transitivity system that was found in Irwan Prayitno's reportage in Padang Ekspres. The dominance of the material process in Irwan Prayitno's report as a character who reflects his efforts to represent himself as a leader who focuses on work and concrete actions. This pattern of

representation also strengthens the mutualistic relationship between the mass media and politics in electoral and other mass mobilizations.

Research 8&9 both analyzed news as the object of research. However, research 8 analyzed two news, while research 9 analyzed one news. Both studies analyze the transitivity pattern found in news. The invention shows the predominant process material.

10. Alhumsi et. al (2021) from Saudi Electronic University studied "Transitivity Analysis of University News Texts During the Coronavirus Pandemic". It compares two news texts published on the Saudi Electronic University (SEU) website before and during the pandemic to see how effective transitivity theory is in the analysis of transitivity processes. Material processes are the most common processes in the two news items created, according to the data.

Research 9&10 analyze news. Research 9 only analyzes one news story about Irwan Prayitno's reportage while research 10 analyzes two news stories about the Coronavirus pandemic. the results of both studies both show that the material process is the most dominant

11. Ahmad (2019) explored "Transitivity Analysis of the Short Story "The Happy Prince" Written by Oscar Wilde" in International Journal Online of Humanities. The results suggest that three types of processes predominated in the entire text: material (43.41%), relational (20.26 %), and verbal (17.04%). The material process has the highest dominance, indicating that the writer has created dynamic and concrete actions in the text. Similarly, in the entire text, the circumstances of location, i.e. place (52%) and time

(20%), were dominating. The study's importance was also examined from an educational standpoint.

The difference in research 10 & 11 is the object under study. Research 10 analyzes two news stories about the corona virus pandemic and research 11 analyzes short stories using transitivity analysis. Material process is the most dominant result.

12. Manggala (2017) from Sanata Dharma University investigated "The Transitivity Process Patterns and Styles in the Characterization of the Protagonist Character in Phuoc's "The Story of Tam and Cam" in Journal of Language and Literature. The data is taken from one of the stories from Vietnam. The transitivity analysis reveals that the processes used to define the protagonist character include material, mental, relational, verbal, and behavioral processes. The methods may provide information that is particularly relevant to the characterization process. Material processes, for example, frequently dominate the primary character's characterization. As a result, the character is mostly defined by what they do and what happens to them. Based on their meanings, the other transitivity processes resemble the goal and impact.

The similarities of research 11 and 12 are that they both analyze short stories using transitivity analysis. research 11. Material, mental, relational, verbal, and behavioral processes are all employed to define the protagonist character, according to the transitivity analysis.

13. Guswita & Suhardi (2020) from Yogyakarta State University studied "Transitivity Analysis of Jokowi and Prabowo Campaign Speech in

Indonesian Presidential Election 2019" in Indonesian Journal of EFL and Linguistics. The results of Jokowi campaign speech show that there are 24 data of this research with 32% material process as the dominant process, 23 data or about 15,1% participant is actor as the dominant participant, and the most dominant of circumstance is 9 data or about 21.4%. while the result in Prabowo campaign speech show that material process is the most dominant process with 30 data or 37,5%, the most dominant participant namely actor and goal with 28 data or 18,2%, and the most dominant circumstance is place with 11 data or 26,8%. It can be seen that the two presidential candidates try to convey things related to the actions that will be done by each candidate if they are elected to become president of Indonesia.

The difference between research 12 and 13 is the object under study. Research 12 uses short stories as a source of data analysis, while Research 13 uses campaign speech of presidential candidates. Research 12 focuses on characterization obtained from transitivity analysis, while research 13 focuses on its semantic meaning.

14. Liani et. al (2021) from Indonesian University of Education in the research entitled "Transitivity Analysis of Kamala Harris' 2020 Presidential Victory Speech Concerning COVID-19". The result shows that Kamala Harris implicitly demonstrates her liberalism ideology by inviting all the American people to not only focus on their own liberty but also others as well through the utilization of Material (60%) in her speech. Thus, in other

words, Kamala Harris plans to build back the USA by starting to enforce people's liberty.

The similarity of research 13 and 14 is the object used, namely analyzing the president's speech. Research 13 analyzes the speech of Kamala Harris and research 14 analyzes the presidential candidate. both results show the most dominant process is material process.

15. Ramanda (2020) from Universitas Sebelas Maret explored "Analisis Transitivitas Pidato Visi Dan Misi Calon Presiden Tahun 2019" in Prosiding Seminar Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia. The researcher analyzed the social function of language used by presidential candidates in the 2019 presidential and vice president debates. The results of the analysis showed that the two presidential candidates used different strategies in conveying their vision and mission. Presidential candidate Joko Widodo uses a realistic approach, where his speech tends to mention a plan or mission and its elaboration with facts on the ground. Meanwhile, presidential candidate Prabowo Subianto uses a strategy in which the delivery of his vision and mission is more evenly distributed than his opponent who is more inclined to his mission.

The similarity of research 14&15 is that the president's speech is used as the object. the results of both indicate that the material process that appears the most in the research

16. Ali et. al (2021) from University of Management and Technology Pakistan in the research entitled "A Study of The Ideational Function in Systematic Functional Grammar: Transitivity Analysis of Nelson Mandela's

Speeches". It focuses on proving the hypothesis that the effectiveness of Mandela's political discourse is based on Systemic Functional Grammar in particular the idealized meta-function. The findings show that Nelson Mandela frequently employs parts of the idealization meta-functions in his talks. It demonstrates that he has put a lot of effort into mastering the principles of systemic functional grammar in his speeches, and that this was the hidden secret behind his exhilarating words being so much more powerful and revolutionary. Furthermore, the results demonstrate that the ratio of idealization meta-functional aspects used varies from speech to speech and even from context to circumstance.

The similarity of research 15&16 is that they both analyze speech. Research 15 is analyzed to determine the president's strategy in delivering a speech, while research 16 is analyzed to prove the hypothesis that the effectiveness of Mandela's political discourse is based on Systemic Functional Grammar in particular the idealized meta-function.

17. Fadilah & Kuswoyo (2021) from Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia investigated "Transitivity Analysis of Presidential Debate Between Trump and Biden in 2020". All sorts of transitivity processes were discovered, according to the findings. Both debaters were heavily influenced by the material process. This signifies that the debaters had reached the material stage of the debate. In other words, they were all focused on the speaker's goals, and they were aware of the reality of society's actions. To summarize, the arguments in the presidential debate between Trump and

Biden concerning the severe situation that the US was facing were about the objectives, purposes, and directions of the arguments.

The similarity of research 16&17 is that they both analyze speech. research 16 to demonstrate that Mandela's political rhetoric is effective because of Systemic Functional Grammar, namely the idealized meta-function. while research 17 focuses on on the speaker's goals, and they were aware of the reality of society's actions.

18. Zhao & Zhang (2017) analyzed "A Transitivity Analysis of American President Donald J. Trump's Inaugural Address" in International Journal of Liberal Arts and Social Science. It is found that among the six processes, material processes (68.6%) highly dominate the speech. The study also shows the different functions of each process. Material processes are regularly used by President Trump to present a gloomy picture of America and to define new government measures. He also employs relational procedures in order to sketch out a new vision for the United States.

The similarity of research 17&18 is speech is analyzed as object for data source. The results show that the six transitivity processes found in both reseaches, the material process is the most dominant.

19. Kusumawardani & Laksana (2020) from Denpasar, in the research entitled "Sistem Transitivitas Dalam Teks Pidato Pelantikan Presiden Republik Indonesia Joko Widodo". The results showed that the types of processes contained in the research data were material, mental, verbal, relational, and behavioral processes. Each process labels its participants. Circumstance

which is present in this research data is in the form of time and situation circumferences.

20. Ekawati & Kurnia (2018) from State University of Surabaya analyzed "Ideology Representation of 'Us' And 'Them' Through Material Processes of Transitivity in Yudhoyono's Presidential Speech Texts" in International Conference on Education Language and Literature. The ideology depiction of "us" and "them" in Yudhoyono's presidential speech texts is examined through material processes of transitivity in this study. It's taken from five speeches given during an international meeting concerning peace and climate change. The information is organized into material processes as words, phrases, or sentences. The data is evaluated using Van Dijk's structure and ideology concepts as a guide. The president represented material processes using the actors of we, both inclusive and exclusive, as well as other proper nouns like Indonesia and ASEAN, according to the findings.
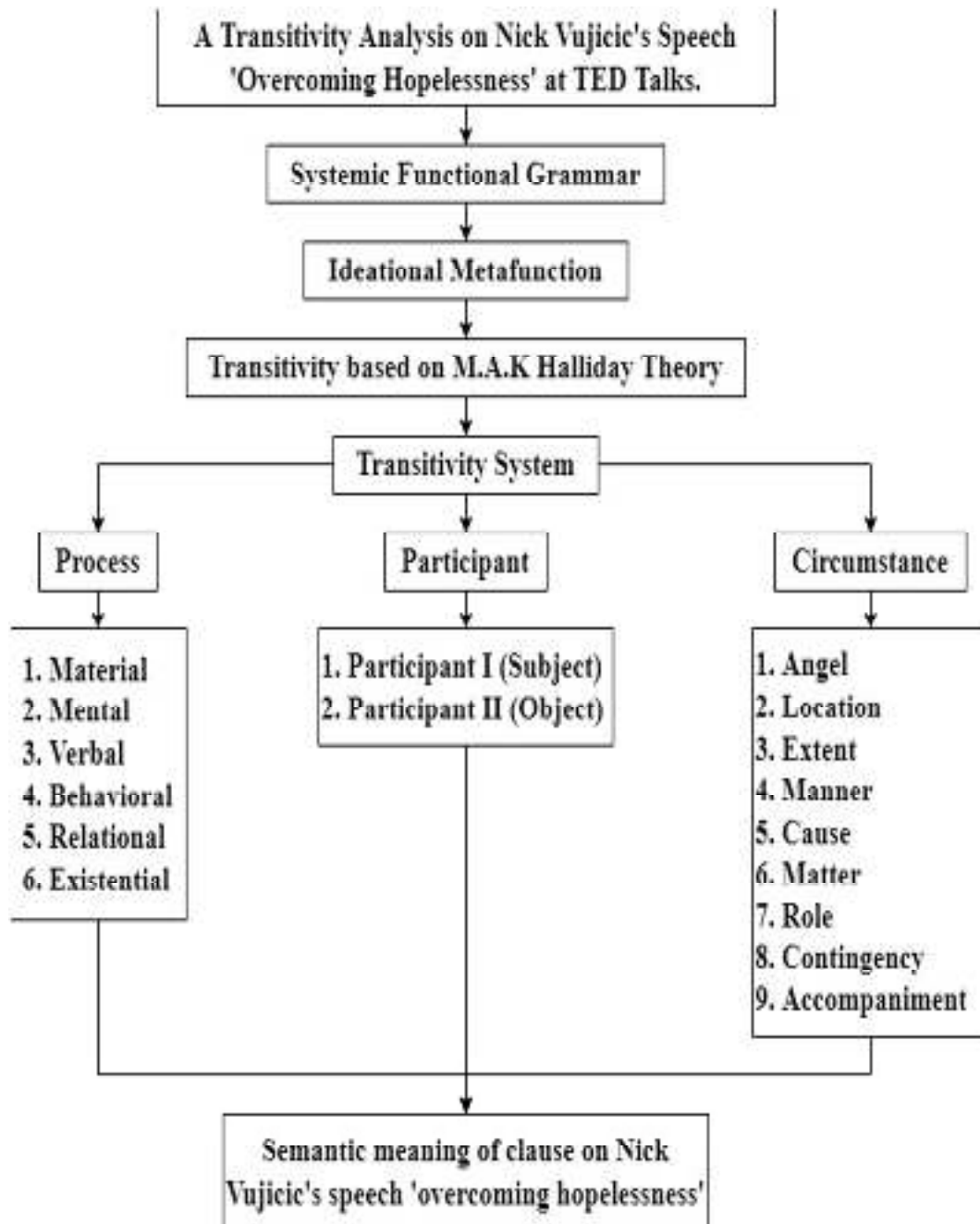
All previous researches above use the theory of M.A.K Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar . Based on the previous researches above, it can be found the similarities and the differences. The transitivity process that most often appears in these researches is material process. This proves that the meaning of the sentences in each data are to persuade, invite, and remind the listeners to do something implied in the form of an action that is intended from the sentences. While the difference between these studies is the object and the research method. The object used is not always the same, because transitivity analysis can be used in various fields. The methods used are qualitative, quantitative and mix method.

The results of research on transitivity systems that appear are different. in the process of transitivity, the six types of processes always appear. in the type of transitivity participant, participant I always appears in the study but participant II does not. On the type of circumstantial transitivity, it does not appear much in the research. But Location Circumstance is the one that appears the most.

2.8 Conceptual Framework

A literature review of existing studies and theories on the topic is used to develop the conceptual framework. In conducting this study, the theories are needed to account some concepts applied. The concepts used must be clarified in order to hold the same perspective as the implementation in the field.

Within this conceptual framework, it can find things that will be discussed in this study, which examines the semantic meaning using transitivity system on Nick Vujicic's speech 'Overcoming Hopelessness' at TED Talks. The formulation of the problem in this study is to find the types of transitivity processes and the most dominant in Nick's speech. as for this type of study using mixed methods, namely qualitative and quantitative. This study is conducted based on the theory of M.A.K. Halliday Systemic Functional Grammar. The following is a conceptual framework for this study.

A Transitivity Analysis on Nick Vujicic's Speech 'Overcoming Hopelessness' at TED Talks.

↓

Systemic Functional Grammar

↓

Ideational Metafunction

↓

Transitivity based on M.A.K Halliday Theory

↓

Transitivity System

Process	Participant	Circumstance
1. Material 2. Mental 3. Verbal 4. Behavioral 5. Relational 6. Existential	1. Participant I (Subject) 2. Participant II (Object)	1. Angel 2. Location 3. Extent 4. Manner 5. Cause 6. Matter 7. Role 8. Contingency 9. Accompaniment

↓

Semantic meaning of clause on Nick Vujicic's speech 'overcoming hopelessness'

Rumapea, Tresha (2022). A Transitivity Analysis on Nick Vujicic's Speech 'Overcoming Hopelessness' at TED Talks

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1   The Research Design

The research design is intended to provide an appropriate framework for a study. Research design is essentially a strategy to achieve the research objectives that have been set and acts as a guide or guide for researchers throughout the research process.

This study uses qualitative and quantitative methods. Qualitative data supports the analysis and results of quantitative data. (Sugiyono, 2012: 2) states that data collection techniques in the quantitative are generally carried out randomly, data collection uses research instruments, data analysis is quantitative/statistical with the aim of testing predetermined hypotheses.

Moleong (2007: 33) states that sources of qualitative research data are displays in the form of spoken or written words that are observed by researchers, and objects that are observed in detail so that the meaning implied in the document or object can be captured. In addition, this study uses transitivity analysis by M.A.K Halliday' Systemic Functional Grammar as the theory.

3.2   The Data and Source of Data

Research will not be separated from the existence of data that is the raw material for information to provide a specific description of the object of research. The source of data of this study is the transcript of Nick Vujicic's speech. It can be traced in: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6P2nPI6CTIc or in TED Talks YouTube channel. While the data in this study are sentences that are included in the type of transitivity system.

3.3   The Technique of Collecting Data

Data collection techniques were used to collect data according to research procedures in order to obtain the required data. According to Sugiyono (2012: 59), data collection techniques are the most strategic steps in research, because the main purpose of research is to collect data. Data collection techniques in this study using documentation techniques. Documentation is a method of reviewing and processing data from pre-existing documents and supporting research data.

1. Downloading the video of Nick Vujicic's speech on TED Talks YouTube channel entitled Overcoming Hopelessness.

2. Transcribing the transcript which are obtained from internet website (https://motivationmentalist.com/2014/05/24/overcoming-hopelessness-by-nick-vujicic/)

3. Underlining the sentences in the speech transcript are sorted into the category of clauses

4. Finally, the clauses are used as the data to be analyzed

3.4   The Technique of Analyzing Data

Data analysis is defined as the process of organizing and sorting data into patterns and categories so that themes can be found, then a working hypothesis is formulated as suggested by the data (Moleong, 2007: 6). Based on this definition, this study data is classified, analyzed, and processed. The following is the techniques of data analysis.

1. Classifying clauses into type of transitivity process, participant, and circumstance.

2. Describing each process, participant, and circumstance of transitivity clause

3. Interpreting the result number of frequency occurrence in speech.

4. Calculating the percentage of data based on the following formula (Bungin, 2005: 3). Types of speech function:

$$P = \frac{f}{N} \times 100\%$$

P = Percentage

f = The amount of data obtained in each category

N = Total data

5. Making conclusion.