

TRANSITIVITY ANALYSIS OF SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL GRAMMAR ON INDONESIAN STATE SPEECH OF JOKO WIDODO

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Informasi Artikel

Riwayat Artikel :

Submit, 11 Maret 2023

Revisi, 1 April 2023

Diterima, 18 Agustus 2023

Publish, 15 September 2023

Kata Kunci :

Transitivity

State speech

Systemic functional grammar

ABSTRAK

This research aimed to analyze the transitivity in political speech by using systemic functional grammar in each sentence. The data in this research were fragments of clauses which identified the type of transitivity (process, participant, and circumstance), logical meaning, and context of the situation while the source of the data was Jokowi's presidential campaign speech to his volunteer in the 2019 election. This research was carried out using recording and note-taking techniques. The result showed five types of process is used by Joko Widodo, such as material process, relational process, mental process, verbal process, and existential process. The material process in ideational metafunction was the most dominant with the choice of the word "work" as an interpretation of an invitation or call for volunteers to work even harder. Besides, the most dominant theme used in President Jokowi's speech text was the Marked Theme thematic structure, namely the thematic structure that was in the phrase that occupied the subject function indicated that Jokowi gave more emphasis on the things that were meant..

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1. INTRODUCTION

Language becomes an essential thing in expressing a reality between the existing text and the context of communication. One way of expressing ideas is through oral or written communication in text form, namely through speeches (Stevani et al., 2023). Based on a functional viewpoint, language has a metafunction, namely exposure, exchange, experience, and organizing. The use of language functions in the context of speech can be implemented in the inauguration speech of President Joko Widodo as one of language metafunction, namely a system of exposure to experience that is embodied by a transitivity system (Chen, 2018).

Transitivity has a role in showing how humans describe their thoughts about reality and how they combine that experience with the reality around them. However, in linguistics, transitivity relates to the proportional meaning and function of the semantic element. A transitivity system describes the various

processes involved and the structures that embody them. Semantically, the process includes (1) the process itself; (2) participants involved in the process; and (3) information related to the process (Asad et al., 2019).

Selection of systemic functional grammar theory as an approach in this research article is based on the premise that this approach is proven to be able to answer various linguistic problems, both on a micro and macro basis. Systemic functional grammar is considered appropriate and useful for the study of texts related to, among other things (1) language education, (2) children's language development, (3) computational linguistics, (4) media discourse, and (5) casual conversation. Furthermore, the existence of language as a text is always surrounded by its environment, both physical and non-physical, which directly supports the existence of a text; or in other words the text is always in its context. A text is always related to two levels: (1) the extralinguistic level

which includes cultural and situational links, and (2) the linguistic level which includes semantics, lexicogrammer, and expressions which includes the sound system (Sihura, 2019).

The text of President Joko Widodo's speech is an interesting text to be analyzed using systemic functional grammar theory. Systemic functional grammar theory is used as a framework for thinking and interpretation in viewing language as a metafunction of experience (ideational) presentation through a transitivity system consisting of processes, participants, and circumstances (Hidayat, 2018). Furthermore, systemic functional grammar theory holds that language can play three metafunctions, namely the function of presentation (ideational function), the function of exchange (interpersonal function), and the function of experience (textual function). In a systemic functional grammar perspective, there are two underlying things, namely language is a social phenomenon that has the form of social semiotics and language is a text that is constructive and refers to social contexts (Zhang, 2017). Based on this review, the writers will use systemic functional grammar approach to study the interactions between language and social (society) that occur in President Jokowi's speech.

In theoretical, this research should provide an understanding of how do the two studies are related, that are critical discourse analysis and systemic functional linguistics focusing on transitivity analysis, which can be combined to analyze the ideological structure. In practical, this research will contribute to providing readers with information on how to use transitions to reveal one's ideology through language that is used. The purpose of to conduct this political discourse research is to reveal how speakers convey messages to their volunteers to receive their opinions through speeches. The research problem in this study is how do the transitivity processes reveal the ideological construction by Jokowi speech?

2. METHOD

This research used a functional discourse analysis approach that focused on the functional realization of the system in structurally and syntagmatically structural patterns, and the functions or meanings that operated at various levels in each sentence. The data in this research were fragments of clauses which identified the type of transitivity (process, participant, and circumstance), logical meaning, and context of the situation while the source of the data was Jokowi's presidential campaign speech to his volunteer in the 2019 election. The writers focused on the transitivity system to analyze the clause and declare the representational meaning. The aim to analyze clause was to reveal how things existed, happened, and felt in each sentence based on its context. The transitivity process consisted of six processes, such as (1) material process indicated doing process, (2) mental process indicated sensing

process, (3) relational process indicated being process, (4) verbal process indicated saying process, (5) behavioral process indicated behaving process, and (6) existential process indicated existing process (Ali et al., 2021).

The process of collecting data in this research was carried out using the technique of free-living and proficient viewing with advanced techniques, namely recording and note-taking techniques (Tarigan & Stevani, 2020). In the engagement-free listening technique, the writers were not involved in dialogue, conversation or exchange of speech; so that writers did not participate in the conversation process of people who talked to each other. The technique of free and conversational listening was carried out by watching and studying the entire contents of Jokowi's campaign speech which was uploaded on YouTube. The next technique was the recording process by downloading Jokowi's campaign speech. The last technique was the note-taking technique which was carried out by transcribing the data and marking the clauses that identify the type of transitivity system (process, participant, and circumstance), as well as logical meaning (Hastuti et al., 2021).

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Systemic functional grammar was divided into two categories. First, metafunction from a semiotic point of view which had three variables: Field, Tenor, and Mode. Second, metafunction from a semantic point of view which also had three variables: ideational metafunction, interpersonal metafunction, and textual metafunction. Systemic functional grammar focused on semantics, which dealt with how people used language to make meaning (Liani et al., 2021). Based on this, the writers analyzed political issues regarding President Jokowi's speech to his volunteers based on these three semantic metafunctions.

3.1 Ideational Metafunction

The ideational metafunction related to the representation of the flow of events or events in clauses and these events were represented through transitivity as a semantic system in clauses which were formed from six processes: material, relational, mental, verbal, behavioral, and existential. Each process consisted of participants, processes, and circumstances associated with these processes. In President Jokowi's speech text, all processes were found, except for behavioral processes with the following percentage levels.

Table 1. Total of Ideational Metafunction

Process	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Material	84	50%
Relational	39	25%
Mental	17	11%
Verbal	8	4%
Behavioral	0	0%
Existence	14	10%
Total	160	100%

3.1.1 Material Process

The material process appeared eighty-four times in President Jokowi's speech, which was used to convey messages to listeners or volunteers. This process described many movements or appeals to volunteers that rose the patriotic desires of volunteers and encouraged them to work harder in the 2019 election. The material process was what had been done and what had been happened. The participants were Actor and Goal. Actor referred to an entity, which could be a human or an object. Goals could take the form of a person or thing. For example:

1. Therefore we (Actors) must work together (Material Process) with everything (Goal) that I mentioned earlier (Verbal Process). We (Actors) must work together (Material Process), we (Actors) must coordinate (Material Process), we (Actors) must work (Material Process) work together (Goal), work (Material Process) together (Goal) among those I mentioned earlier (Verbal Process).
2. We (Actor) are (Relational Process) friendly volunteers (Mental Process) with all groups, do not build (Material Process) hostility (Goal), once again do not build (Material Process) hostility (Goal), do not build (Material Process) hostility (Goal). Material Process) hate speech (Goal), do not build (Material Process) slander (Goal).

The material process was a process that showed the existence of physical activities or actions which if they had results, it would be formed in a tangible form (not abstract). In President Jokowi's speech, many clauses were found that belonged to the material process, which were integrated with other processes, such as the verbal process, relational process, and mental process which explained each other and formed messages according to President Jokowi's intentions.

3.1.2 Relational Process

Relational process was a process about being and having. In other words, the process explained the role or ownership. It could be classified as a relationship about two objects and could be used to describe the features of an entity. Every language accommodated its grammar and some systematic constructions of relational processes, so the difference between attributive relational processes and identifying relational processes was in the participants. The relational identifying process had two participants and could be exchanged so it was to change the active clause into a passive clause. Meanwhile, the relational attributive process had only one participant and could not be exchanged for attributes, so it could not be passive (Mushtaq et al., 2021). The writers found five relational processes, namely: relational identifying circumstance, relational identifying intensive, relational identifying possessive, relational attributive intensive, and relational attribute possessive.

3. I (Actor) also remind (Material Process) to all of us (Goal) that in 2019 (Token) there will be

(Relational identifying circumstance) Pilpres (Value). The 2019 presidential election (Token) is not (Relational identifying circumstance) just winning or losing (Value), but 2019 (Token) is (Relational identifying circumstance) strengthening democracy (Value) for our nation, Indonesia.

4. Because we must (Senser) aware (Mental cognition) that this nation (Token) (Relational identifying intensive) is indeed different (Value), diverse, plural (Value), pro-people (Value), different religions (Value), different tribes (Value), different religions (Value), different traditions (Value), and different regional languages (Value). This is (Relational identifying intensive) our country (value), Indonesia (Token).
5. Whereas our nation's greatest asset (Token) is (Relational identifying possessive) unity (Value), our nation's greatest asset (Token) is (Relational identifying possessive) unity (Value), brotherhood (Value), and harmony (Values).
6. We (Actor) will do (Material Process) again for Indonesia (Goal/Carrier) which is more (Relational attributive intensive) both in the future (Attribute). You (Actor) must convince (Material Process) the people, you (Actor) must give (Material Process) confidence (Goal) to the people that there will be (Existence) changes, and some targets (Goals) have been done (Material Process). We (Actor) will do (Material Process) for our country (Goal) so that this country (Carrier) becomes (Relational attributive intensive) even better (Attribute).
7. That our population (Carrier) has (Relational attribute possessive) 17,000 islands and 74,000 villages (Attribute).

In example (3), there was a relational identifying circumstance process because there were two participants, namely "2019" as a token and some values. This process was called Identifying because tokens and values could exchange positions and form active and passive sentences. The word "there" was categorized as a process because it connected the relationship between Token and Value. It was categorized as a circumstance because the token showed the circumstance of time. Example (4) was about relational identifying intensive in which participants "this nation" and "Indonesia" as (Token) and some Values could exchange positions and showed identification through which the Identifying process was linked and were also called intensive showing identity.

Example (5) showed the relational identifying possessive process because the two participants could exchange positions that showed belonging through the "is" relation. Example (6) was called relational attributive intensive because there was only one participant (carrier) and the relationship process "more", "deeper", and "become" which referred to the participant was called attributive and example (7) was

also called the relational attribute possessive process because there was only one participant (carrier) and the "exists" process showed the belonging of the carrier and was also called possessive.

3.1.3 Mental Process

This process aimed to provide a stimulus to the audience in the form of sensing or things that were limited to simply being felt or thought about without any further action. Mental processes were also known as sensory processes: feeling, thinking, perceiving. The participants of this process were the senser and the phenomenon which consisted of three sub-types: Perception (seeing, seeking, hearing), Affection (loving, liking, hating) and Cognition (understanding, knowing, thinking). There were seventeen mental processes in President Jokowi's speech, namely:

8. Because we (sensors) must aware (mental cognition) that this nation is indeed different (phenomenon).
9. Let us (sensory) hear (mental perception) together what the people need (phenomenon).
10. Volunteers (senser) who are friendly (mental affection) with all groups, do not create hostility (phenomenon), once again do not create hostility, do not create hate speech, do not create slander. No need to like (mental affection) denounce. (phenomenon) You do not have to insult (mental affection) other people (phenomenon).

The examples were identified as mental processes with the senser "we" and the verb as sensing desire. This clause could not stand alone, so it must be combined with a second clause which contained another process, namely the material process.

3.1.4 Verbal Process

The verbal process included three participants: sayers, verbiage, and receiver. They exchanged information and expressed meaning through speech (Fengbo, 2022). In President Jokowi's speech, there was only one verbal process that fulfilled all participants, namely:

11. I (sayer) say (verbal process) to all of us (receiver) that our nation's greatest asset is unity.

This example was identified as a verbal process with "I" and "all of us" as receivers. This clause could not stand alone, so it must be combined with a second clause which contained another process, namely relational identifying possessive.

3.1.5 Behavioral Process

Behavioral processes involved physiological and psychological behaviors, suchs breathing, smiling, and dreaming (Shi & Gu, 2022). This process had only one participant: behavior. In the text of President Jokowi's speech, there was no behavioral process found.

3.1.6 Existence Process

Existence process indicated that something existed or happened which usually had a verb, or several other verbs that expressed existence, such as existing or appearing, followed by a nominal group

that functioned as an existent that became a participant, as an example in Jokowi's speech:

12. In 2019, I need to remind you that there are many knots that are with us. There is (existence process) scholars (existent), there is (existence process) political parties, (existent) there is (existence process) legislative candidates (existent), there is (existence process) professional groups (existent), there is (existence process) retired TNI and Polri (existent), there are (Existence process) Ormas (existent), many (Existence process) figures (existent), and of course (Existence process) lots of our volunteers (existent).

In this example, President Jokowi referred to many parties and these parties were participants in the process of existence contained in President Jokowi's speech.

3.2 Interpersonal Metafunction

The biggest component in this interpersonal metafunction was Mood. The mood consisted of a subject and a finite where the subject was nominal while the finite was the first part of a verbal phrase. The finite was the core part of giving meaning to a phrase. The following was Finite's data on President Jokowi's speech:

Tabel 2 Total of Interpersonal Metafunction

Subject	Finite	Total	Percentage (%)
We	Must	16	43%
I	Already	7	15%
All of you (They)	Can	10	27%
	Still	2	4%
	Will	4	11%
Total		38	100%

The data in table 3 showed that there were several forms of using modules in President Jokowi's speech. Of all the finites used in the speech, the dominant one that appeared was the word "must". For example:

1. We (subjects) must (finite) able to work together with all of the things I mentioned earlier.
2. Because we (subjects) must (finite) aware that this nation is indeed different, diverse, plural, and pro-people.
3. All of you (subject) must (finite) able to convince the people, all of you (subject) must (finite) able to give confidence to the people that there will be changes.

Based on the example above, it was found that the finite "must" which was dominantly used in Jokowi's speech indicated that he aimed to give his volunteers an overview of what should be done with regard to what was being done to welcome the 2019 elections.

3.3 Textual Metafunction

Textual metafunction referred to the fact that information was organized in an integrated and coherent way and formed discourse. The most important component in this metafunction was the theme. The theme was the element that served as the point of departure for the message. Meanwhile, rheme was the rest of the message developed from the theme

(Xiang, 2022). The following was data on the thematic structure of marked and unmarked themes in President Jokowi's speech.

Tabel 3 Total of Textual Metafunction

Thematic Structure		
Marked Theme	Unmarked Theme	Total
32	22	54
62%	38%	100%

Themes were certain emphases that gave meaning to the roles contained in each clause. Based on the data above, the most dominant theme used in President Jokowi's speech text was the Marked Theme thematic structure, namely the thematic structure that was in the phrase that occupied the subject function. This indicated that in the speech, Jokowi gave more emphasis on the things that were meant. For example:

4. Our nation's greatest asset (theme) is unity, our nation's greatest asset is unity, brotherhood and harmony (rheme).
5. Different (theme) religion (rheme), different tribes, different religions, different traditions, different regional languages. This is (theme) of our country, Indonesia (rheme).
6. Feel happiness (theme) because we invite you to continue what we have done in 2014 to 2019 (rheme).

4. CONCLUSION

Of the three semantic metafunctions, it could be found that in the ideational metafunction, the material process was the most dominant with the choice of the word "work" as an interpretation of an invitation or call for volunteers to work even harder. Apart from that, the text of the speech was dominated by a relational process which showed big things that the public should know about the attributes possessed by Indonesia, as well as the attributes related to elections and their volunteers. In the interpersonal metafunction, Jokowi used the word "must" as a finite to indicate the delivery of messages in his speech. He directly gave advice on what to do regarding the 2019 election. The use of the word and finite "can" was also to show that Jokowi and his volunteers were ready and able to do better in the 2019 election. Finally, in the textual metafunction, the most dominant was marked theme which placed the phrase as the subject. This indicated important things were presented in advance and could be directly received by the volunteers.

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