

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of The Study

Language is the main part in communication in order to make effective relationship. Communication is the activity of conveying information. Communication has been derived from the Latin word "communis", meaning to share. The core of the communication is delivering the clear message to be the listener so that the listener can achieve a good understanding about the case. Communication not only conceptualize the processess by which people navigate and assign meaning but also exchanges of understanding. Communication skills is the set of skills that enables a person to convey information so that it is received and understood. Communication skills refer to the repertoire of behaviors that serve to convey information for the individual. There are five types communication skill, namely: Intra-personal communication skills, Interpersonal communication skills, Focused Interactions, Unfocused interactions, and Non verbal communication.

Information is knowledge gathered from data. For example, I take the data of how much rain has occurred in a week and add the amount and divide from the days. Information can be recorded as signs, or transmitted as signals. Information is any kind of event that affects the state of a dynamic system. Language plays a great part in our life. It means that every human being in every nations needs and has language. According to Sapir (1921:8), "Language is purely human and non

instinctive method of communication ideas, emotion, and desires by means of system voluntary produce symbols". In addition, language is a system of arbitrary, vocal symbol which permits all people in a given culture or other people who have learned the system of that culture to communicate or interact. From definition of language above, we may concluded that language is system of arbitrary produces symbols to express the ideas, emotions, and desires in communicating each other.

When we learn a language, there are four skills that we need for complete communication. When we learn our native language, we usually learn to listen first, then to speak, then to read, and finally to write. These are called the four "language skills", namely: (1) Listening is receiving language through the ears. Listening involves identifying the sounds of speech and processing them into words and sentences. When we listen, we use our ears to receive individual sounds (letters, stress, rhythm and pauses) and we use our brain to convert these into messages that mean something to us. (2) Speaking is the productive skill in the oral mode. It is more complicated than it seems at first and involves more than just pronouncing words. (3) Reading is the process of looking at a series of written symbols and getting meaning from them. When we read, we use our eyes to receive written symbols (letters, punctuation marks and spaces) and we use our brain to convert them into words, sentences and paragraphs that communicate something to us. (4) Writing is the productive skill in the written mode. It is more complicated than it seems at first, and often seems to be the hardest of the skills, even for native speakers of a language, since it involves not just a graphic

representation of speech, but the development and presentation of thoughts in a structured way. The four basic skills are related to each other by two parameters, namely: the mode of communication is oral or written and the direction of communication is receiving or producing the message.

The functional approach maintains a concept that human beings use language to fulfill three functions in their lives, which are known as Metafunctions. Metafunctions consist of 3 functions, namely: Ideational function, Interpersonal function, and Textual function. Ideational function are divided into two, they are: Experiential function and Logical function. Experiential function is realized by the transitivity system. Transitivity is grammatical system in language which is made up of the reality in his world. Transitivity is constituted by three elements, they are: process, participants, and circumstances.

This paper attempts to discuss one of the three elements of transitivity, it is process. The source of this study is the script of Susilo Bambang Yudhono's Speeches.

According to The Linguistics Encyclopedia (1991:204), speech is the production of meaningful utterances in a language. The other opinion says that speech is an act of delivering a formal spoken communication to an audience. However, speech is related to speaking ability in front of public. Speech has several types in terms of setting, for example; a religious speech, ceremonial speech, and presidential speech. Speech is divided into two types based on its characteristics, namely: informative speech and persuasive speech. Informative speech has a purpose to inform and give particular knowledge to the audience.

However, persuasive speech has a purpose to persuade the audience to believe what you think, what you act, and what you want them to do. Besides, that persuasive speech can be assigned to change mind or behavior of the audience.

Processes are the central of transitivity. Processes express an activity in which processes are realised by verbs. Process type is the resource for sorting out our experience of all kind of events into a small number types. There are six types of processes that can be identified Halliday (1994:14), namely: (1) Material process, (2) Behavioral process, (3) Mental process, (4) Verbal process, (5) Relational process, (6) Existential process.

President is one of the most important people in a country and become the president or a leader is a pride and a proven that somebody has success in their life. As the President nowadays in Indonesia is Susilo Bambang Yudhyono (SBY). He becomes a President of RI for twice in 2004-2009 and 2009-2014. As President he should keep his language. Even it is in his daily conversation he should keep his language especially in his speech. His speech can be as references and influence the people that work in goverment and the hearer or the audience.

President's speech can be analyzed by using transitivity system. One of the element transitivity system is *processes*. It can be analyzed by process that he use to compare between the text and the realization of the speech in this country.

After searching some studies, there are already some research which related to processes and transitivity, but the researcher did not find studies which analyzed processes in selected speeches of President Susilo Bambang Yudhyono,

therefore the researcher are interested to use processes analysis in President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech.

B. The Problem of the Study

By understanding the background of the study above, the problem of the study are formulated into the questions as the following:

1. What types of processes used in five selected speeches of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono ?
2. What is the dominant type of process used in five selected speeches of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono ?

C. The Scope of The Study

This study is restricted to deal with the finding of six types of processes used in five selected speeches of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono in Cabinet Indonesia Bersatu I (2004-2009) and Cabinet Indonesia Bersatu II (2009-2014), based on theory of Halliday (1994:14). The six types of processes are material, mental, verbal, behavioral, existensial and relational.

D. The Objective of The Study

Related to the problem of the study above, this study is aimed at:

1. To find out the six types of processes used in five selected speeches of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono ?
3. To find out the dominant type of processes used in five selected speeches of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono ?

E. The Significance of The Study

The findings of this study are expected to be useful for:

1. To be useful in expanding the reader's knowledge about process as experiential function.
2. To give more information to the student especially Applied Linguistics students about Systemic Functional Language.
3. Provide preliminary information for those who are going to conduct further research about process types in transitivity.

