CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

In order to communicate, people use language. It is an important tool in society because it is needed by individuals to interact with others. By using a common language, different people are united in a society. Readers can hardly imagine a society without shared language, because they would not be able convey messages. In our daily lives, language is not only communicated verbally, but also non-verbally. It means that language can be utilized both in spoken and written forms. Those forms are called as text.

Text is a semantic unit, so it is meaningful. It is said that text refers to any passage, spoken or written, of whatever length, that does form a unified whole and is best regarded as a semantic unit Halliday (1985). Text, in its spoken and written form, is the product of language and part of the society. Therefore all linguistics phenomena are social. This concern of spoken and written form and the contexts of their use is drawn in the systematic study of language in use, known as Systemic Functional Linguistics which is proposed by Halliday (2009).

Systemic Functional Linguistics Theory (SFLT) claims that language is functional. In SFLT, functional grammar views language as a resource for making meaning. Based on SFLT too, language has three functions which are also known as metafunctions of language, they are: (1)

Ideational function. In this function, language is used to understand the environment. Ideational function is divided into two sub-functions, logical and experiential. Logical function views language as natural logic and it is realized by *the clause complexity system*, while experiential function views language as representation of human experiences and it is realized by the transitivity system. *(2) Interpersonal function, this function* is used to maintain human relationship; and (3) *Textual function*. It is used to organize message or text (Halliday, 1985: xiii).There are three important elements in transitivity system, they are, *participant*, *process*, and *circumstance*. This theory is the development of grammar from traditional perspective. The process itself can be classified into material process (process of doing), mental process (process of sensing), relational process (process of being), verbal process (process of saying), behavioral process (process of behaving), and existential process (process of existing).

Discourse is the use of language in the society. The theory of discourse by Fairlough (1995:7), claims that discourse is use of language seen as a form of social practice. In a simple way, it can be said that text is the product of interaction, whereas discourse is the process of interaction in society. The process of interaction in society is studied through Discourse Analysis (CD). Pertinent to the previous definition of discourse by Fairclough, Discourse Analysis (CD) is the study of how the product of language (text) works within socio-cultural practice. This view of discourse as a language use a form of social practice is emphasized in

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). The study of CDA, examines the ideological construction since ideology becomes one of the main terms in CDA. Ideology is a system of belief that is socially shared by the members of collectivity of social actors.

There is relationship between SFLT and CDA. Oktifati and Damanhuri (2014: 22) state that Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) is profoundly concerned with the relationship between language and other elements and aspects of social life, and its approach to the linguistic analysis of texts is always oriented to the social character of texts. Therefore, the transitivity process as a part of SFG is usually set as the main foundation of text analysis in critical discourse studies. According to Wodak& Meyer (2001: 8) an understanding of the basic claims of Halliday's grammar [i.e. systemic functional grammar] and his approach to linguistic analysis is essential for a proper understanding of CDA'. So, the relationship between transitivity process and CDA is that transitivity process is a good tool in doing CDA (Locke, 2004: 48).

Various types of texts are commonly used in many different mass media. Political texts, for instance, can also be found in public media, such as television or social network. They could be about new regulation, speeches, or advertisement. They all cover different processes, depending on the nature of the topics discussed. This study, therefore will analyze Joko Widodo's first Inauguration speech and second Inauguration speech as the president of Indonesia by using the framework for CDA by

Fairlough because the researcher thinks that this framework is the appropriate one in conducting the experiential values analysis on types of process on texts' clauses. The main focus of CDA is public speech, such as political speeches, advertisement, newspaper, official documents, and so on.

Speech is used to speak out of the speaker's opinion and point of view. Speech is a tool used to persuade a speaker's ideas in many issues like politics, economics, humanity matters and other occasions (Sinaga, 2008) while, Debate is a formal speaking in delivering arguments to persuade audiences (D'Cruz, 2003:3) states that "debating is about persuasion. Debating is not about rules. The rules provide a framework within which adjudicators make objective assessments and limit their subjectivity". Jokowi Speech is categorized as a discourse. A discourse refers to language in content (Nunan, 1993). It means that analyzing a discourse is not only about the text itself but also looking at the place, time, and situation where the text is produced.

It is important to know and understand speech and debate is two different parts of public speaking, speech is the basic types of public speaking, some type of speech are informative, persuasive, ceremonial, demonstrative, and motivational. Debate is the combination of two types of speech they are persuasive and extemporaneous speech. Speech has a function to inform or give information and statement without any response by the audience, while debate is the statement from two persons or group

argument's to get the point of the problem with conversation. Debate is popular in school, campus and politics.

Ideology has become an interesting topic for many previous critical discourse studies. It had been widely used by many researchers in different cases of analysis. Khoiriyah (2016), for example, analyzed the ideology in advertising, while: Sipra & Rashid (2013), Fauzan(2014) and Aslani (2016), examined the ideology is underline the news. All of these studies employ three-dimensional model by Fairclough as their framework for the analysis. They carried out three stages of analysis consisting of textual analysis, processing analysis, and social analysis to investigate the ideology. In addition, there was also a combination between transitivity analysis and CDA study.

B. The Problem of Study

In relation to the background describe above, the problems of this study were formulated in the following::

a. What types of transitivity process are used in Joko Widodo's Inauguration Speech?

b. How are the transitivity processes revealed in Joko Widodo's Inauguration Speech?

C. The Objective of the study

Based on the problems of the study, the objectives of the study are set as follows:

a. To find out the types of transitivity processes in Joko Widodo's Inauguration Speech.

b. To describe the transitivity processes revealed in Joko Widodo's Inauguration Speech.

D. The Scope of Study

The scope of this study use of Critical Discourse Analysis combined with systemic Functional Linguistics Theory focusing on Transitivity System. This research investigates the pattern of transitivity process revealed in ideological in Joko Widodo's Inauguration speech.

E. The Significance of the Study

The findings of the study were expected to have both theoretical and practical:

a. Theoretically, this study is expected to enrich the two fields of studies, Systemic Functional Linguistics Theory by M.A.K. Halliday (2009) and Critical Discourse Analysis of Norman Fairclough (2001). Furthermore, this research is expected to motivate other researchers to explore interrelated theory of two collaborative studies.

b. Practically, the writer hopes that this study will help the readers to understand about the kinds of transitivity processes and how the transitivity processes can be used to reveal the ideology of the speech.