

RELATIONAL PROCESS ON FORMAL SPEECH

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. The Background

Every moment that human beings passed by everyday is an experience which they can communicate each other. The experience can be an idea, thought, and feeling which is represented by the powerful impression that it consist of goings on-*happening, doing, sensing, meaning, being, and becoming*. All of these are figured out through language. Halliday (1994:106) states that language enables human beings to build mental picture of reality to make a sense of what goes on around them and inside them. Speech as the part of language contains those impressions.

The communication can be appeared in two ways; they are spoken and written communication. Speech can be classified into spoken communication because it is a series of complex movements that alter and mold the basic tone created by voice into specific, decodable sounds (http://www.nidcd.nih.gov/health/voice/whatis_vsl.htm). It is the process of speaking towards an individual or a group of people. If speech is done towards the group of people as the public speaking, the speaker should do that in a structured, deliberate manner intended to inform, influence, or entertain the listeners. In our daily life, we often see that a politician will give a speech to their supporters or a president towards the masses/society. They will make the topic of their speech around what's happening in that time, or their interest toward something, their ideology, etc. To understand what is the message of speech is not easy. Since speech contains of impressions of experience, then it will very challenge to analyze the relation process as the part of processes.

Process means experience which is appeared in a clause. The processes deal with a verb in the sentence. It consists of *what goings on* in our surroundings. There are six types of processes; they are material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential process. Relational process is the process of *being*. It means that something is being said to be something else. This process also relates one experience to another which can be recognized to those of classifying and identifying. The types of relation process that will be analyzed are intensive attribute, intensive identifying, circumstantial attributive, circumstantial identifying, possessive attribute, and possessive identifying processes.

In fact, people still do not familiar with functional grammar especially understanding relational process. That's why the writer chooses this topic. In order to make the people understand, the writer chooses speech as the field. To understand what the speakers intended in their speech is not easy. People only listen but they do not comprehend the speech at all.

This article focuses on what types of relational processes are used on formal speech and what type of relational processes is dominantly used on formal speech.

A speech is defined as an activity communication that uses spoken language as a medium. In the speech, the communicator is a single speaker and the audiences are the listener group. Edmundson (1970:8) says that speech is the power or action of expressing or describing thoughts, feelings, or perceptions given to the audience by using the articulation of words. Speech is divided in to two categories. They are direct and indirect speech. Primarily, speech and its messages are concerned with ideas (Baird 1971: 117). It means that, when people talk to each other, they deliver their speech. The messages that they convey must inherently contain ideas or particular purposes.

II DISCUSSION

2.1 Transitivity

The system of transitivity belongs to the experiential metafunction and is the overall grammatical resource for construing *goings on* (Martin, 2001:100). These all goings on are sorted out in the grammar of the clause which is also a mode of reflection, of imposing order and the endless variations and flow events as well as being a mode of action, of giving and demanding goods and services and information (Halliday, 1994:104).

Gerot and wignel(2001:52) state that transitivity as a semantic configuration consists of three categories which explain in a general way how phenomena of the real world are represented as linguistics structure. They are circumstances(realized by an adverbial group/s or preposition phrase in answering such questions as when,where,why,how,how many,and as what);process (realized by a verbal group upon the doings,happening,feeling,and beings);and participant(realized by nominal group).

2.2 Process

Bloor and bloor (1995:110) states that process can be regarded as what goes on are represented in the whole clause. According to Halliday (1994) in Martin (2001:102) process has types ;the type is the resource for sorting out our experience of all kinds of events into a smaller number of types. There are six types of processes; they are material, mental, relational, verbal, behavioral, and existential process. Of course, both participants and circumstances are involved respecting to the process.

There are six types of different process which is identified by Halliday as in the following table.

Table 2.1 Types of process

Types	Processing	conditioning
Material	Doings	Bodily,physically,materially
Mental	Sensing	Emotionally,intellectually,sensorily
Relational	Being	Equal to,or some attribute of
Verbal	Saying	Lingually,signalling
Behavioral	Behaving	Physiologically and psychologically
Existential	Existing	There exist

Some of the process types have some subcategories,they are material, mental, and relational process. The subcategories will be showed on the table below following with example of each type.

Table 2.2 Subcategories and Example of process

Types	Subcategories	Example
Material	Event	<i>Your muscle will develop</i>
	Actions	<i>The man rode his motorcycle slowly</i>
Mental	Perception	<i>He saw that girl</i>
	Cognition	<i>The old man known my father well</i>
	Affection	<i>It hurts my ears</i>
Relational	Attributive	<i>She is so beautiful</i>
	Identifying	<i>That man is the judge</i>
Verbal	-	<i>She answered</i>
Behavioural	-	<i>She cried</i>
Existential	-	<i>There is a cake on the table</i>

2.3 Material Process

According to Halliday (1994:110) material processes are processes of *doing*. They express the notion that some entity does something which may be done to other entity.

Clauses with a material process obligatorily have a doing (process) and a doer (participant). The entity who or which does something is the actor. Meanwhile, the entity to which the process is extended or directed;or which may be done to is the goal.

2.4 Mental process

Gerot and Wignel (1994:58) states that mental processes are ones of sensing:feeling,thinking,perceiving. There are three types of mental processes, they are affective(feeling), cognitive(thinking), perceptive (perceiving through the five senses).

These processes are different from material one. Mental processes are mental,covert kinds of goings-on. The participant involved in mental processes are *senser and phenomenon*.

2.5 Relational process

Garot and Wignel (1994:60) states that relational process involve states of being used to identify something (identifying process) or to assign a quality to something (attribute process).

2.6 Intensive process: Attributive

Intensive type is 'x is a'. The most typical verb is be,and x and a are nominal groups. But, many verbs other than *be* also occur at the same time. In the attributive mode, an entity has some quality ascribe or attributed to it.

2.7 Intensive process: identifying

In the identifying mode,some things has an identity assigned to it. It means that one entity is being used to identify another:'x is identified by a',or 'a serves to define the identity of x'. structurally ,we label the x-element which is to be identified,as the *identified* and the a-element which serves as identity,as the *identifier*.

2.8 Circumstantial Attributive

In the circumstantial type,the relationship between the two terms is one of time, place, manner, cause, accompaniment, role, matter, or angle.

In the attributive mode,the circumstantial element is an attribte that is being ascribed to some entity;for example *my story is about a poor shepherd boy*.

2.9 Circumstantial Identifying

In the identifying mode, the circumstance takes the form of a relationship between two entities; one entity is being related to another by a feature of time or place or manner,etc. As with the circumstantial attributive, this pattern may be organized semantically in either two ways.

2.10 Possessive Attributive

In the possessive type, the relationship between the two terms is one of ownership; one entity possesses another.

2.11 Possessive Identifying

In the identifying mode, the possession takes the form of a relationship between two entities; and again this may be organized in two ways, with the relationship being expressed either:
(a) Possession as the participants. Here the participants embody the notion of possession, one signifying property of the possessor,e.g *Peter's*, the other signifying the thing possessed,e.g. the piano as in *the piano is peter's*. Both *the piano* and *Peter's* express the relationship between them being simply one of identity. Here, *the piano* is Token and *peter's* is Value.
(b) Possession as Process. Here, the possession is encoded as a process, typically realized by the verb *own* as in *peter owns the piano*. The participants are possessor *Peter* and possessed *the piano*; in this case *Peter* is Token and *the piano* is Value.

The piano	Is	Peter's
Identified/ Token : Possessed	Process : Intensive	Identifier/ Value : Possessor
Peter	Owns	The piano
Identified/ Token :	Process : Possession	Identifier/ Value

2.12 Behavioral Process

Some processes seem more like behaviors than actions. Behavior as a process implies a 'behavior' rather than an 'actor', an entity that is more organic than physical. Verbs like *laughed*.

2.12 Verbal Process

According to Bloor and Bloor (1995 :122) the verbalization of thought is a kind of inner speech; a case which can be made for postulating a new category of process which is called verbal process.

Verbl process verbs include the most obvious, like *say* and *tell*, as well as many other like, *report, order, criticize, insult, praise, and imply*, verbs that in some way denote the expression of a message.

2.13 Existential Process

Halliday (1994: 142) states that existential process represents that something exists or happens, as existential processes are expressed by verbs of existing 'be', 'exist', 'arise'. Existential clauses typically have the verb *be*. One group is a small set of closely related verbs meaning 'exist', or 'happen': *exist, remain, arise, occur, come about, happen, take place*. The object or event which is being said to exist is labeled, simply *existent*.

2.14 Participant

The participant function are those the are directly involved in the process; the one that does, behaves, senses, says, is or exist, togetherwith the complementary function where there is one that is done to, sensed, etc (Halliday, 1994 :144). Grammatically, these are the elements that typically relate directly to the verb, without having a preposition as intermediary.

Participants are divided into two, they are participants I (one which does the activity) and participants II (one which the process is done generally).

2.15 Circumstance

Halliday (1994: 149) states that the circumstance is an element which is lied at the other end of the continuum: typically, they occur freely in all types of process, and with essentially the same signifiinance wherever they occur. There are, of course, some combination which are less likely, and some special interpretation; to give one example, in an attributive clause, manner circumstances are fairly unusual, and circumstances of place often carry a feature of time as well, e.g. *I get hungry on the beach 'when I'm on the beach'*.

There is thus continuity between the categories of participant and circumstance; and the same continuity can be seen in the forms by which the two are realized.

III DISCUSSION

After identifying the data, the three speeches are classified based on the types of relational process. According to Halliday (1994), there are six types of relational process, namely: 1) intensive attributive, 2) intensive identifying, 3) circumstantial attributive, 4) circumstantial identifying, 5) possessive attributive, 6) possessive identifying.

Table 1 The Findings

No.	Speech	I		C		P		Total
		A	I	A	I	A	I	
1.	Formal Speech Remarks at A Rally in New York City (4 th June 2008)	27	5	2	4	9	2	49
2.	Formal Speech on A Campaign (7 th June 2008)	25	6	6	9	7	2	55
3.	Formal Speech on Democratic Convention Speech (26 th August 2008)	21	9	7	2	3	2	44
TOTAL		73	20	15	15	19	6	148

Percentages of Relational Processes:

- Intensive Attributive = $73 / 148 \times 100\% = 49.32\%$
- Intensive Identifying = $20 / 148 \times 100\% = 13.51\%$
- Circumstantial Attributive = $15 / 148 \times 100\% = 10.13\%$
- Circumstantial Identifying = $15 / 148 \times 100\% = 10.13\%$
- Possessive Attributive = $19 / 148 \times 100\% = 12.83\%$
- Possessive Identifying = $6 / 148 \times 100\% = 4.05\%$

The percentage which is dominantly occurs of relational process: *Intensive Attributive* = $73 / 148 \times 100\% = 49.32\%$.

In the representation of the relational process, the writer found that the six types of relational process were applied on formal speeches. In the data, it was found that the most dominant type of relational process is Intensive Attributive (49,32%). Next, it was followed by Intensive Identifying (13,51%), Possessive Attributive (12,83%), Circumstantial Attributive and Circumstantial Identifying (10,13%), and Possessive Identifying (4,05%). Besides material and mental process, relational process is also an important part of processes of the transitivity system to describe an experience (what's going on). This process is tending to generalize: to relate one fragment of experience to another. It could be to classifying or identifying. Eventhough all the categories of relational process were applied on the three formal speeches, the dominant one that was found is intensive attributive (49,32%). It can be said that the formal speeches is used to classifying one entity into another. For instance, in one of the formal speech said "*Senator Obama has inspired so many Americans to care about politics and empowered so many more to get involved. And our party and our democracy is stronger and more vibrant as a result*". To give an emphasize description toward how Obama has inspired so many Americans to care about politics, the speaker gave another statement "*And our party and our democracy is stronger and more vibrant as result*". The first statement is generalized by the second one.

IV CONCLUSION

Having analyze the data of three speeches of formal speeches, the conclusion are drwan as follows : there are six types of relational process were found in the three of formal speeches that was taken. And the percentage of all type of relational process were intensive attributive (49,32%), intensive identifying (13,51%), circumstantial attributive and identifying (10,13%), possessive attributive (12,83%), and possessive identifying

(4,05%). The dominant type of relational process is intensive attributive with occurrences 73 (49,32%). In speech, relational process was applied. The process describe that a speech is realistic or not, can be trusted or not.

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