

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Language is inseparable in human's life since no way to replace its role and function to express what people think and feel. It conveys meaning from someone's intention, emotion as well as feeling as stated by Bloor and Bloor (1995: 1) language is a 'system of meanings'. When people communicate by using language, their language acts are the expression of meaning. Of course every single word we utter has meaning that can be understood and caught by the listener, then there will be such interaction that we call as communication. However the use of language doesn't direct from one person to another person individually, but also to the public in globally.

Expressing language is influenced by the complex elements of situations. We have to know where we are, whom we are talking to, how to say it in good order and etc. It means that in doing communication using language we need to concern to the situation and condition involved to convey what speaker's intention and purpose in proper order precisely without having been misunderstood by the listener. However it is related to the ethics of communication; no wonder that language can change human's mood because its influence has been part of human's life. People can be in bad temper, sorrow, as well as in happiness by someone's language just because of the meaning caught is different from one person to other persons; that's why we have perception in understanding human's utterances or intention through language used since language can't be touched

even be seen by human's part of body, but indeed it can be felt. Searle emphasizes that Language is not seen as continuous with, nor as an extension of, the rest of our specifically human biological inheritance. (Serle, 2006: 1)

Communication can be expressed and conveyed by two ways; they are written and spoken. However language has interconnection with society that The key connecting link between language and society is the notion of deontology, a notion involving commitments of various kinds, about which I will say more later. (Serle, 2006: 3). Through written the communication done by using the symbols of letters combined together and produce meanings. The use of written language recently has been booming and widespread; it can be seen through newspapers, magazines, books and many other writings which are the collection of human beings' inspiration. It is such a miracle that the information worldwide can be informed and told through the media available. It is important to keep in mind that written language is the representative or the replacement of human's intention, so it is more easily to be analyzed and corrected. The term 'written language' does not only refer to language which is written down, likewise the term 'spoken language' does not only refer to language which is said aloud, Gerot and Wignel (1994: 159) explains that 'what is at issue here is not just the medium through which language is transmitted but, more importantly, the way meanings are encoded.'

Spoken language is a communication done directly between a speaker and a listener; it is a requirement that in spoken language there are two participants involved. Spoken language done in two ways which we call as one direction and

two direction communications. Besides in language there are two kinds of language which are called verbal and non-verbal language (body language) as Pease says that the fascinating thing is that the human animal is rarely aware of his postures, movements and gestures that can tell one story while his voice may be telling another. (Pease, 1981: 10). This script focuses on the communication of one direction in Barack Obama's Speech. Both written language and spoken language basically have the same purpose or goal, but they are served in different ways; spoken language served through mouth, meanwhile written language served through writing. Gerot & Wignel (1994: 158) say that spoken language is typically more dependent on its context than written language is. And also they are different from the language structure; usually written language is more formal and grammatical than spoken language is. When we use written language there are some criteria or requirements like structure, style, or kinds of writing to be considered before being published for the sake of avoiding misunderstanding or misperception; otherwise in the spoken language the speaker doesn't concern too much on the criteria. Besides it is easy to capture the meaning of a text by finding out the central meaning of a clause since as Trask (1997: 42) says that 'clause is a grammatical unit containing a subject and a predicate, every sentence at least has one clause.'

Human beings use language in order to fulfill three functions called metafunction. Sinar (2002: 39) states "metafunction of language are inherent in every language use in social contexts. Metafunction divided into three functions. They are ideational, interpersonal, and textual function. When the language is

used to relate what it is said (or written) to the real world and to other linguistics events. This involves the use of language to organize the text itself. This is known as the textual function.

Transitivity represents the encoding of experiential meaning. A meaning is about the world, about experience, about how we perceive and experience what is going on. All these goings on are sorted out in the grammar of clause. Saragih (2004: 5) says that realization of language as experience is seen in clause. A clause is considered as unit of experience, which is constituted by three elements: process, participants, circumstance.

Bloor (1995: 110) elaborates that the process centers on that part of that clause is realized by the verbal group, but it can also be regarded as what “what goings on” are represented in the whole clause. The participants are entities involved in the process. Saragih (2004: 5) states that circumstances indicate situation or surroundings in which the process occurs.

Actually the analysis of the research focuses on two aspects; they are process and circumstance; since the participant is inseparable part in a context. Downing (2002:111) says that the participant roles involved in the situation. So in this study only two aspects will be discussed, there are process and circumstance in the Barrack Obama’s speech”.

Speech is an activity of speaking aloud to the audiences or listeners to give information on purpose. It came long before written language, and writing is a transcript of speech, not vice versa. (Turk, 1985:9). The message to be transmitted in the case of speech is carried mainly by the time-varying shape of the vocal

tract, which in turn is a representation of the *thoughts* the speaker wishes to convey to the listener. (Benesty, Mohan, & Huang, 2008: 1). Usually it happens in formal situation where the listeners or the audiences are not allowed to speak but the speaker who is as the source. As a president in United States, Barack Obama often delivers his speech to his people as well as to other countries. A speech is usually done by a leader or a head of an organization to manage and orate to his men or to public.

B. The Problems of the Study

The problems in this study are formulated as follows:

1. What types of processes, participants, and circumstances are found in Barack Obama's speeches?
2. Which types of processes, participants, and circumstances which are the most dominant used in the Barack Obama's speeches?
3. What is the implication of the most dominant process, participant, and circumstance in Barack Obama's Speeches?

C. The Scope of the Study

A clause considered as a unit of experience is constituted by three elements namely process, participant, and circumstance. In this study it will be restricted to analyze the type of the process, participants, and circumstances used in Barack Obama's speeches.

D. The Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study are:

1. To find out the types of processes, participants, and circumstances which are used in the Barrack Obama's speeches.
2. To find out the most dominant of process, participants and circumstances which are used in Barrack Obama's speeches.
3. Determined the most dominant of process, participant and circumstances which are used in Barrack Obama's speeches.

E. The Significances of the Study

The finding of the study is expected to be useful for the researcher about the use of transitivity and give some contribution to the students of English Department and those who are interested in metafunction of using language in terms of process, participant and circumstance. The finding also will give the readers the ideas of the function of the three aspects of language in this case, metalanguage, namely ideational, interpersonal, and textual function both in written and spoken form. From this finding the students can improve his/her ideas in which the language can be analyzed in term of process, participant, and circumstance in written text; while in spoken one might use the language to communicate his/her ideas to convey the meaning of the language being expressed. The last, it is also expected to be beneficial for the teachers or lecturers of functional grammar to apply transitivity in teaching process, participant and circumstance.