IDEATIONAL MEANING ANALYSIS ON POLITICAL OF ANALYSTS'DEBATES

SKRIPSI

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program

By
<u>**NOVIA SEPBRINA**</u>
NPM. 1502050212

FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
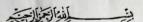**UNIVERSITY MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA**
MEDAN
201

BERITA ACARA

Ujian Mempertahankan Skripsi Sarjana Bagi Mahasiswa Program Strata I
Fakultas keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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Nama Lengkap : Novia Sepbrina
NPM : 1502050212
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Ideational Meaning Analysis on Political Analysts' Debates

Ditetapkan : ( ) Lulus Yudisium
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Ketua,   Sekretaris,

Dr. H. Elfrianto Nasution, S.Pd., M.Pd.   **Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, M.Pd.**

ANGGOTA PENGUJI:

1. Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum   1.
2. Dr. T. Winona Emelia, M.Hum   2.
3. Arianto, S.Pd, M.Hum   3.

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Skripsi ini diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap	:	Novia Sepbrina
N.P.M	:	1502050212
Program Studi	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi	:	Ideational Meaning Analysis of Political Analysts' Debates

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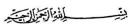Disetujui oleh:
Pembimbing

Arianto, S.Pd, M.Hum

Diketahui oleh:

Dekan

Ketua Program Studi

Dr. H. Elfrianto Nasution, S.Pd, M.Pd   **Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.**

SURAT PERNYATAAN

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6000
ENAM RIBU RUPIAH

Novia Sepbrina

Diketahui oleh Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

ABSTRACT

Sepbrina, Novia. 2019. Ideational Meaning Analysis of Political Analysts Debates. Skripsi.English Education Department, Teacher Training and Education Faculty, University Muhammadiyah of Sumatera Utara. Advisors: (i) Arianto S.Pd, M.Hum, (ii) Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum.

Ideational meaning is one of three functions of language. Ideational meaning is meaning about phenomena, about things (living and non living, abstract and concrete), about goings on (what the things are or do) and the circumstances surrounding these happenings and doings. The aims of this research are to identify the ideational meaning realized in political debates script and to find out the most dominant process type found in political debates. Descriptive qualitave method was applied. The data were collected from the debates Rocky Gerung and Boni Hargens script as the object of research. Data collection methods were used watching in youtube based on real situation. The activities in the data analysis was included data reduction, data display and data veritification. From 332 clauses which have been analyzed, researcher find out five sequences of process. They are material process 70 which presents the process of doing, mental process 88 which reflects the process of thinking, feeling and perception, verbal process 103 which involves the process of saying or giving message trough language, relational process 31 process which shows the process of being and having, and existential process 40 which presents the process of existence. The most dominant process here is verbal process.

Key words: *Ideational meaning, Political analysts debates.*

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This research intended to fulfill one of requirements in accomplishing S-1 degree at English Department of Teachers Training and Education Faculty, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Furthermore in finishing the research entitle "Ideational Meaning Analysis of Political Analysts'Debates". In writing this skripsi, there were many difficulties and problem faced by his and without much help from the following people, it might be impossible for his to finish it. Therefore, he would like to thanks to the people mention bellow:

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Finally, the researcher realized that this study was still far from being perfect. So, she expected suggestion and comments from all of the readers,

especially for the students of English Department who want to learn about this study. May Allah SWT the most almighty always bless all of us.

Medan,   September 2019

The Researcher

<u>Novia Sepbrina</u>
1502050212

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Debate is a formal contest of argumentation between two teams or individuals. More broadly, and more importantly, debate is an essential tool for developing and maintaining democracy and open societies. It is a kind of public speaking where people communicate their ideas and hold on to it by giving supporting logically reasons. They give feedback to each other's arguments based on their own ideology or the way they put their point of view towards the issues. Debates occur where many emotional elements play a role.

The participants here are more than just trying to defend their opinions and there is little room in their minds, if any, to listen well to the opinions of others. The atmosphere became 'crowded' and the nature of peaceful discussion did not occur. Each participant only wants to 'hear' his or her own opinions and wishes that other participants agree with his opinion. So there is an element of coercion.

The purpose of the debate itself is the effort of both parties who try to build a case supported by arguments in support of their case where the way to make a good and correct argument is an argument always based on basic questions in the form of; What (What), Why (Why), How (How), and Conclusions (So What is the conclusion). Here in addition to the need for goodand correct language skills also requires logic and analogy of the correct mindset about knowledge of general knowledge or cases that are happening in society.

In addition to these things, it is also necessary to have the ability to respond to a problem because here there is a process of mutually maintaining opinions between the two parties. In addition, in the debate itself there is a taboo or limitation on the discussion of the issues to be discussed, which are prohibited from relating to ethnicity, religion, race, and customs, because in our own debate we still use ethics as a human being to argue.

This debate involves Rocky Gerung versus Boni Hargens related to human rights violations 98. Before that we have to know the background about Rocky Gerung and Boni Hargens, Boni Hargens was born on Flores 22 February 1981. He is known as a sharp and critical political analyst. This former philosophy student studies political science at the University of Indonesia, where he also serves as a teacher of political science. Boni Hargens appeared on the surface of politics around 2004 through analysis in various masa media such as compass, Indonesian media, voice updates, hope rays, tempo, the Jakarta post, and others.

Rocky Gerung or who is often dubbed as a professor, is a philosopher who is often a guest speaker on a television program titled Indonesia Lawyers Club. That outburst and blunt statement made the professor get many admirers. However, not a few also hate it because it is considered too provocative. Until finally, he made a statement about the scriptures which made many people angry because he was considered harassing religion. That is all the background of that person. When the speakers makes a debate, it means that he/she conveys meaning. This meaning can be analyzed by using three metafunctions.

Analyzing ideational meaning is started with transitivity system. In this study, the researcher want to find out why particular process appears dominantly in political debates between Rocky Gerung and Boni Hargens. In uses ideational meaning with transtivity system as a tool to describe how the experiences and ideas are represented into clauses debate. Meaning which is carried out by language is not limited into only one meaning. According Halliday's Systemic Functionsl Linguistic, there are three types of meaning: a meaning about the interaction (an interpersonal meaning), a meaning about reality (an ideational meaning), and a meaning about the message (a textual meaning).

A clause has meaning as an exchange, a transaction between speaker and listener. The Subject is the warranty of the exchange, a clause has meaning as a representation of some process in ongoing human experience. The Actor is the active participant in that process. Meanwhile, Theme is the point of departure for the message. So it is the element of departure for the message. Understanding meaning cannot be take for granted, otherwise it will lead to misinterpretation. Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a study of language that views language as two characteristics, systemic and functional.

In the scope SFL, there are fundamental components of meaning called metafunction. As debate is a discussion where each side holds on to their ideologies and arguments towards issue, the issue must be something debatable, something interesting that challenge both critical point of view the speakers towards it. Before that we have to know what is the ideational meaning, As ideational meaning talks about objects or to what the utterances are about.

Ideational meaning provides answer to question such as 'What is happening?', 'Who or what is taking part?', and 'What gives us more information about the activity? When? Where? How?'. According to Derewianka (2011:13), "one important function of language is to enable us to represent what is going on in the world; to talk about our experience, to reflect on our obsevations, to share knowledge and ideas." Halliday refers to this as the experiential' or 'ideational' function of language. Therefore I want to analyze ideational meaning which shows the subject matter through transitivity used in transcript of the political debate between rocky gerung and Boni Hargens, about "human rights 98".

Political observer Rocky Gerung debated hotly with the Director of the Indonesian Voter Institution, Bony Hargens regarding cases of violations of Human Rights (HAM) involving presidential candidate number 02 Prabowo Subianto. The debate between the two occurred in the Indonesia Lawyers Club (ILC) program titled 'Ahead of Presidential Candidates Debate: Law Enforcement in Eyes 01 & 02' which aired on TV One, Tuesday (01/15/2019) night. Initially, Rocky Gerung simulated questions to debate presidential and vice-presidential candidates related to the issue of human rights violations.

In the simulation he made, Rocky Gerung seemed to be a panelist debating the issue of human rights to the presidential candidate number 01, Joko Widodo (Jokowi). This time, Rocky Gerung looked furious and immediately stood up when the speech was cut by Boni Hargens. Initially, Rocky Gerung gave his opinion on the case of human rights violations. Rocky Gerung commented on

Boni Hargens' statement that his opinion was good to bring imagination to produce a solution.

Then Rocky Gerung praised Fahri Hamzah, who he said was a statement showing a legislator. "Mr. Fahri Hamzah showed a legislator, so after Mr. Fahri Hamzah spoke of legislator standards, the narrative must be so, the debate must be a paradigmatic level, the success team should also be increased," said Rocky Gerung. Rocky Gerung then made a debate simulation.

When we look at the ideational metafunction, we are looking the grammar of the clause as representation. As with the clause as exchange, we find there is one major system of grammatical choice involved in this kind of meaning. This is the system of Transtivity, or Process type" Eggins, (1994:228). Transitivity is a tool by which we can achieve ideational meaning of discourse. Processes, Participants, and Circumstances are included in it.

Each plays its own role in realizing the ideational meaning. Processes are the central one in Transitivity for it determines the order of meaning in a clause. The Processes in those three clauses determine different order of meaning. However, Participants and Circumstances also plays great role in creating a precise interpretation of ideational meaning. A Process is realized in grammar by means of a verbal group.

According to Halliday (2004:170-171), there are six types of Processes in the English Transitivity system. Those are Material, Mental, Relational, Behavioral, Verbal, and Existential Process.

B. The Identification of the Problem

The problem of this research could be identified as follow:

1. The Processes in those three clauses determine different order of meaning. However, Participants and Circumstances also plays great role in creating a precise interpretation of ideational meaning. From here we can find out what participants and circumstance realized in analyzing political debates.

2. Ideational meaning started with transitivity system. Transitivity is a tool by which we can achieve ideational meaning of discourse. In the transitivity we must to know the most dominant process in the transcript of political debates.

C. The Scope and Limitation

This study will focuse on the processes in the systems of transitivity on Ideational meaning analysis of political analysts'debates which consists of material process, mental process, verbal process, relational process, behavioral process, and the last Existential process found in the conversation between Rocky Gerung and Boni Hargens.

D. The Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background of the study and the limited above, the researcher formulates the problem study follow as:

1. How are the ideational meaning realized in the political debates?

2. What kind of process is used in the political debates?

E. The Objective of Study

The objective study are stated below:

1. To identify the ideational meaning realized in political debates

2. To find out the most dominant process type found in political debates

F. The Significance of the Study

The findings of this study are expected to be useful to learn about Linguistics, because linguistics is not only a language study, but also includes the evolution and context of the history of language, the development of speech and memory. This includes the structure and meaning of speech, and written language and understanding of the context in which certain words are used. The findings of this research are also expected to be able to provide more information about language metafunction and understand ideational meaning.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW TO RELATED LITERATURE

A. Theoritical Framework

1. Functional Grammar

Functional grammar, known as systemic functional grammar, is the theory of language use that focuses on analyzing language in delivering information, both in oral and written as explained by Halliday in his book An Introductional to Functional Grammar (1985: xii), "Functional grammar is one that construes all the units of language - its clause, phrases and so on - as organic configurations of functions. " Based on the theory it is known that Haliday functional language is a system that interprets all language units, clauses, phrases and other language units as an organic configuration function.

2. Metafunction

Halliday developed a theory of the fundamental functions of language, in which he analysed lexicogrammar into three broad metafunctions: ideational, interpersonal and textual. Each of the three metafunctions is about a different aspect of the world, and is concerned with a different mode of meaning of clauses. The ideational metafunction is about the natural world in the broadest sense, including our own consciousness, and is concerned with clauses as representations.

The interpersonal metafunction is about the social world, especially the relationship between speaker and hearer, and is concerned with clauses as *exchanges*. The textual metafunction is about the verbal world, especially the flow of information in a text, and is concerned with clauses as *messages*. Malinowski's influence seems clear here: the ideational metafunction relates to the context of culture, the interpersonal metafunction relates to the context of situation, and the textual metafunction relates to the verbal context.

In each metafunction an analysis of a clause gives a different kind of structure composed from a different set of elements. In the ideational metafunction, a clause is analysed into *Process, Participants* and *Circumstances*, with different participant types for different process types (as in Case Grammar). In the interpersonal metafunction, a clause is analysed into *Mood* and *Residue*, with the mood element further analysed into *Subject* and *Finite*.

3. Ideational Meaning

Halliday (1994) describes three types of meanings, or language metafunctions: textual meanings, ideational meanings, and interpersonal meanings. These meanings correspond to the register variables mode, fi eld, and tenor, and lie behind the various functional approaches to language (Eggins 1994; Halliday & Hasan 1989). These three kinds of meaning - textual (clause as a message), ideational (clause as a representation), and interpersonal (clause as an exchange) - are integrated in the structure of a clause; the structure as a whole construes, or realizes, the meaning.

Textual meanings correspond to the register variable mode. The parts of the grammar realizing textual meanings are thematic structures and nominalizations. Another important part of the textual metafunction is cohesion analysis. Cohesion analysis refers to the analysis of cohesive ties, i.e. pairs of cohesively related items, within a text.

A tie includes the cohesive element and what presupposes it Halliday & Hasan (1976). Ideational meanings express what is going on and participants and circumstances surrounding events Droga & Humphrey (2002). Ideational meanings correspond to the register variable field. The part of the grammar that realizes ideational meanings is the transitivity system (participants, processes, and circumstances). Interpersonal meanings express ways of instituting relationships with others.

Interpersonal meanings correspond to the register variable tenor. The parts of the grammar that realize interpersonal meanings are the mood structures, modality, and appraisal system. Mood alternatives in English are declarative, interrogative, and imperative. Modality facilitates the representation of probability, necessity, usuality, inclination, and certainty. As ideational meaning talks about experience, then it relates to information about objects or to what the utterances are about.

Ideational meaning provides answers to questions such as 'What happening?', 'Who or what is taking part?', and 'What gives us more information about the activity? When? Where? How?. The ideational meaning is built of processes which draw upon what is going on with the singers. According to

Halliday & Matthiessen (2004:29) ideational meaning is language as reflection, language provides a theory of human experience.

In Eggins (2004:12) ideational meanings are meanings about how we represent our experience. Whatever use put language to, we are talking about something or someone doing something. Ideational meaning is one of the elements of functional grammar explaining about the writer's experience of a person or what is going on. The other elements are interpersonal meaning and textual meaning.

Ideational metafunction provides grammatical resources at clause rank to construe the inner and outer experience or 'goings-on' of the word, as the domain of functions and meanings of the world through the systems of transitivity. It has two components of logical and experiential functions. transitivity was developed as the concept of transitive or intransitive verb whether the verb takes an object or not, but in SFL it functions to link grammar to the metafunctions.

However, in Halliday's terms, transitivity as a major component in experiential function of the clause deals with the "transmission of ideas "representing 'processes' or 'experiences': actions, events, processes of consciousness and relations". Transitivity with inter-related options to represent different types of process or experience investigated from above, below, and around consists of process, participant with different labels such as Actor, Goal; Senser, Phenomenon; Carrier, Attribute; and circumstance including Cause, Location, Manner, Means and Instrument.

Process refers to a semantic verb (doing, happening, feeling, sensing, saying, behaving, and existing) and anything that it expresses like event, relation, physical, mental or emotional state when sorted in the semantic system of the clause is classified into material, relational, mental, verbal, behavioral, and existential processes.(Halliday, 1976:159) These Linguistic "processes" as the products of our perception of the world are socially and culturally constructed with participants, any animate or inanimate noun phrase in circumstances expressed by adverbial and prepositional phrases. (Halliday, 1985: 101-102).

3.1 Type of Processes and Participant

A process is realized in grammar by means of a verbal group. According to Halliday (2004:170-171), there are six types of Processes in the English Transitivity system. Those are Material, Mental, Relational, Behavioral, Verbal, and Existensial Process. But et al. (1996:47) explain that Material Process is about doing. It could answer the question 'What did X do?' or 'What happened to X?' The Participants of this Process could be Actor, Goal, Range or Beneficiary.

Meanwhile, Mental Process provides answer to question 'What do you think/ feel/ know about X?' Furthermore, there are four types of Mental Process; affective or perceptive (perceiving through the five senses), cognitive (thinking), desiderative, and emotive (feeling). The Participants in Mental Process are Senser and Phenomenon. Other Process type is Relational Process. It is often described as Process of being. There are two types of Relational Processes.

Those are one the identifies which is called Identifying and one describes something in clause which is named Attributive. As these two types are different since the beginning, the Participants in both types are also different from one another. Participant in Identifying are Token and Value, while in Attributive are Carrier and Attribute. In relation to Behavioral Process, *Halliday* (2004:248-249) explains that "Behavioral Processes are Processes of (typically human) physiological and psychological behavior, like breathing, coughing, smiling, dreaming, and staring.

The Process is grammatically more like one of 'doing',"Meanwhile, concerning Verbal Process contains of verbal action, saying and all its many synonyms, including symbolic exchanges of meaning. It contains three Participants: Sayer, Receiver, and Verbiage. The last type is Existential Process. It is Process of existence. *Gerot and Wignell* (1994:72) state that "Existential Processes are expressed by verbs of existing: 'be', ;exist', 'arise', and the Existent can be a phenomenon of any kind."

3.1.1 Material Process

Material processes are processes of 'doing'. They express the notion that some entity 'does' something – which may be done 'to' some other entity. In the material processes, there are two participants role, namely: actor and goal. Actor is the one that does the deed. Every process has an actor. Some processes, but not all, have a second participant which is called GOAL. Here the example:

1. The lion   sprang

Actor	Process: Material	
2. The lion	caught	the tourist
Actor	Process: Material	Goal

In the examples above, we can see that in (1) the doing was confined the lion, whereas in (2) it was directed act, extended, to tourist. Here the term GOAL implies 'directed at' . another term that has been used for this function is PATIENT, meaning one that 'suffers' or 'undergoes' the process.

Moreover, the other entity may be one that is brought into being by prcess, not pre-existing. Thus, we can distinguish between a 'doing to' or DISPOSITIVE type and a 'bringing about', or CREATIVE Type. The participant that results from creative process is still referred to as GOAL.

3.1.2   Mental Process

Mental process is one type of process that is used to express a verb that refers to activities carried out such as feeling, thinking, and perceiving. The category of 'mental process clauses' have five main criteria. Mental clauses construe a person involved in conscious processing, including processes of perception, cognition and affection. The participants are Senser and Phenomenon. Senser is the participant sensing who involved in conscious processing. The second participant is Phenomenon. The Phenomenon being sensed can be any kind of entity entertained or created by consciousness.

1. There is always one participant who as a human.

2. That which is felt, thought or perceived, the position is in a sense reserved

3. The unmarked present tense is the Simple Present Tense

4. Represented language as two-way processes

5. Mental process are the process of feeling, thinking and seeing.

The two participant in mental process are SENSER and PHENOMENON. The Senser is the conscious being that is feeling, thinking or seeing. Whereas, the Phenomenon s that which is 'sensed'.

The three category of mental process – feeling, thinking and seeing, are labeled in more general term (1) PERCEPTION (seeing, hearing, etc), (2) AFFECTION (liking, fearing etc) and (3) COGNITION (thinking, knowing, understanding, etc). For example:

I   don't like   it

Senser   **Process: Affect**   **Phenomenon**

She   knows

Senser   **Process: Cognition**

3.1.3 Behavioral Process

These are processes of physiological and psychological behavior, like breathing, dreaming, smiling, and coughing. The Behaver is typically a conscious being, like the Senser but he Process functions more like one of 'doing'. Thus, grammatically they are intermediate between material and mental process.

3.1.4 Verbal Process

Verbal process is one type of process used to express a verb that expresses or says, usually using direct sentences and indirect sentences (direct speech and indirect speech).

3.1.5 Relational Process

The relational process are the of being. For example *John is the teacher.* The central meaning of clauses of this type is that something is. Here are two modes of relational process: attributive and identifying. In the attributive mode, an attribute is ascribed to some entity.the two elements ot this are ATTRIBUTE and CARRIER. The example is:

Sarah   is   wise

Carrier   Process   Attribute

In identifying mode, one entity is used to identify another. The structural function are IDENTIFIED and IDENTIFIER. For example:

Tom   is   the leader

Identified   Process   identifier

When the variable is also taken into account it defines another pair grammatical function which is refer to TOKEN and VALUE. One element will be the Value (meaning, referent, function, status, role) and the other will be the Token (sign, name, form, holder, occupant).

3.1.6 Existential Process

These represent that something exists or happens. These clauses typically have the verb *be,* or some other verb expressing existence, followed by a nominal group functioning as Existent. This is the easiest of the lot. It involves existential constructions which are introduced by an empty *there* in subject position (this is sometimes called an *expletive there*, but don't ask me why). The typical verb that is used is the "be" verb. So everytime you see an existential construction, you have an existential process.

4. Circumstances

1. Extent

Circumstances of extent express such semantic notions as distance (how far), duration (for how long) and frequency (how often).

- These are scattered throughout the country and include most of the variety of habitats in Japan. (Extent: distance)

- Tom has been a horse dentist for fifteen years. (Extent: duration)

2. Location

Location is concerned with place (where) and time (when). Events take place in time and space. IFG mostly uses the terms spatial and temporal for these two sub-types.

- He drove down to the beach, but did not park near Pepe's. (Location: spatial)

- I forgot to put it out for the birds yesterday morning. (Location: temporal)

3. Manner

This type has four sub-types:

Means (how: e.g. with what tools? what methods? e.g. with a key, by magic, electronically) Quality (how: in what manner or style, e.g. quietly, briskly, with some hesitation) Comparison (how: like what? e.g. similarly, in a different way, as before, like an angel) Degree (how much: e.g. greatly, considerably, a little, a bit, very much)

- The ageing Rodin hacked with a scalpel at the sensitive, sinewy perfection of his clay figures. (Manner: means)

- The brain has been damaged and has thus lost its ability to control motor movement in the usual fashion. (Manner: quality)

- And there, after her warming-up exercises, she leapt like a gazelle. (Manner: comparison) Fittings should be completely removed for cleaning. (Manner: degree)

4. Cause

Reason (why: e.g. because of, thanks to, owing to)

Purpose (why, what for: e.g. for, for the purpose of, with the aim of)

Behalf (who for: e.g. for, on behalf of)

- As a result of this, he was suspended for two years, which of course delayed his entry into first-class cricket. (Cause: reason)

You might object here that the previous example is more like 'result' than 'reason', but there is no Circumstance of Result in Halliday's model. As always, the terms are used in a special sense (in this instance a more general sense).

- He had been hanging on at Etten in hopes of a visit from Mauve. (Cause: purpose)

5. Accompaniment

This term is fairly self-explanatory, but there are two sub-types: Comitative (who with, what with: with/without) Additive (as well as, instead of, besides)

6. Matter

No subtypes. Matter as in 'subject matter' (about what. This usually occurs in verbal process and is difficult to separate from Verbiage). The expression of men's 'sexist' behaviour in the next example is Circumstance: Matter:

- He spoke of men's 'sexist' behaviour, but laid the responsibility for providing a remedy with women, who must exercise a 'civilizing influence' on these infantile people.

However, in the following example, the nominal group men's sexist behaviour is Verbiage, i.e. not a Circumstance but a Participant:

He described *men's sexist behaviour*

7. Role

Guise (as what, for what: e.g. by way of, in the form of) Product (into what: e.g. into)

- [...], as a teacher I assume the right to call my students by their first names. (Role: guise)

- You can convert your garden into a butterfly haven. (Role: product)

5. Debate

The term debate comes from English, namely debate. The term is synonymous with the term sawala which is brasal from the Kawi language which

means holding fast to certain arguments in the strategy of fighting or arguing to defeat each other or win the tongue. So, the definition of debate itself is a way to convey ideas logically in the form of arguments accompanied by evidence that supports cases from each party that debate.

The debate in Indonesia itself is divided into two streams, the first is the conventional flow or the flow that is rarely used, and the second is the flow that follows international standards or the flow that is now being encouraged its use in Indonesia. In general, the debate itself can be done in groups, namely there are two parties here who each play a role as positive and negative parties. In addition, they try to defend their arguments by supporting the evidence and facts that support their case, but first before they do that both parties must provide a clear parameter about their motion or give a definitions that explain the direction of their case.

The debate which I analyzed, aired on January 15, 2019 with the theme "Towards the 2019 Presidential Candidate Debate: Law Enforcement in the eyes of 01 & 02" there were several violations that occurred. The discussion began with Roky Gerung as a philosopher and political observer who gave simulations to the speakers, namely the success team of the two pairs of presidential candidates. The simulation was conducted by asking questions to the two candidates of Paslon regarding Prabowo who violated Human Rights (HAM) in the new order in 1998.

Prabowo is a figure who is often accused of being involved in kidnapping and enforced disappearances of a number of activists at the end of the

new order regime in 1998. The form of questions submitted by Rocky is "Pak Jokowi is Pak Prabowo involved in human rights violations?" Maruf Amin. Well, then the question is behind "Mr. Prabowo are you involved in cases of human rights violations?" The question was asked to the Prabowo-Sandi success team.

These two questions trigger the debate. Even though the speakers were competent in their field, this did not guarantee that the discussion could run well. The discussion even turned out to be a debate for coaches who ignored polite and courteous attitudes. Starting from body gesture, intonation, and diction (word selection). The information and the message were not conveyed effectively.

6. Biography of Rocky Gerung and Boni Hargens

1. Rocky gerung

Rocky Gerung (born in Manado, North Sulawesi, January 20, 1959; age 60 years) is a philosopher, academic and Indonesian public intellectual. He had taught at the University of Indonesia and was one of the founders of the Setara Institute. Rocky began studying at the University of Indonesia in 1979. He first entered the department of political science, which at that time joined the Faculty of Social Sciences, before deciding to move to the department of philosophy and graduating in 1986.

During college, Rocky was close to socialist-leaning activists such as Marsillam Simanjuntak, Hariman Siregar, and others. After graduating, Rocky returned to UI and taught in the department of philosophy, which is now incorporated in the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, as a non-permanent lecturer until

the beginning of 2015. He stopped teaching due to the issuance of Law No. 14 of 2005 which requires a lecturer to have a minimum degree in master's degree; whereas Rocky only holds a bachelor's degree.

He was recorded as a lecturer such as the Seminar on Justice Theory, Political Philosophy, and Philosophy Research Methods, he also taught at the postgraduate program. One of the students he guided was actress Dian Sastrowardoyo.

2. Boni Hargens

Boni Hargens was born in Manggarai, East Nusa Tenggara. His name began to fame after he often appeared as a political observer from UI who appeared in various discussion forums. His opinions are quite brave and critical. In his profile on Facebook, Boni wrote he had studied at the University of Indonesia, Driyarkara Philosophy College, and Humboldt University in Berlin. While in the work column, he writes working at the University of Indonesia, the Indonesian Voter Institution, and at the Parrhesia Institute.

In the status column, he writes singly. On social media, there are photos of him when appearing as an observer on a number of television shows and articles in print. During the 2014 Presidential Election, Boni Hargens arrived at the Jokowi camp by becoming the coordinator of the Jokowi Volunteer President (Bara-JP).

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This research employ descriptive qualitative approach to discover the data to be collected. Researcher chooses this kind of approach due to the data generated from the research problem s in the form text or statement. According to Ary et.all (2010:453): Basic qualitative studies, also called basic interpretative studies by some, provide rich descriptive accounts targeted to understanding a phenomenon, a process, or a particular point of view from the perspective of those involved. The central purpose of these studies is to understand the world or the experience of another. Ary et.all (2010:453) said that this study describes and attempts to interpret experience. It may use variety of data collection techniques, including interviews and observations as well as documents.

B. Source of the Data

In this study, researcher tries to analyze the types of processes in the debate script Rocky Gerung and Boni Hargen. So, the data was to used in this study is ideational meaning. To find out the actual context, the data were recorded from videos based on the real situation broadcasted on Tuesday 15 January 2019. Then, it was downloaded from the internet as a public facility. Further, to support data analysis, researcher used supporting data in the

form of transcripts of Rocky Debate's political debate vs. Boni Hargens. As known, the video was taken from http: // youtube .com

C. The Technique of Collecting Data

Researcher used a method of documentation based on transcripts and also videos taken from the internet. According to Ary (2010: 442), qualitative researcher can use written documents or other artifacts to gain an understanding of the phenomenon under study. In addition, he also explained that documents may be personal, such as autobiography, diaries, and letters, official, such as files, reports, memorandums, or minutes, or popular cultural documents, such as books, films and videos.

The technique to be used to collecting of data in this study are based in a few steps, they are:

1. Watching the Political Debate video between Rocky Gerung versus Boni Hargens.

2. Understanding the context and examine data based on transcription.

3. Finding the type of process that is found in the debate between Rocky Gerung versus Boni Hargens.

4. Analyzing and interpreting the reference or meaning of the data found.

D. The Technique of Data Analysis

Technique of data verification was the important part in every research. It is used to make sure the data was valid and can be trusted or not. In this

research, the researcher used triangulation to check the validity of the data. According to Miles and Huberman (1994:266), Triangulation is the process of strengthening the finding by crosschecking the information. The activities in the analysis include data reduction, data display and data verification.

Below are steps in analysing data :

1. Data Reduction

    A number steps of analysis during data collection according to miles and huberman are:

    a. summarize data on direct contact with people, events and situations at the research location. This first step includes selecting and summarizing relevant documents.

    b.   in the analysis during data collection was objective note making. Researcher need to take notes while classifying and editing answer or situations as they are, factual or objective descriptive.

    c.   make marginal notes. The researcher will separated comments regarding the substance and methodology. Substantial comments are marginal notes.

    Looking at the explanation above, a researcher was required to have sensitive thinking skills with the highest intelligence, breadth and depth of insight. Based on these capabilities researcher can carry out data reduction activities independently to obtain data that is able to answer research questions. For beginner researcher, the data reduction process can be done by discussing it with friends or others who are considered experts. Through the discussion are expected

that the researcher insights was develop, the reduction data is more meaningful in answering the research questions.

2. Data Display

The researcher was conduct the following stages:

a. Involved in the presentation or appearance (display) of the data collected and analyzed previously.

b. Given that many qualitative researcher compose narrative texts. Display is a format that presents information thematically to readers. Formats, namely: context diagrams (context charts) and matrices.

Qualitative research is usually focused on words, actions of people that occur in certain contexts. The context can be seen as an immediately relevant aspect of the situation in question, as well as a relevant aspect of the social system in which a person functions (classrooms, schools, departments, families, agents, local communities), as an illustration readable by Miles and Huberman (1984: 133)

3. Data Verification

The next step is the stage of drawing conclusions based on findings and verifying data. As explained above, the initial conclusions put forward are still temporary and was change if evidence is found that supports the next stage of data collection. This process of obtaining evidence is referred to as data verification. If the conclusions expressed at the initial stage are supported by strong evidence in a sense consistent with the conditions found when the researcher returns to the field, the conclusions obtained are credible conclusions. The verification step carried out

by the researcher should still be open to receiving input data, even though the data is classified as meaningless. However, researchers at this stage should have decided on data that has meaning with data that is not needed or meaningless.

The quality of a data can be assessed through several methods :

a. check data representativeness or representation

b. checking data from the influence of researcher

The researcher are expected to obtain information that can be used to support the achievement of research objectives. Drawing conclusions from qualitative research are expected to be a new finding that has never existed. These findings can be in the form of a description or description of an object that was previously dim or dark to be clear after being examined. These findings are in the form of causal or interactive relationships, can also be hypotheses or theories.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data

The data was taken from conversation between Boni Hargens and Rocky Gerung, from the analysis of data obtained can be concluded there were six process in transitivity of ideational meaning. In video based on the real situation broadcasted ILC program on Tuesday 15 January 2019 in youtube. Further,as it had been mentioned in the limit that the data of this research only focesed of transitivity in debate script between Rocky Gerung and Boni Hargens.

The data classified into six kinds of process transitivity they are: Material process, mental process, verbal process, behavioral process, relational process and existential process. The objectives were to examine the realization of process. And to know the most dominant process in the political debate script. The data was analyzed based on M.A.K Halliday's theory.

B. Data Analysis

The problem of the study, as stated in chapter I, are expolred in this chapter. The problems are about 1).How to identify the ideational meaning realized in political debate and 2).What processes are dommantly used in analysis political debate. The first problem will be elaborated with the realization of ideational meaning in political analysis debate. In this part, the data are useful to know the ideational meaning analysis including participants, processes, and circumstances

which taken from the political analysts debates between Rocky Gerung and Boni Hargens. The researcher classified the data based in the process types to find out the dominant process is. Therefore they are classified into six types (a) material process (b) mental process (c) verbal process, (d) relational process (attributive and identifying), (e) existential process (f) behavioral process.

From the data analyzes of ideational meaning analysis in political analysts'debates. The researcher can find out the result of analyzing. Moreover, the dominant process will be found by percentage. In this study, the researcher classifies of the ideational meaning analysis of political analysts'debates based on process types to find out the dominant process of this research:

Table 4.1.

Table 4.2.

No	Process Types		∑F	F(%)
1.	Material		70	21%
	a. Actor		51	11,2%
	b. Goal		51	11,2%
2.	Mental		88	26%
	c. Senser		72	16%
	d. Phenomenon		55	12%
3.	Verbal		103	31%
	e. Sayer		75	16,5%
	f. Verbiage		51	11,2%
4.	Relational	Attributive	14	4,2%
		Identifying	17	5,1%
	g. Carrier		14	3%
	h. Attributive		14	3%
	i. Token		16	3,5%
	j. Value		16	3,5%
5.	Behavioral		-	0
	k. Behaver		-	0
	l. Range		-	0
6.	Existential		40	12%
	m. Existent		40	8,8%
	Total Participants		**452**	**100%**

	∑ **per clause**	**332**	**100%**

Based on the result above, in analyzing the ideational meaning in the political debates that use clause types (participant, process, and circumstances) The process types includes Material processes are 70 clauses with percentage are 21%, (2) Mental process are 88 clauses with percentage are 26%; (3) Verbal processes are 103 clauses with percentage are 31%; (4) Behavioral processes is 0 clause (5) Existential processes are 40 clauses with percentage are 12%; and (6) Relational processes are 31 clauses with percentage are 4,2% attributive and percentage 5,1% identifying.

Table 4.3.

No.	Circumstance Type	∑F	F(%)
1.	Circumstance of location	32	28,3%
2.	Circumstance of manner	6	5,3%
3.	Circumstance of time	24	21,2%
4.	Circumstance of matter	30	26,5%
5.	Circumstance of role	9	7,9%
6.	Circumstance of accompaniment	2	1,7%
7.	Circumstance of cause	5	4,4%
8.	Circumstance of contigency	5	4,4%
	Total	**113**	**100%**

Table 4.3. shows that the most dominant circumstance is the circumstance location, it means that location construes the location of the unfolding of the process in space time, the place where it unfolds or the time when it unfolds.

1. The Realization of Ideational meaning in Political Debate.

There are six process types in ideational meaning (transitivity) : material process, mental process, verbal process, behavioral process, existential process, and relational process.

A. Material Process

Material processes are process of doing. They express the notion that some entity 'does' something – which may be done 'to' some other entity. In the material processes, there are two participants role, namely: actor and goal. Actor is the one that does the deed. Every process has an actor. Some processes, but not all, have a second participant which is called goal. There are the example of material process ideational meaning in the political debates between Rocky Gerung versus Boni Hargens:

KPK	Buru-buru	mendaftar	Jadi anggota nasdem
Actor		Process: Material	Goal

KPK	Menangkap	tikus	Didaerah
Actor	Process: Material	Goal	Circums: Location

Bung Rocky	ingin memberi	masukan atau pendapat?
Actor	Process: Material	Goal

These clauses are material process, because those clauses give information what is actor do. In the first clause (mendaftar), second (membuat), and the third clause (memberi) are evidence of physical action or doing act. In a material clause, there is always one participant-the actor. This participant brings about the unfolding of the process trough time, leading to an outcome that is different from the initial phase of the unfolding. This outcame may be confined to the actor itself, in which case there is only one participant inheret in the process.

B. Mental Process

Mental process are processes of sensing: affective (feeling), cognitive (thinking), and perceive (seeing). The participant roles in mental processes are senser and phenomenon. These are processes of physiological and psychological behavior, like breathing, dreaming, smiling, and coughing. The Behaver is typically a conscious being, like the Senser but he Process functions more like one of 'doing'. Thus, grammatically they are intermediate between material and mental process. These are the example of mental processes in political debates:

Akarnya	Tidak mau	Dibongkar
Senser	Process: Mental	Phenomenon

The clause is mental process (Affection: Feeling). The verb (tidak mau: Dont want) is physical sense.

Kita	tau	persoalan itu
Senser	Process: Mental	Phenomenon

The second clause is mental process because tau : know (cognition-knowing) is sensing. Where subject (Kita:We) as a senser and (persoalan itu : that problem) as a phenomenon.

Saya	Melihat	Beberapa	ruang kosong
Senser	Process: Mental		Phenomenon

The third clause is also mental process (perception: Seeing). It containts the verb (melihat : seeing) is physical sense, (Saya) is senser, and (ruang kosong) is phenomenon. In a clause of mental process, there is always one participant who is human, this is the senser, introduced above the one that senses – feels, thinks, wants or perceive. In such clauses, the phenomenon remembered is construed as impinging on the person's consciousness.

C. Verbal Process

In this study of ideational meaning in political debates which get the highest percentage 31% It can be concluded that verbal process is the dominant process in analyzing of ideational meaning in political debates.

Verbal process are process of saying, telling, informating, asking, stating, demanding, offering, commanding, and suggesting. A verbal process will most often project what is said in separate ranked clause. The participant roles in verbal process are sayer, receiver and verbiage. It shows as follows:

Anda	Mengatakan	bahwa pelaksanaan hukum
Sayer	Process: Verbal	Participant II: Verbiage

Tim Jokowi	mengatakan	Hak asasi manusia
Sayer	Process: Verbal	Participant II: Verbiage

Saya	tanya	balik	kepada anda
Sayer	Process: Verbal		Participant II: Verbiage

From the analysis above, the first and the second clause are verbal process, because the verb (mengatakan : say) is process of saying. The sayer (Anda : you) is who the act of saying, and the participant is verbiage. The third clause are also verbal process in which (tanya : ask) were verbal processes.

D. Existential Process

Existential processes are processes of existence. They expressed by verbs of existing; "be", "exist", "arise". The participant role is existent. This is the example of existential clause in the ideational meaning of political debates, to see more details can be viewed from appendix:

Ada fakta hukum (There's a legal fact)

Ada	fakta hukum
Process: Existential	Existent

Ada fakta politik (There is a political fact)

Ada	fakta politik
Process: Existential	Existent

Itu ada standart legislator (There's legislator standard)

Itu ada	Standart legislator
Process: Existential	Existent

The example above showed the process of existential. "is" was existential process which representing something that exist or happen.

E.   Relational Process

The main of characteristics of relational processes are that they relate a participant to its identity or description. Thus, within relational processes there are two main types: relational attributive, which relates a participant to its general characteristics or description; and relational identifying, which relates a participant to its identity, role or meaning. Examples of verbal processes are listed below:

Itu sebuah pertanyaan (That's a question)

That	Is	a question
Token	Process: Relational	Value

Beliau adalah prajurit (He is a soldier)

He	Is	A soldier
Carrier	Process: Relational	Attribute

From analyzing ideational meaning above, we can conclude that (adalah:is) is relational attributive processes. The participants are carrier (Beliau:He) and attribute (Prajurit:Soldier).

2.   **The Dominant Process in Political Debate**

The dominant process found in ideational meaning or transitivity of political debate. Based on the table frequency distribution of process types in table.1

above, it can be seen that the ideational meaning in the political debate script that use clause types (participant, process, and circumstances), the process types includes (1) Material processes are 70 clauses with percentage are 21%, (2) Mental process are 88 clauses with percentage are 26%; (3) Verbal processes are 103 clauses with percentage are 31%; (4) Behavioral processes is 0 clause (5) Existential processes are 40 clauses with percentage are 12%; and (6) Relational processes are 31 clauses with percentage are 4,2% attributive and percentage 5,1% identifying.

In addiction, the researcher can conclude the most dominant process is verbal process that the highest percentage. It means that ideational meaning in political debate on process of , telling, informating, asking, stating, demanding, offering, commanding, and suggesting. So, in the conversation script debate between Rocky Gerung and Boni Hargens they are expressed opinions in debate.

C. Discussion

According to the finding of the discussion shows that there are the process types, participants, and circumstances across the examined written in transcript of political debate "Human Rights 98" between Rocky Gerung and Boni Hargens with the total 332 clauses analyzed. There is no behavioral process because in their debate does not inform about a conscious being. It can be showed that verbal process is dominant and in the table 4.1. above, circumstance of location are mostly used in ther conversation debate.

For the next researcher who are interested to the same study expected to be able to make a researcher better than this research. The weakness of this study as suggestion to make the next research with the same study was complete from this study. To another researcher expected to more study about ideational meaning to make better understanding of transitivity.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

After analyzing the process of transitivity in political debate script between Rocky Gerung and Boni Hargens, conclusions were presented as the following:

1. Ideational meanings are meanings about how we represent our experience. Whatever use put language to, we are talking about something or someone doing something. Ideational meaning is one of the elements of functional grammar explaining about the writer experience of a person or what is going on.

2. There were six types process of transitivity: they were material process, mental process, verbal process, behavioral process, relational process and existential process. The analyzing the data showed that five process of six process found in political debate script. There were material process, mental process, verbal process, relational process, and existential process. The total ∑ (clauses) in political debate 332 clauses with the deals as follow: Material 68 (21%) Mental 88 (26%) Verbal 103 (31%) relational 31 (9,3%) and existential 40 (12%)

3. The dominant process found in ideational meaning or transitivity of political debates. the researcher can conclude the most dominant process is verbal process that the highest percentage. It means that ideational meaning in

political debate on process of , telling, informating, asking, stating, demanding, offering, commanding, and suggesting. So, in the conversation script debate between Rocky Gerung and Boni Hargens they are expressed opinions in debate.

B. Suggestions

1. For the other researcher, it is suggested that be result of the study will be very useful for them in conducting a research related to the same study about transitivity.

2. Some suggestions are addressed to readers, especially to the english department students in order to be able understand the meaning behind of text well or debate script. They should think critically and it will be better for them to have a good mastery on how doing discourse analysis.

3. There are many topics that can be the field of the study like this.

4. the students have to learn and moreover apply ideational meaning in their work. It will help them to understand about ideational meaning.

5. The lecturers should not give only the theories about metafunctions but also various kinds of text to be analyzed to make the students understand how metafunctions are applied.