

**INTERACTION OF PROCESS AND CIRCUMSTANCE IN
SPEECH OF DONALD TRUMP**

SKRIPSI

*Submitted in Partial Fulfilment as the Requirements
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd.)
English Education Program*



by

FEBRIANI HAIRANI DALIMUNTHE
NPM. 1402050144

**FACULTY OF TEACHERS' TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
MEDAN
2018**



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. 061-6622400 Ext, 22, 23, 30
Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

BERITA ACARA

Ujian Mempertahankan Skripsi Sarjana Bagi Mahasiswa Program Strata 1
Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara

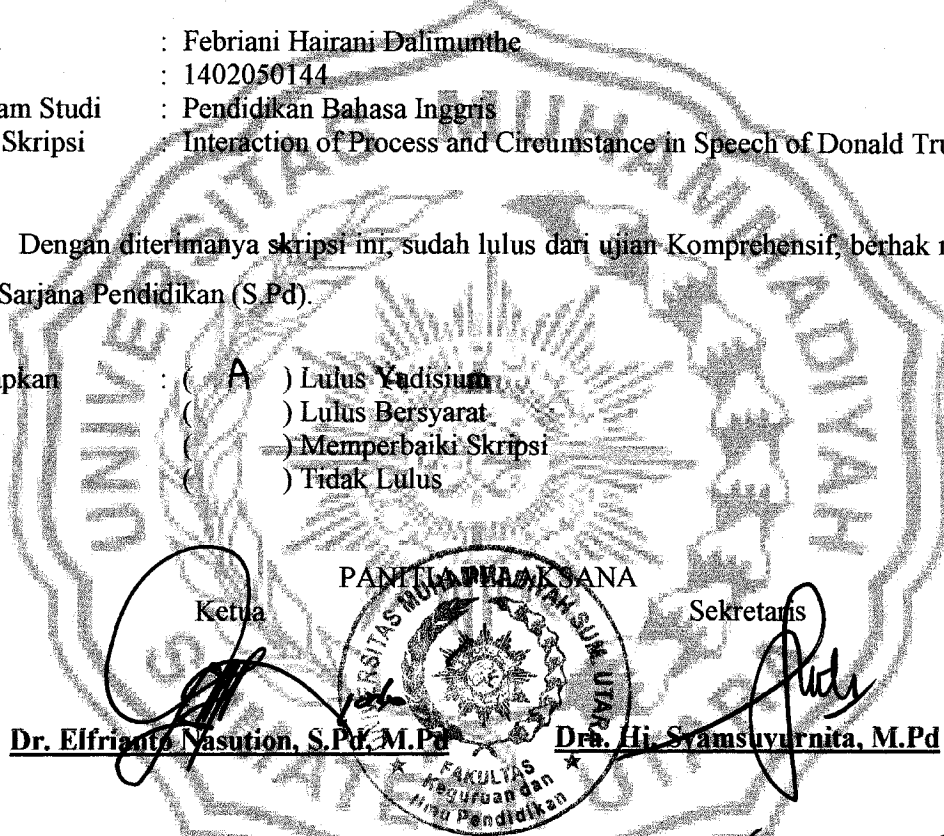


Panitia Ujian Sarjana Strata-1 Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan dalam Sidangnya yang diselenggarakan pada hari Senin, Tanggal 02 April 2018, pada pukul 09.00 WIB sampai dengan selesai. Setelah mendengar, memperhatikan dan memutuskan bahwa:

Nama : Febriani Hairani Dalimunthe
NPM : 1402050144
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Interaction of Process and Circumstance in Speech of Donald Trump

Dengan diterimanya skripsi ini, sudah lulus dari ujian Komprehensif, berhak memakai gelar Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd).


Ditetapkan : (A) Lulus Yudisium
() Lulus Bersyarat
() Memperbaiki Skripsi
() Tidak Lulus

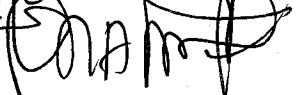



 Ketua PANTIA SARJANA Sekretaris
Dr. Elfrianto Nasution, S.Pd, M.Pd Dr. Hj. Samsuurnita, M.Pd

ANGGOTA PENGUJI:

1. Fatimah Sari Siregar, S.Pd, M.Hum
2. Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum
3. Prof. Amrin Saragih, MA, Ph.D

1. 

2. 

3. 



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. 061-6622400 Ext, 22, 23, 30
Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

BERITA ACARA

Ujian Mempertahankan Skripsi Sarjana Bagi Mahasiswa Program Strata 1
Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara




Panitia Ujian Sarjana Strata-1 Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan dalam Sidangnya yang diselenggarakan pada hari Senin, Tanggal 02 April 2018, pada pukul 09.00 WIB sampai dengan selesai. Setelah mendengar, memperhatikan dan memutuskan bahwa:

Nama : Febriani Hairani Dahmunthe
NPM : 1402050144
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Interaction of Process and Circumstance in Speech of Donald Trump

Dengan diterimanya skripsi ini, sudah lulus dari ujian Komprehensif, berhak memakai gelar Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd).

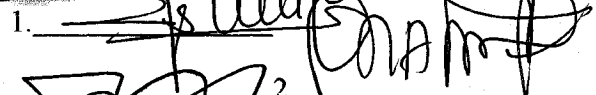
Ditetapkan : (A) Lulus Yudisium
() Lulus Bersyarat
() Memperbaiki Skripsi
() Tidak Lulus

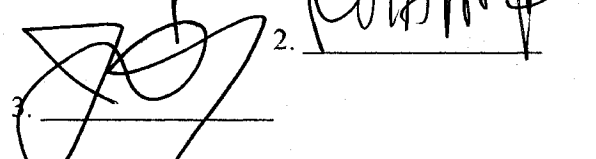



 Ketua PANTIA SARJANA Sekretaris
Dr. Elfrianto Nasution, S.Pd, M.Pd Dr. Hj. Samsuurnita, M.Pd

ANGGOTA PENGUJI:

1. Fatimah Sari Siregar, S.Pd, M.Hum
2. Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum
3. Prof. Amrin Saragih, MA, Ph.D

1. 

2. 

3. 



LEMBAR PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Skripsi ini diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

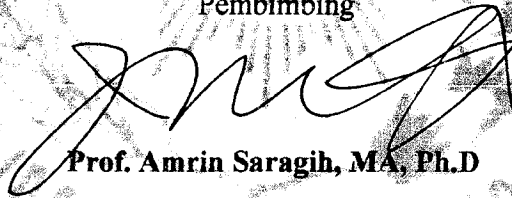
Nama Lengkap : Febriani Hairani Dalimunthe
N.P.M : 1402050144
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Interaction of Process and Circumstance in Speech of Donald Trump

sudah layak disidangkan.

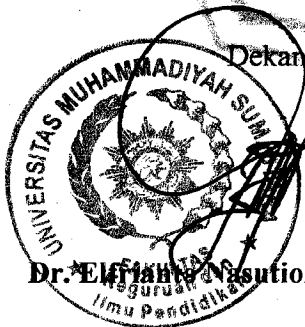
Medan, Maret 2018

Disetujui oleh:


Pembimbing:


Prof. Amrin Saragih, MA, Ph.D

Diketahui oleh:



Ketua Program Studi


Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.

SURAT PERNYATAAN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Saya yang bertandatangan dibawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : Febriani Hairani Dalimunthe
N.P.M : 1402050144
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Interaction of Process and Circumstance in Speech of Donald Trump

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa:

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul di atas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong *Plagiat*.
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, Januari 2018
Hormat saya
Yang membuat pernyataan,

METERAI
TEMPEL

DD0C2AEF815863375

6000
ENAM RIBU RUPIAH

Febriani Hairani Dalimunthe

Diketahui oleh Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris


Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

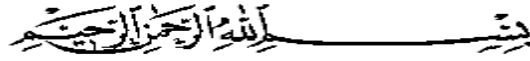
ABSTRACT

Dalimunthe, Febriani Hairani. 1402050144. Interaction of Process and Circumstances in Speech of Donald Trump. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education. University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. 2018.

This study deals with Interaction of Process and Circumstances in Speech of Donald Trump. It was aimed to investigate types of process and circumstances are used on Donald Trump's speech, to describe process of interaction and circumstance are used on Donald Trump's speech, and to elaborate reason for realization of the interaction of process and circumstances on Donald Trump's speech. This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative research. The sources of data were taken from script of Donald Trump's speech November 9, 2016. The instrument in this study was observation and document. The result showed that There were 55 data found in Donald Trump's speech. Specifically 15 (27.27%) for material process, 11 (20%) for mental process, 11 (20%) for relational process, 5 (9.09%) for behavioral process, 9 (16.36%) for verbal process, and 4 (7.28%) for existential process. The most dominant process is material process followed by Relational and Mental process, and minor processes which are Verbal, Existential and Behavioral, in the circumstance there were 17 data specifically 6 (35.29%) for manner, 3 (17.64%) for location, 3 (17.64%) for cause, 2 (11.76%) for extend ,0 (0%) for contingency ,1 (5.89%) for accompaniment ,0 (0%) for role ,1 (5.89%) for matter and 1 (5.89%) for angle and the most dominant circumstances used in Donald Trump's speech is manner.

Key Word: process, circumstances, speech, and Donald Trump

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS



In the name of Allah, the most gracious, and most merciful. Firstly, the researcher would like to thanks to Allah SWT who has given her chances in finishing her study. Secondly, blessing and peace be upon to our prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought human beings from the dark era in to bright era.

During the process of writing this study, the researcher realized that she had to learn for more about this thesis. Meanwhile, she has also received a lot of helpful, suggestions, and comments from many people. In this time, a very special debt of gratitude is directed to her beloved parents H. Halomoan Dalimunthe and Hj. Maskot Hasibuan for their full support, care, and prayers that have been given to her.

Then, she would like to express her sincere thanks for her academic guidance and moral support during the completion this study.

1. Drs. Agussani, M.AP., as Rector of University of Muhammadiyah of Sumatera Utara.
2. Dr. Elfrianto, M.Pd as Dean of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education who has allowed this research to continue final examine.
3. Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Pd and Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum, as the Head and as the Secretary of English Education Program of FKIP UMSU, who have allowed and guided the researcher to carry out of the research.

4. Prof. Amrin Saragih M.A, Ph. D as her supervisor who have given her guidance and valuable suggestions and advice to complete the ideas of this study.
5. Fatimah Sari Siregar, S. Pd, M. Hum as examiner in this research who has given many suggestions in completing this study.
6. her lecturers for their invaluable counsel and the knowledge they shared with her together with all of the Faculty staffs for all the faculties given to her throughout the academic years at the university.
7. her beloved friend Akbar Hamonangan Simatupang who has given motivation, help, support and pray and always given spirit, togetherness in finishing this study.
8. her beloved sisters Netty, Nikmah, and beloved brother Herman S, Ramadhan S, M. Khaidir and her young sister Elli, Ikhlima who had given full motivation, care, help material and prayers to her.
9. her adopted beloved sister Melinda, Fauziah, Apsah and Ingke who had remembered, supported, and motivation to finish this study.
10. her best friend Yessi, Ria, Vhe, Putry MS, Nadra, Synthia, Novita, and Lailan, who help, support, motivation each other and always beside her in facing difficulties in finishing this study.

Medan, 2018
The Researcher,

Febriani Hairani Dalimunthe
NPM 1402050144

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ABSTRACT	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF CHARTS	vi
LIST OF TABLES	vii
LIST OF APPENDICES	viii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background of the Study	1
B. Identification of Problem	4
C. Scope and Limitation.....	4
D. Formulation of the Problem	4
E. Objectives of the Study.....	5
F. Significance of the Study.....	5
CHAPTER II REVIEW LITERATURE	7
A. Theoretical Framework.....	7
1. Systemic Functional Linguistic	7
2. Meta-function of Language.....	8
3. Transitivity	13
4. Types of Process and Circumstances.....	16
5. Speech.....	21
6. Biografi of Donald Trump	22

B. Previous Relevant Studies.....	23
C. Conceptual Framework.....	25
CHAPTER III. METHOD OF RESEARCH.....	27
A. Research Design.....	27
B. Source of the Data.....	27
C. Instrument for Collecting Data.....	28
D. Techniques of Collecting Data.....	28
E. Techniques of Analyzing the Data.....	29
CHAPTER IV: DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS.....	31
A. Data.....	31
B. Data Analysis.....	32
1. Types of Process and Circumstances.....	33
2. Realization of Process in Donald Trump.....	47
3. The Reason of Process and Circumstances.....	48
C. Research Findings.....	49
CHAPTER V: CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.....	50
A. Conclusions.....	51
B. Suggestions.....	51
REFERENCES.....	
APPENDICES	

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1 Typical Function of Group and Phrase Classes	13
Table 2.2 Types of process	13
Table 2.3 The principal types of relational process.....	16
Table 2.4 List of Common Relational Process	17
Table 2.5 Characteristics of Processes	19
Table 2.6 Characteristics of Circumstances.....	21
Table 4.1 The Percentage of Types of Process	42
Table 4.1 The Percentage of Types of Circumstances	43

LIST OF CHART

Chart 1. Types of Process	43
Chart 1. Types of Circumstances	44

LIST OF APPENDIX

Appendix I	Script of Donald Trump's Speech
Appendix II	Data Found in Donald Trump's Speech
Appendix III	Types of Process and Circumstances
Appendix IV	Form K1
Appendix V	Form K2
Appendix VI	Form K3
Appendix VII	Lembar Pengesahan Proposal
Appendix VIII	Pengesahan Hasil Seminar Proposal
Appendix IX	Proposal Surat Pernyataan Plagiat
Appendix X	The Letter of Research
Appendix XI	Answer of The Letter Research
Appendix XII	Berita Acara Bimbingan Proposal
Appendix XIII	Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi
Appendix XIV	Curriculum Vitae

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

The languages used in the political speeches are relatively different with common language use in everyday lives. With issue related to propaganda, campaign and political socialization, language in the political world is used by politician to persuade the public. Sometimes, politicians use rhetorical ambiguity, which is a campaign strategy that may bring more votes. Politicians adopt some positions which do not show conviction and there are moments when they change the words which describe their positions (Mohammadi, 2017).

Metafunction is a term use in functional grammar where refers to the users ways in this case human beings in using language. These ways categorized based on the purposes or goals use by the users so that producing difference meaning as well as exchanging meaning. In almost any instance of language use, there are three divisions of metafunctions that operate simultaneously in the expression of meaning. They are able to use language to present, exchange, and organize experience. However metafunction is a tool for us to analyze what kind of language a speaker uses in order that there is mutual understanding in the situation involve. Metafunction work in the word, sentences, phrase, and clause because metafunction state that simultaneously encode three strands meaning.

As Halliday (2004: 126) divided the metafunction into three functions, interpersonal, topical and textual functions. The interpersonal function concerns

with enacting and distinguishing interpersonal relations. The topical function of language is concerned with the communication and interlinking of ideas; it is divided into two terms called experiential and logical function. The textual (discourse) function is the one where by language serves as means to create texts as opposed to merely isolate and disconnect sentences. In textual function, the recognizable internal structure (theme and rheme) are used to organize human experience.

Transitivity is normally understood as the grammatical feature which indicates if a verb takes a direct object. Transitivity consists of process, participant, and circumstances. The Process consists of Material Processes, Mental Processes, Verbal Processes, Behavioral Processes, Existential Processes. The participants are directly involved in the process such as who does, says, is, exists, behaves or senses. Participants are also centrally involved in the process by being affected by it, the one that is done to, sensed, etc. While circumstances are typical adjuncts. They answer such questions as when, where, why, how, how many and as what (Zhao, 2017).

Processes, participants and circumstances are the three elements of transitivity. Through processes, participants and circumstances of clauses someone understands how text work and the structure of sentences. Processes, participants and circumstance try to get the meaning or message of the text to deliver the readers. Every element of transitivity has different function. Processes have function that tell us about the activity of the participant in clauses. Processes are center of transitivity. Processes are realized by verbs to show the activity and

to know what the participants doing of the clauses, such as: doing, sensing, physiological and psychological behavior, saying, being and having. The processes also can help us to get the message or meaning in every clause around about the activities of participants (Zhang, 2017).

Process and circumstances occur in political language, namely campaign speech. A campaign speech is a powerful tool utilized by politicians to express their view, ideas, and feelings to public with the sole purpose of influencing them. The electorate's mind might be "rewritten" as the political discourse containing certain ideology re-shape and re-direct them, perhaps, without their realizing. This will lead them to agree with the speaker's opinion. This is thanks to the effective language use. With his language, the politician promotes his programs and present themselves as the best candidate for people's favor. It is undeniable that politics is a struggle for power to put certain political ideas into practice. In its process, language plays a crucial role. This is because every political action is prepared, implemented, and played by language (Ping, 2017).

However, in reality Many students did not know the function of interaction of process and circumstances in speech especially Donald Trump's speech. In addition, many students did not understand the content of the speech. Besides, many students did not know what types of process and circumstance. Moreover, many students did not function of transitivity in speech especially in Donald Trump's speech.

That is why, the purpose of this research to investigate process and circumstances in Donald Trump's speech. Based on the phenomena above, so the

researcher interests to conduct this research entitle **“Interaction of Process and Circumstances in Speech of Donald Trump”**.

B. Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the study, this study will be identified as being related following:

1. Many students did not know the function of interaction of process and circumstances in speech especially Donald Trump’s speech.
2. Many students did not understand the content of the speech.
3. Many students did not know what types of process and circumstance.
4. Many students did not know function of process and circumstances in Speech.

C. Scope and Limitation

Based on the problems, the scope of this research focused on process and circumstances in systemic functional linguistic (SFL) and it was limited on Donald Trump’s speech at November 9, 2016 about his win in election of President in US.

D. Formulation of the Problem

By the understanding the background of the study above, the problems of the study were formulated into the questions as the following:

1. What types of Process and Circumstances are used on Donald Trump’s speech?

2. How are Process and Circumstances interacted in Donald Trump's speech?
3. Why does the interaction of Process and Circumstance occur on Donald Trump's speech in the ways they do?

E. Objectives of the Study

In relating to the problem states above, the main objectives of this study are:

1. to investigate types of Process and Circumstances used on Donald Trump's speech
2. to describe Process and Circumstance interaction used on Donald Trump's speech, and
3. to elaborate reason for realization of the interaction of process and circumstances on Donald Trump's speech

F. Significance of the Study

Findings of the study are expected to be relevant theoretically and practically.

- 1) Theoretically, the findings of the study are expected to add up new horizon in theoretically of linguistic, especially to the application of process and circumstances.
- 2) Practically, the findings of this study are useful for:
 - a. The students who are interested in studying linguistic and interested in conducting any further studies in process and circumstance,

- b. The readers, especially for UMSU students, the results of the study can be purposed to introduce them which referred to process and circumstance and its realization on Donald Trump's speech.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL)

Systemic Functional Linguistic (henceforth SFL) is originated by Halliday, a professor of linguistics from university of Sidney, Australia. His works were then developed by Halliday, whose theory of *language-in- context* is generally known as systemic functional linguistic (SFL). SFL is a theory about language as a resource for making meaning. This theory views language as social semiotic. It means the social interpretation of language and meaning (Halliday: 2004:ix). Language in the perspective of social-semiotic has three principles, namely: language always occurs as a text whether it is spoken or written; language is used to express meaning; language is functional, it reflects the attitudes, opinions, and the ideology of the users.

SFL is about language which is systemic and functional. Seen from the ‘systemic’ aspect, language is composed of systemic and collaborated parts starting from the lowest one which is graphology/ phonology, then lexicogrammar, semantic discourse, and finally text structure. According to Halliday (2004: 5) language is structured to make three kinds of meanings, or metafunctions, simultaneously: ideational, interpersonal, and textual meanings. Ideational or experiential meanings as ones about how we represent experience in language. Whatever use we put language to, we are always talking about

something or someone doing something. For example, utterance *I suggest we attack the reds* makes meaning about “bottles of wine” and what we should do with them. It makes meanings that focus on the actions we, as human agents, should carry out, and the entities our actions will effect (the reds). Simultaneously, we use language to make interpersonal meanings: meanings about our role relationships with other people and our attitudes to each other. Whatever use we put language to we are always expressing an attitude and taking up a role. For example, utterance *I suggest we attack the reds* makes meaning of friendly suggestion, non – coercive, open to negotiation; the kind of meaning we might make with friends, whose opinions we are interested in and whose behavior we do not seek to dominate.

Finally, in any linguistic event we are always making textual meanings: meanings about how what we are saying hangs together and relates to what was said before and to the context around us. Whatever use we put language to we are always organizing our information. For example, the sentence *I suggest we attack the reds* takes as its points of departure the speaker’s intention (only to suggest, not to impose) and the interactants (we). It is a possible answer to what should we do now?..

2. Metafunctions of language

Halliday introduces a theory that language simultaneously performs three main functions of language called metafunction of language; ideational, interpersonal and textual. These terms are the modes of meaning that are

presented in every use of language in every social context. According to Martin (2003:76) stated that the interpersonal metafunction expresses the role relationship between speaker and hearer or between writer and reader associated with the situation. The textual metafunction expresses the relation between language and its environment, about how speaker or writer organizes their messages in certain situation in the case of written or spoken language. The ideational metafunction expresses how a language interprets the whole of our experiences of the world. In fact, the ideational metafunction comprises two distinct subparts; logical and experiential. The logical metafunction is used to connect our experiences of the world which are represented in the linguistic system in the form of parataxis or hypotaxis.

The experiential metafunction is used to encode our experiences of the world and to convey a picture of reality. Precisely, it is the content function of language in which it is language as the expression of the processes and other phenomena of the external world including the terms of things (it covers people and places as well as concrete and abstract things), events and circumstances. Transitivity reflects the experiential metafunction by using grammatical resource for interpreting goings on, that are represented as a configuration of processes, participants and circumstances, in which the choice in how to interpret the experiences is flexible (Halliday, 2004: 56).

a. Experiential Function

Focusing the language on the clause level with respect to the notion of clause as representation. Clause as a representation means that one function of the clause is as representation of experience of both external realities (i.e. reality outside oneself) and internal reality (reality inside oneself). The experiential or representational function of language (clause) is realized by the transitivity system of language. The outer world of reality that is brought into the inner world of reality in one's consciousness, which is encoded in the transitivity system of language, is interpreted as a what-is-going-on process, which is related to material actions, events, states, and relations. The what-is-going-on process falls into various processes. Halliday has identified the encoding processes of the realities under discussion, and he has also linguistically (grammatically) classified the various process types : (1) material, (2) mental, (3) relational, and he classified other processes into three subsidiary process types : (1) behavioral, (2) verbal, and (3) existential.

b. Interpersonal Function

The interpersonal function is an interpretation of language in its function as an exchange, which is a doing function of language; it is concerned with language as an action. This meaning represents the speaker's meaning potential as an intruder that takes into account the interactive nature of relations between the addresser (speaker/writer) and the addressee (listener/reader). This function is realized in Speech Function and Mood System.

c. Textual Function

The textual function of language is an interpretation of language in its function as a message, which is text forming function of language. This is interpreted as a function that is intrinsic to language itself, but is it at the same time a function that is extrinsic to language, in the sense that it is linked with the situational (contextual) domain in which language (text) is embedded. At the clause level, the textual function is concerned with how inter-clausal elements are organized to form unified whole texts that make meanings. In this, the textual function indicates the way the text is organized or structured. The textual function of language (clause) in its function as a message is realized by the theme of language (clause). The theme system of the clause is represented by the thematic structure of the clause, which comprises two major elements: (1) theme, and (2) rheme.

3. Transitivity

Halliday (2004) stated that transitivity is the meaning of clauses, which represent patterns of experience". The system of transitivity belongs to the experiential meta function and is the overall grammatical resource for construing goings on. Transitivity system belongs to experiential metafunctions. Transitivity is normally understood as the grammatical feature which indicates if a verb takes a direct object. When we look at the experiential metafunctions, we are looking at the grammar of the clause as representation. It is called so because the clause in its

experiential function is a way of representing pattern of experience. Through the system of transitivity, we can explore the clause in its aspects such is:

Who = does = what = to = whom, when, where, why or how

When people talk about what a word or sentence means, it is kind of meaning they have in mind. Meaning in this sense is related to content or idea. So, here the clause that functions as the representation of processes explores by transitivity system. A fundamental property of language is that it enables human beings to build a mental picture of reality, to make sense of their experience of what goes on around them and inside them. The clause is the most significant grammatical unit, in this case because it is the clause that functions as the representation of processes. Transitivity analysis offers a description of one of the structural strands of the clause. Transitivity specifies the different types of process that are recognized in the language, and the structures by which they are expressed.

Furthermore, Givon (2001) state that transitivity is a complex phenomenon involving both semantic and syntactic component. There are three semantic categories which are explained in general way how phenomenon of the real world are represented as linguistics structures. They are circumstances (the circumstance (s) realized by (an) adverbial group(s), process (the process is realized by a verbal group) and participant (the participant (s) by (a) nominal group(s).

In conclusion, Transitivity is the representation in language of processes, the participants there in and the circumstantial features associated with them. Transitivity refers generally to how meaning is represented in the clause.

Transitivity shows how or reality and how they account for their experience of the world around them.

The following table is the type of transitivity element and the realization.

Table 2.1 Typical Function of Group and Phrase Classes

Type of element	Typically realized by:
1. Process	Verbal group
2. Participant	Nominal group
3. Circumstance	Adverbial group or prepositional phrase

4. Types of Process and Circumstances

1) Process

A process refers to activity done which is equivalent to verb in traditional terminology. Halliday (2004) states that processes are specifically categorized into six types namely material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, existential process. These categories are based on semantic and syntactic criteria or both. Process is central to transitivity. Participant and circumstance are different kind goings on, which necessarily involve different kinds of participant in varying circumstance. There are six types of process by Halliday (2004) which is showed in the following table.

Table 2.2 Types of process

Types	Processing	Conditioning
Material	Doing	Bodily, physically, materially
Mental	Sensing	Emotionally, intellectually, sensorial
Relational	Being	Equal to or some attribute of
Behavioral	Behaving	Physiologically and psychologically
Verbal	Saying	Lingual and signaling
Existential	Existing	There exists

a. Material Process

Halliday (2004) states that material process is form of the out experience, the process of the external world that indicates action and event: things, happen and people or other actors, do things or make them happen. Material process typically occurs with the progressive in the present tense. The verbs sit, hit, run, come, sell, draw so on are a few example of material process.

Downing and Locke (2002) states that material processes are actions carried out by a participant called agent. Material process is process of doing. They express the notion that some entity physically does something which may be done to some other entity. So clauses with a material process obligatorily have a doing (process), a doer (participant I) and the entity to which the process is extend or directed (participant II). For example:

Indonesia	will export	Fertilizer
Participant I	Process: Material	Participant II

Mr. President	has met	the vice-president
Participant I	Process: Material	Participant II

b. Mental Process

Saragih (2006) state that mental process refers to verbs indicating perception, cognition and affection. Semantically, a mental process involves sense, which is inside the human or conscious being. Syntactically, the unmarked tense associated with this type of process is simple present tense. Mental process into three classes namely: cognition (thinking), affection (feeling) and perception.

1) Affection

Affection is verbs of liking and fearing. It is expressed by such verbs as like, love, enjoy, please, delight, dislike, hate, and want. For example:

I	Hate	You
Participant I	Process: Mental (affection)	Participant II

I	Love	my mother
Participant I	Process: Mental (affection)	Participant II

2) Cognition

Cognition is verbs of thinking, knowing and understanding. It is realized by such verbs as: believe, doubt, guess, recognize, think, forget, mean, remember, and understand. For example:

I	will remember	You
Participant I	Process: Mental (cognition)	Participant II

3) Perception

Perception is verbs of seeing and hearing. It is realized by verbs as see, hear, look, watch and listen. For example:

I	See	the lion
Participant I	Process: Mental (perception)	Participant II

c. Relational Process

Halliday (2004) states that relational process construes being and relation among through attribution and identification. In relational clauses, there are two parts to the 'being': something is being is said to 'be' something else. In other

words, a relational process is being set up between two separate entities. Relational process construes being and relation among entities through attribution and identification. Every language accommodates, in its grammar, some systematic construction of relational process. The English system operates with three types:

1. Intensive 'X is A'
2. Circumstantial 'X is at A' (where 'is at' stands for 'is, at, in, on, for, with, about, along, etc')
3. Possessive 'X has A'

Each of these comes in two distinct modes:

1. Attributive 'A is an attribute of X'
2. Identifying 'A is the identity of A'

This gives six categories of relational process, as set out in the following table.

Table 2.3 The principal types of relational process

Type \ Mode	Attributive	Identifying
Intensive	Yusnita is wise	Diah is the leader; The leader is Diah
Circumstantial	The fair is on a Friday	Tomorrow is the 8 th ; The 8 th is tomorrow.
Possessive	Eli has a biola	The biola is Eli's Eli's is the biola

From the table above, the identifying ones are reversible, so that the X and A can be switched around: Diah is the leader? The leader is Diah. The attributive

ones are not reversible: there is no form wise is Yusnita which is agnate (systematically related) to Yusnita is wise.

Syntactically, relational processes are typically of the form NP (noun phrase) can be adjective; that is, they are intensive clause. The verbs are semantically as to be linking verbs such as: seem, become, appear, look, etc.

Table 2.4 List of Common Relational Process

Attributive			Identifying		
Be	Become	Go	Be	Become	Equal
Get	Turn	Grow	Add up	Play	Act as
Keep	Stay	Remain	Call	Mean	Define
Look	Appear	Seem	Represent	Spell	Express
Smell	Taste	Feel	Form	Give	Constitute
Sound	End up	Turn out	Imply	Stand for	Symbolize
Last	Weigh	Concern	Realize	Indicate	Signify
Cost	Has	Belong	Betoken	Take up	Span
need	require	to	Include	Occupy	Own
			comprise	Involve	Contain
				Provide	Cause

The examples of relational process:

Ronaldo Is the best football player
Participant I Process: Relational: attribution Participant II

Ronaldo Has a new car
Participant I Process: Relational: possession Participant II

d. Behavioral Process

Halliday (2004) states that typically, behavioral process is concerned with the human physiological and psychological behaviors, like breathing, coughing, smiling, dreaming and staring. Syntactically, it shares characteristics of mental and material process. Behavioral process is the least distinct of all the six types

because it has no clearly defined characteristics of its own; rather, they are partly like material and partly mental process. There are some kinds as typical as behaviour as following:

- a. (Near mental) processes of consciousness represented as forms of behavior, e.g. *look, watch, stare, listen, think, worry, dream*.
- b. (Near verbal) verbal processes as behavior, e.g. *chatter, grumble, talk*.
- c. Physiological processes manifesting states of consciousness, e.g. *cry, laugh, smile, frown, sigh, snarl, whine*.
- d. Other physiological processes, e.g. *breathe, cough, faint, shit, yawn, sleep*.
- e. (Near material) bodily postures and pastimes, e.g. *sing, dance, lie (down), sit (up, down)*.

The examples of behavioral process:

Don't faint
Process: behavioral

She	slept	in the room
Participant I	Process: behavioral	Circumstance

e. Verbal Process

Halliday in Saragih (2006) says that verbal process show activities of saying, commanding, asking and offering. Syntactically, the process can project another clause. The verbs say, tell, ask, are a few example of verbal process. For examples:

She	Told	me	the secret
Participant I	Process: verbal	Participant III	Participant II

The teacher	Asked	something	to the student
Participant I	Process: verbal	Participant II	Participant II

f. Existential Process

Existential process are introduced by unstressed *there* followed by a verb and nominal group, with *be* as the most common verb. According to Halliday (2004) “existential processes represent that something exists or happens”. “There” is clause which has no representational function: but it is needed as subject. Existential processes share features of relational process in the clauses that common verb is BE (is, am, are, was, were, have been, etc).

Martin (2003) state that existential clauses resemble relational process in that they construe a participant involved in a process of being, but differ from relational ones in that there is only one participant. If in an existential clause containing a circumstantial element, the circumstantial element is thematic, the word there may be omitted. For example:

On the chair	Was	a box.
Circumstance	Process: existential	Participant

There	Is	a motorcycle	in the garbage
-	Process: existential	Participant	circumstance

The summary of the description of processes are presented in following table:

Table 2.5 Characteristics of Processes

No.	Process	Definition	Examples
1.	Material process	Semantically: indicates activities or event which happened in outside of human being. Syntactically: it is associated with present continuous tense.	- Siti is cleaning the floor. - I hit the mouse. - I am riding a motorcycle.
2.	Mental process	Semantically: involves sense, which is inside the human or conscious being. Syntactically: associated with simple present tense.	- The children saw the accident. - Mother knows her very well. - I love you.
3.	Relational process	Syntactically: belongs to the 'copula' such as 'be' (is, am, are, was, have been, etc), 'become', 'seem', etc.	- The car is in garbage. - Yusnita seems wise. - Eli is a doctor.
4.	Behavioral process	It is concerned with the human psychological behavioral like: breathing, coughing, smiling, dreaming, etc.	- The teacher cough. - The beautiful girl is smiling at me.
5.	Verbal process	It shows activities of saying, commanding, asking, offering, etc.	- The teacher said something to the student. - The head master commands the student.
6.	Existential process	It refers to something exist or happens.	- There is the key on the chair. - There is my house.

2) Circumstances

The adverbial group and the prepositional phrase are two main ways in which English construct a model of circumstances. There are nine main types of circumstantial element: location, extend, manner, cause, contingency,

accompaniment, role, matter and angle. The following table is the characteristics of circumstance.

Table 2.6 Characteristics of Circumstances

No.	Types of circumstances	Subcategory	Probe	Example of realization
1.	Location	Temporal Spatial	When? Where?	In 2017 at the UMSU.
2.	Extend	Temporal Spatial	For how long: How far?	For four months For three miles
3.	Manner	-	How?	Carefully as soon as possible
4.	Cause	Reason Purpose Behalf	Why? What for? Who for?	Because of the problem For a drink For me
5.	Contingency	-	In what circumstance?	In the darkness
6.	Accompaniment	-	Together with?	With her girl friend
7.	Role	-	What as?	As a student
8.	Matter	-	What about	About business article
9.	Angle	-	Says who?	According to Halliday

5. Speech

Troike (2004) states that Speech is so familiar a feature of daily life that we rarely pause to define it. It seems as natural to man as walking, and only less so than breathing. Yet it needs but a moment's reflection to convince us that this naturalness of speech is but an illusory feeling. The process of acquiring speech is, in sober fact, an utterly different sort of thing from the process of learning to walk. In the case of the latter function, culture, in other words, the traditional body of social usage, is not seriously brought into play. The child is individually equipped, by the complex set of factors that we term biological heredity, to make all the needed muscular and nervous adjustments that result in walking.

Indeed, the very conformation of these muscles and of the appropriate parts of the nervous system may be said to be primarily adapted to the movements made in walking and in similar activities. In a very real sense the normal human being is predestined to walk, not because his elders will assist him to learn the art, but because his organism is prepared from birth, or even from the moment of conception, to take on all those expenditures of nervous energy and all those muscular adaptations that result in walking. To put it concisely, walking is an inherent, biological function of man. Speech is when spoken language is used to communicate. Only humans have language. Speech between two people is a conversation. Speech is made of sounds travelling in the air. Sounds from the voice box is shaped by the lips, tongue, teeth, nose and palate.

6. Biography of Donald Trump

Donald Trump was born on June 14, 1946, at the Jamaica Hospital Medical Center, Queens, New York City. He was the fourth of five children born to Frederick Trump (1905–1999) and Mary Anne Trump (née MacLeod, 1912–2000). His siblings are Maryanne (b. 1937), Fred Jr. (1938–1981), Elizabeth (b. 1942), and Robert (b. 1948). He earned an economics degree from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. A third-generation businessman, Trump followed in the footsteps of his grandmother Elizabeth and father Fred in running the family real estate company (now The Trump Organization). He controlled it from 1971 until his inauguration as president in January 2017, when he delegated company management to his sons Donald Jr. and Eric. Trump's business career

primarily focused on building or renovating office towers, hotels, casinos, and golf courses. Trump has also started multiple side ventures and branded various products with his name. He has written or co-authored several books, including *The Art of the Deal*, and he produced and hosted the television show *The Apprentice* for 12 years. As of 2017, he was the 544th richest person in the world, with an estimated net worth of \$3.5 billion.

Trump had expressed interest in politics as early as 1987. He entered the 2016 presidential race as a Republican, and defeated sixteen opponents in the primaries. Commentators described his political positions as populist, protectionist, and nationalist. His campaign received extensive free media coverage; many of his public statements were controversial or false. Trump won the general election on November 8, 2016 against Democratic opponent Hillary Clinton. He became the oldest and wealthiest person ever to assume the presidency, the first without prior military or government service, and the fifth to have won the election despite losing the popular vote. His election and policies have sparked numerous protests.

B. Previous Relevant Studies

There were some previous studies relate this research, namely:

Anggraini, C (2015). The aims of the study are to explain the experiential meanings of participants' element realized in the students' recounts, to explain the experiential meanings of processes' element realized in the students' recounts, and to explain the experiential meanings of circumstances' element

realized in the students' recounts. The study used is a descriptive qualitative method of discourse analysis. The data were taken from 20 students' recounts of Writing 4 at English Education Study Program of Unissula. The unit of analysis was a clause. The result of the study showed that the dominant element of experiential meanings was participants' element (46.5%). The participants' elements realized by the nominal group with the dominant participants' types in students' recounts are actor 19.8 % and goal 14.5 %. The processes' elements realized by the verbal group with the dominant process are material process in 43.6 %. The circumstances' elements realized by prepositional phrase, adverbial group, and nominal group with the dominant participants are place circumstance 43.5% and time circumstance 23.7 %. It can be concluded that the experiential meanings in students' recounts are realized by the specific participants of actor and goal, material process and circumstances of place and time.

Hemas & Ariyanti (2016) has conducted a research employing CDA to analyze the ideology in Emma Watson's speech for the He For She Campaign. The speech was delivered during the HeForShe Campaign as UN Women Goodwill Ambassador, in New York, September 20, 2014. The results show that among six types of transitivity processes which are mentioned by Halliday, there are only five processes that are used by Emma Watson in her speech, those are; material process, mental process, verbal process, existential process, and relational process. Relational process is mostly used by Emma Watson in order to classify and describe herself as one of feminists. It is also used to define her views toward feminism, gender equality, and unity. Emma Watson wants people to have

more correct views toward feminism and feminist movements that it is not about man-hating but to fight for women's rights and as the effort to achieve gender equality. Talking about her big pretention to achieve gender equality, she also emphasizes in her speech that gender inequality is a serious problem that has to be solved, not only by women, but men's supports are also as the key to their success, so that the idea of unity is also represented here. In order to deliver her views and to influence people to have similar thought as her, mental process is another type that is used mostly in her speech, followed by material process. Those processes are used to support the idea that she has stated through relational process so that she can convince people and get their sympathy by showing her emotion, thinking, inclination, and also any actions that have been done by her as proofs. The other types, which are verbal process and existential process are rarely used, while behavioral process is not found.

C. Conceptual Framework

Language has four function or meanings called metafunction. They were interpersonal, textual, experiential and logical function. The ideational metafunction which was used to represent experience was divided into experiential and logical function. As a representation of experience, language was grammatically structured as a configuration known as transitivity. This was coded a unit of experience known as clause.

A clause was constituted by elements by three elements: process, participant (s) and circumstance. Process was one the core of a clause in that it

determines the participant. There were four types of process, namely: material, mental, verbal and existential process. This study was focused on analyzing the types of process because was the core of the clause. It was interested to know the function of a word in clause by studying and analyzing the processes of Speech of Donald Trump.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This study was conducted by applying qualitative research. According to Ary (2010) state that Qualitative research is focuses on understanding social phenomena from the perspective of the human participants in natural settings. Qualitative research is based on a different philosophical approach, which sees the individual and his or her world as so interconnected that essentially the one has no existence without the other. It saw social reality as unique thus, researchers can only understand human behavior by focusing on the meanings that events have for the people involved.

Furthermore, Sharan (2009) state that Qualitative research is “ an umbrella term covering an array of interpretive techniques which seek to describe, decode, translate, and otherwise come to terms with the meaning, not the frequency, of certain more or less naturally occurring phenomena in the social world ”. The purpose of this research was to analyze types of process in transitivity system found in Donald Trump’s speech.

B. The Source of the Data

There are two sources in the research, namely primary and secondary sources. Primary Sources are original documents (correspondence, diaries, reports, etc.), relics, remains, or artifacts. Meanwhile, Secondary sources, the mind of a no observer

comes between the event and the user of the record. Common examples of secondary sources are history books, articles in encyclopedias, and reviews of research.

In this research, the data were Donald Trump's speech which included of clause to clause to be analyzed and script of Donald Trump's speech at November 9, 2016 about his win in campaign of President in US as source of data.

C. Instrument for Collecting Data

In this study, the researcher used documentation and observation as instrument for collecting the data. Observation was used to search text which contained transitivity system in Donald Trump's speech and documentation was used to analyzed the text based on types of process in transitivity found in Donald Trump's speech after observation has been done before.

D. Technique of Collecting the Data

The procedures of administrating the data from Donald Trump's speech as follows:

- 1) Downloading Donald Trump's speech,
- 2) Making script of Donald Trump's speech,
- 3) Selecting utterance by utterance which contain process and circumstance in speech,
- 4) Classifying which of the kinds of process and circumstance in Donald Trump's speech,

5) Showing the data into table. and converting the occurrences into percentage and drawing conclusion.

E. Technique of Analyzing the Data

The data analysis of this research based on Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014), there were three step in analyzing the data, namely data condensation, data display, drawing conclusion/verifying.

1. Data condensation,

refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and/or transforming the data that appear in the full corpus (body) of written-up field notes, interview transcripts, documents, and other empirical materials. Data condensation occurs continuously throughout the life of any qualitatively oriented project. Even before the data are actually collected, anticipatory data condensation is occurring as the researcher decides (often without full awareness) which conceptual framework, which cases, which research questions, and which data collection approaches to choose. As data collection proceeds, further episodes of data condensation occur: writing summaries, coding, developing themes, generating categories, and writing analytic memos. The data condensing/transforming process continues after the fieldwork is over, until a final report is completed.

2. Data Display

The second major flow of analysis activity is data display. Generically, a display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that allows conclusion drawing and action. In daily life, displays vary from gasoline gauges to newspapers to Facebook status updates. Looking at displays helps us understand what is happening and to do something—either analyze further or take action— based on that understanding. Designing displays—deciding on the rows and columns of a matrix for qualitative data and deciding which data, in which form, should be entered in the cells—are analytic activities.

3. Drawing and Verifying Conclusions

Conclusion drawing, in our view, is only half of a Gemini configuration. Conclusions are also verified as the analyst proceeds. Verification may be as brief as a fleeting second thought crossing the analyst's mind during writing, with a short excursion back to the field notes; or it may be thorough and elaborate, with lengthy argumentation and review among colleagues to develop “intersubjective consensus” or with extensive efforts to replicate a finding in another data set.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data

The data of this study were taken from script in Donald Trump's speech at November 9, 2016. It was obtained sentences to sentences which contained process and circumstance found in Donald Trump's speech. In this study, there were three questions to be analyzed, namely types of process and circumstances, realized in Donald Trump's speech, and the reason realized in Donald Trump's speech. There were 55 of process and circumstances found in Donald Trump's speech to be analyzed which related to the theory and it could be seen in Appendix II. After that, the researcher classified of process and circumstance which could be seen in Appendix III.

B. Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, this research followed the step of data analysis which supported by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana. They were data condensation, data display and verification and conclusion. These steps to describe three problems of this research including types of process and circumstances, realized in Donald Trump's speech, and the reason realized in Donald Trump's speech. Types of process and circumstances in this research, namely material, mental, relational, verbal, behaviour, and existential process.

In data condensation, the first step was data selection. The data were selected from all utterance by utterance which contained process and

circumstances found in Donald Trump's speech. The researcher tried to select whether utterance by utterance was process and circumstances found in Donald Trump's speech. or not. After that, the researcher focused on classifying types of process and circumstances found in Donald Trump's speech from the data that had been selected in order to make sure that it was really suitable as the data. Next, simplified types of process and circumstances, realized in Donald Trump's speech, and the reason realized in Donald Trump's speech were given some codes in order to make them easier to be classified in each category. The researcher placed them into table that presented in appendix III in line with each category by categorizing the symbol into types of process and circumstances, realized in Donald Trump's speech, and the reason realized in Donald Trump's speech. Then, data analysis was abstracted by describing in tabulation and together with research findings in this research. This step became the formation or unification of important ideas from the research in answering three research problems (types of process and circumstances, realized in Donald Trump's speech, and the reason realized in Donald Trump's speech). The last transformed the data have been displayed in tables as could be seen in appendix III.

In data display, the data were organized. The organization was explored and described in detail description in order to be easier to draw the conclusion and also to let reader know why something in the way it. It is also aimed to sort the data into group or category. In this study, the researcher made the organization by showing the data in the table to put the categorization of process and circumstances in Doald Trump's speech. Then, concept made the data display into

tables, some of the data were display and analyzed the detail description of the data that had been representative of each categories.

In drawing conclusion, the data were interpreted and drawn a meaning from the data display. Data display and drawing conclusion step would be discussed deeply to answer the research problem. In this section, the first answer for the research problem about types of process and circumstances in Donald Trump's speech and the second answer for the research problem about the process and circumstances realized in Donald Trump's speech and the last answer for this research about the reason of process and circumstances in Donald Trump's speech. The data analysis could be seen as follows:

1. Types of Process and Circumstance in Donald Trump's Speech

Theoretically, there were six process found in Donald Trump's speech at November 9, 2016, namely material, mental, behavioral, relational, verbal, and existential process.

a. Material Process

In this study, material process is regarded as one of the significant processes in victory speech since it places the second level of emergence among the other processes. As in campaign speech, material process in this speech is used by Donald Trump to indicate his future actions that will be done regarding national establishment in every aspect. Material clauses in victory speech strengthen his statements about his future actions that have been delivered in the campaign speeches. Sometimes, material process is also used to states Hillary

Clinton's actions. The various examples of material process that appear in victory speech are presented below.

In this concept, the researcher found 16 data of material process in Donald Trump's speech. There were examples of material process, such as

<u>she</u>	<u>fought</u>	<u>very hard</u>
Actor	Material Process	Circ: quality

The data above shows that material process appears in victory speech. Material process is expressed by the verb "fought". Here, the verb "fought" indicates the process of doing which is done by the actor "she". The use of pronoun "she" refers to Hillary Clinton. There is no goal in this process since it includes in intransitive material process. This clause describes that Hillary Clinton has fought for the campaign very hard. Then, another material clause is shown in the next data, namely:

<u>Hillary</u>	<u>has worked</u>	<u>very long and very hard</u>	<u>over a long period of time</u>
Actor	Material	Circ: quality	Circ: time

<u>We</u>	<u>owe</u>	<u>her</u>	<u>a major debt of gratitude for her service</u>
Actor	Material	Goal	Circ: matter

The clauses above refer to material clauses because they express the processes of doing. The processes of doing can be seen from the verbs "has worked" and "owe". For the first clause, the material process is indicated by verb "work". This clause is intransitive material process that's why there is no goal in the clause, it only has one participant named actor. Here, the actor is "Hillary" who does the action. In addition, circumstance of quality "very long and very hard" in this process shows a good impression toward the action. For the second

We will embark upon a project of national
 Actor Material Goal

I will harness the creative talents of our people
 Actor Material Goal

We growth and have the strongest in the world
 Actor Material circ:location

We have great reelationship
 Actor Material

We must reclaim our country's
 Actor Material Goal

I read reports
 Actor Material

We will call upon the best
 Actor Material

b. Mental Process

In this study, mental processes are applied by Donald Trump to describe his psychological actions. In victory speech, not all types of mental process are used by the speaker. They contain affection and cognition, while perception does not exist. Thus, mental process in victory speech is used to represent Donald Trump's process of feeling and thinking. In this concept, there were 11 data of mental process found in Donald Trump's speech. The several examples of mental processes that appear in victory speech are given in the following data.

First, I want to thank my parents
 Actor Mental: affection Phenomenon

The data above shows that mental process appears in victory speech. The type of mental process is affection. Affection process is shown by the word

“want” which expresses desire so that it indicates process of feeling. Here, the senser is “I” as indicating the one who feels. The phenomenon is “to thank my parents” as indicating a thing which is felt. This clause implies that Donald Trump wants to thank to his parents. Then, the next data is given in the next data.

<u>I</u>	<u>'ve learned</u>	<u>so much</u>	<u>from them</u>
Actor	Mental: cognition	Circ: quality	Circ: manner

The word “learn” in the data above indicates mental process of cognition. It indicates mental process of cognition since the word “learn” shows the process of thinking. Here, the senser is “I”, the one who does the process of thinking. However, the second participant, phenomenon, as the thing which is thought is not mentioned in this case. This sentence describes that Donald Trump has learned so much from his parents. Then, another mental process was shown below.

<u>I</u>	<u>want to</u>	<u>give a very special thanks to our former mayor</u>
Senser	Mental: affection	Phenomenon

The example above contains mental process. The type of mental process was affection. Affection process was shown by the word “want” which expresses desire so that it indicates process of feeling. Here, the senser is “I” as indicating the one who feels. The phenomenon is “to give a very special thanks” as indicating a thing which gets the feeling. This excerpt explains that Donald Trump

<u>I</u>	<u>love</u>	<u>this country</u>
Senser	Mental	Circ:Location

<u>I</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>very sincerely</u>
Senser	Mental	Cir:Manner

I know our country
 Senser Mental phenomenon

We want our future
 senser mental phenomenon

I had like
 Senser mental

I got to now
 Senser mental

I want to
 Senser mental

I know
 Senser Mental

c. Relational Process

Relational processes are used by Donald Trump to define or describe something. In victory speech, two of the three types of relational process appear in the speech. They are intensive and possessive. This implies that relational process is used by the speaker to describe the quality and ownership of something. There were 11 data of relational process found in Donald Trump's speech. The explanations of relational processes that appear in the victory speech, such as:

They were wonderful in every regard
 Carrier Attributive: intens Attribute Circ: matter

To be "were" in the data above signals relational process which means process of being. The type of relational process in the data is intensive. Intensive process is used to establish the relationship of sameness between two entities. Attributive mode of intensive means that the quality of attribute is used assigned to a carrier. So, in this clause the adjective "wonderful" is assigned as the quality

of the subject “they”. Pronoun “they” as the subject refers to Donald Trump’s parents. Thus, this clause explains that Donald Trump’s parents are wonderful.

Another example of relational process, namely:

<u>It</u>	<u>is</u>	<u>a movement comprised of Americans</u>
Token	Attribute: intens	Value
<u>from all races, religions, backgrounds, and beliefs</u>		
Circ: matter		

The example above contains relational process which is classified as intensive. It includes in intensive since to be “is” in the clause shows a relationship of sameness between two entities. Identifying mode in this process reflects that one entity is used to identify another. Here, the token “it” is identified by the value “movement comprised of Americans”. This clause describes that the movement comprises of all Americans with no exceptional background. Then, the next example is given in the following data.

<u>We</u>	<u>have</u>	<u>a great economic plan</u>
Carrier	Attributive: poss	Attribute

The clause above reflects that relational process of possessive appears in victory speech. This process occurs in attributive mode. In this case, the relationship of possession is encoded as the process. It is indicated by the verb “have” which expresses the process of possession. Here, carrier “we” is seen as possessor and attribute “a great economic plan” is seen as possessed. This clause explains that Donald Trump as the speaker and the American people have a great economic plan.

as the speaker. He uses behavioral process to state his physical actions dealing with the consciousness.

In this concept, there were 5 data of behavioral process found in Donald Trump's speech. The data of behavioral processes that occur in victory speech are shown below.

<u>and</u>	<u>wave to</u>	<u>a big group of people</u>
Conj	Behavioral Process	Behavior

The example above shows that behavioral exists in victory speech. Behavioral process which reflects process of behaving can be seen through the word "wave". This word signals the action between physiological and psychological behavior. Here, the behavior as the participant which does the process is not mentioned. However, this clause describes Donald Trump action that is why the behavior in this data implicitly refers to Donald Trump. This clause implies that Donald Trump waves to the American people as his audiences in the speech. Then, the next data of behavioral process is given below.

<u>I</u>	<u>look</u>	<u>very much forward to being your president</u>
Behavior	Behavioral Process	Behavior

This data represents behavioral process. Behavioral process expresses process of behaving. The process itself is encoded by the verb "look". The verb "look" indicates the process of doing which is done with consciousness. Here, the behavior is "I" as the participant who does the process. Pronoun "I" refers to Donald Trump as the speaker. Then, the second participant is "very much forward

f. Existential Process

Theoretically, existential process is defined as the process of existing. Existential process is typically encoded through *tobe* or another verb expressing existence. Existential processes become the process which does not significantly contribute in victory speech. It is because this process is the most infrequent process produced in the speech. Thus, this speech rarely states about the existence of something.

In this concept, there were 4 data of existential process found in Donald Trump's speech. The data of existential processes occurred in the speech are shown in the following explanation.

of which here	<u>were</u>	<u>a few people</u>
	Existential Process	Existent

The data above shows that existential process appears in victory speech. It is known from tobe "were" which reflects process of existing. The word "here" in this case does not represent anything in existential process. Here, the existent is "a few people". This existent functions as a thing which exists in the process. Then, the next data is presented below.

they	<u>should be</u>	<u>on this stage</u>
	Existential Process	Circ: location

<u>There</u>	<u>were</u>	<u>a few people</u>
	Exential process	

<u>It 's been</u>	<u>two year period</u>
Existential process	circums:extend

The verb “should be” in the data above encodes existential process or process of existing. Although the word “they” does not theoretically function as any participant, however in this clause the subject “they” refers to Donald Trump’s family. Then, the existent as the only participant in this process is not mentioned. It is replaced by circumstance of location that is “on this stage”.

To know the dominant types of process found in Donald Trump’s speech, it could be seen in table 4.1 below:

Table 4.1
The Percentage of Types of Process

No.	Types of Process	Amount	Percentage
1.	Material Process	15	22.27%
2.	Mental Process	11	20%
3.	Behavioral Process	5	9.09%
4.	Verbal Process	9	16.36%
5.	Relational Process	11	20%
6.	Existential Process	4	7.28%
Total		55	100%

From table 4.1 above, it found that there were 55 data found Donald Trump’s speech. Specifically 16 (29.09%) for material process, 11 (20%) for mental process, 11 (20%) for relational process, 5 (9.09%) for behavioral process, 8 (14.54%) for verbal process, and 4 (7.28%) for existential process. The most dominant process is material process followed by Relational and Mental process, and minor processes which are Verbal, Existential and Behavioral, the most dominant participants are actor and goal, and the most dominant circumstances used in the Donald Trump’s speech is spatial and temporal location.

To know clearly types of process and circumstances this displayed in chart 1 below:

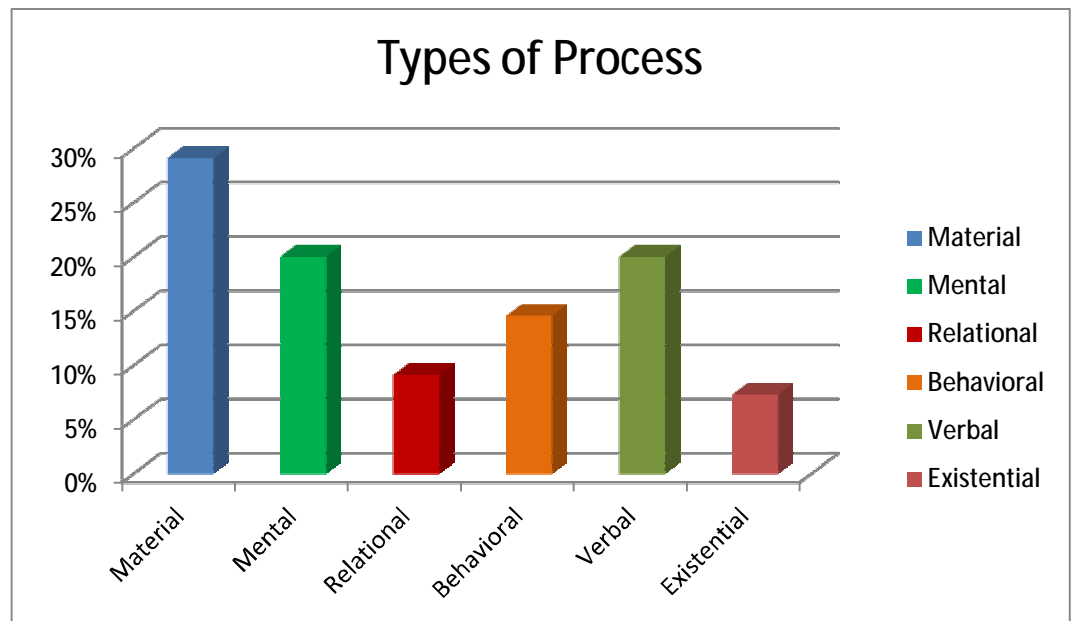


Chart 1. Types of Process

To know the dominant types of circumstances found in Donald Trump's speech, it could be seen in table 4.2 below:

Table 4.2
The Percentage of Types of Circumstances

No.	Types of Process	Amount	Percentage
1.	Location	3	17.64%
2.	Extend	2	11.76%
3.	Manner	6	35.29%
4.	Cause	3	17.64%
5.	Contingency	-	0%
6.	Accompaniment	1	5.89%
7.	Role	-	0%
8	Matter	1	5.89%
9	Angle	1	5.89%
Total		17	100%

From table 4.2 above, it found that there were 17 data of circumstances found Donald Trump's speech. Specifically 3 (17.64%) for location, 2 (11.76%) for extend, 6 (35.29%) for manner, 3 (17.64%) for cause, 0 (0%) for contingency,

1 (5.88%) for accompaniment, 0 (0%) for role, 1 (5.88%) for matter, and 1 (5.88%) for angle. The most dominant process is manner found in Donald Trump's speech.

To know clearly types of circumstances this displayed in chart 2 below:

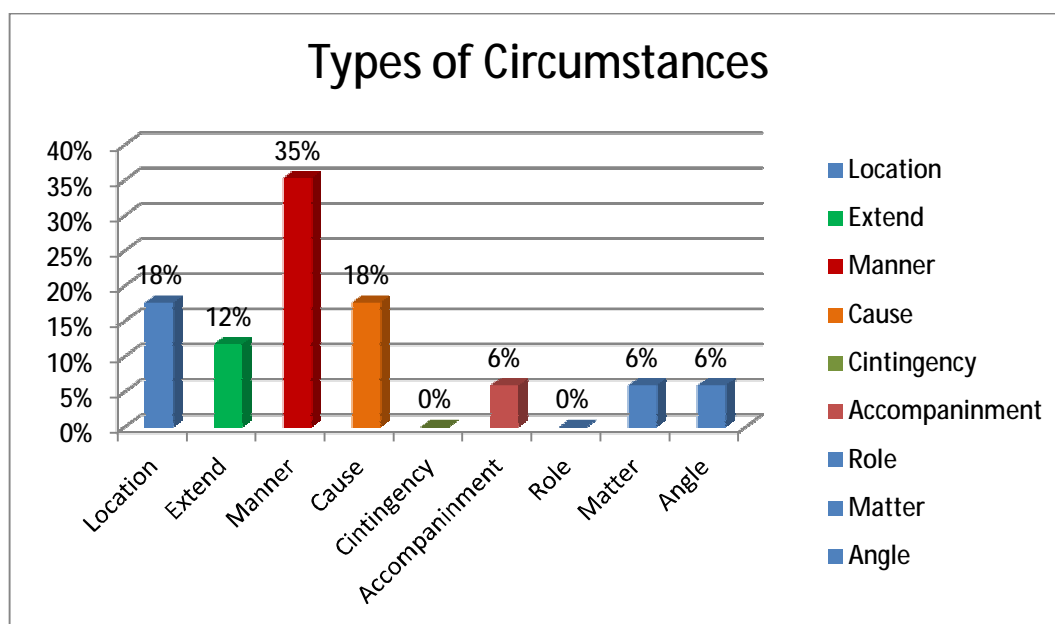


Chart 1. Types of Circumstances

2. Realization of Process and Circumstance

The transitivity realization of ideational metaphor covers almost all types of processes, including material, mental, relational, and verbal process. The discussion of metaphor nucleus is very essential to determine the pattern of metaphor. The incongruent realization of material process happened due to of the use of inanimate participant by which the actor doesn't have the capacity of human like that can do something physically, experience something, describe and say something.

3. The Reason of Process and Circumstances

Related to political ideology, the types of transitivity process function as a tool to serve linguistics feature which later can be used to reveal the implied ideology in the speeches. Here each of the process types has different functions in its application. Material processes as the process of doing are mainly used for indicating Donald Trump's words for actions. His material clauses signal the actions that will be done for the future government. Mental processes as the process of sensing are used by Donald Trump to express and ask the people to see, hear, feel, and even think about what is going on in America. Relational processes as the process of being are applied to describe, define, identify, and even symbolize something related to America's circumstances. Behavioral processes as the process of behaving are encoded by Donald Trump to express and ask the people to act with the consciousness such as listening, watching, enjoying, etc. Verbal processes as the process of saying convey Donald Trump's verbal actions which are directed to the American people. The last, existential processes as the process of existing reflect America's condition related to the existence and absence of something.

C. Research Finding

After analysis of the data obtained in this study, it can be argued some of finding as follows:

1. There were 55 data found in Donald Trump's speech. Specifically 16 (29.09%) for material process, 11 (20%) for mental process, 11 (20%) for relational

process, 5 (9.09%) for behavioral process, 8 (14.54%) for verbal process, and 4 (7.28%) for existential process. The most dominant process is material process, and in the circumstance there were 17 data specifically 6 (35.29%) for manner, 3 (17.64%) for location, 3 (17.64%) for cause, 2 (11.76%) for extend, 0 (0%) for contingency, 1 (5.89%) for accompaniment, 0 (0%) for role, 1 (5.89%) for matter and 1 (5.89%) for angle and the most dominant circumstances used in Donald Trump's realization of material process happened due to of the use of inanimate participant by which the actor doesn't have the capacity of human like that can do something physically, experience something, describe and say something.

2. The processes realization as the process of doing is mainly used for indicating Donald Trump's words for actions. His material clauses signal the actions that will be done for the future government.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Based on the research findings, it was obtained some conclusions as follows:

1. There were 55 data found in Donald Trump's speech. Specifically 16 (29.09%) for material process, 11 (20%) for mental process, 11 (20%) for relational process, 5 (9.09%) for behavioral process, 8 (14.54%) for verbal process, and 4 (7.28%) for existential process. The most dominant process is material process followed by Relational and Mental process, and minor processes which are Verbal, Existential and Behavioral, the most dominant participants are actor and goal, and the most dominant circumstances used in the Donald Trump's speech is spatial and temporal location.
2. The transitivity realization of ideational metaphor covers almost all types of processes, including material, mental, relational, and verbal process. The discussion of metaphor nucleus is very essential to determine the pattern of metaphor. The incongruent realization of material process happened due to of the use of inanimate participant by which the actor doesn't have the capacity of human like that can do something physically, experience something, describe and say something.
3. Material processes as the process of doing are mainly used for indicating Donald Trump's words for actions. His material clauses signal the actions that will be done for the future government. Mental processes as the process of

sensing are used by Donald Trump to express and ask the people to see, hear, feel, and even think about what is going on in America. Relational processes as the process of being are applied to describe, define, identify, and even symbolize something related to America's circumstances. Behavioral processes as the process of behaving are encoded by Donald Trump to express and ask the people to act with the consciousness such as listening, watching, enjoying, etc. Verbal processes as the process of saying convey Donald Trump's verbal actions which are directed to the American people. The last, existential processes as the process of existing reflect America's condition related to the existence and absence of something.

B. Suggestions

There were some constructive points suggested as the following:

1. The students who are interested in studying linguistic and interested in conducting any further studies in process and circumstance,
2. The readers, especially for UMSU students, the results of the study can be purposed to introduce them which referred to process and circumstance and its realization on Donald Trump's speech.

REFERENCES

- Ary, D., Jacobs, L.C., Sorensen, C & Razavieh, A. (2010). *Introduction to Research in Education (8th Edition)*. Wadsworth: CengageLearning.
- Anggraini, C & Hartono, R. 2015. *The Realization of Experiential Meanings In Students' Writing of Recounts*. English Education Journal ISSN 2087-0108
- Downing and Locke. 2002. *A University Course in English Grammar 1st Edition*. Routledge: New York.
- Givon, T. 2001. *Syntax ; An Introduction; Volume 1. Amsterdam / Philadelphia: JhonBenjamin's Publishing Company*.
- Halliday, M.A.K & Christian M.I.M. Matthiessen. 2004. *An Introduction to Functional Grammar. 3rd edition*. London: Arnold
- Merriam,S,B, 2009. *Qualitative Research a Guide to design and implementation*. Jossey bass a wiley imprint.
- Miles, M. B & Huberman, A.M. 2014. *Qualitative Data Analysis*. USA: Sage
- Martin, J.R., Rose, D. 2003. *Working with Discourse*. New York: Brown and Company.
- Mohammadi. M. 2017. *A Critical Discourse Analysis Of DonaldTrump's Language Use In US Presidential Campaign, 2016*. International Journal of Applied Linguistics & English Literature ISSN 2200-3592 Vol. 6 No. 5
- Ping, K & Lingling, L. 2017. *Application Of Interpersonal Meaning In Hillary's And Trump's Election Speeches*. Advances In Language And Literary Studies Issn: 2203-4714
- Troike, M,S. 2004.*The Ethnography of Communication: An Introduction*, Oxford, 108 Cowley Road.
- Saragih, Amrin. 2006. *Deploying Functional Grammar: a Study of Language Use in Social Context*. Medan (unpublished).
- Saragih, Amrin. 2006. *Bahasa dalam Konteks Sosial*Program Pasca Sarjana UNIMED

Zhao, M & Zyng, Y. 2017. *A Transitivity Analysis of American President Donald J. Trump's Inaugural Address*. International Journal of Liberal Arts and Social Science Vol. 5 No. 5

Zhang, Y. 2017. *Transitivity Analysis Of HillaryClinton's And DonaldTrump's First Television Debate*. International Journal Of Applied Linguistics & English Literature E-ISSN: 2200-3452 & P-ISSN: 2200-3592

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Donald_Trump