

**A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON DONALD TRUMP'S  
SPEECH RECOGNIZING JERUSALEM  
AS THE CAPITAL OF ISRAEL**

**SKRIPSI**

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For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)  
English Education Program*

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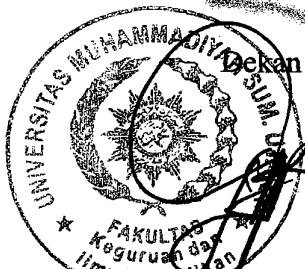
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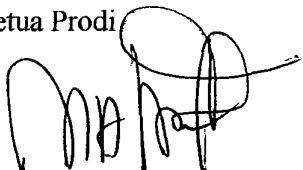



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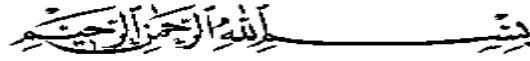
## ABSTRACT

**Rahayu, Jelita. 1402050038. *A Critical Discourse Analysis on Donald Trump's Speech Recognizing Jerusalem as the Capital of Israel*. English Education Program. Faculty of Teacher Trainings' and Education. University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan. 2018.**

This study deals with a critical discourse analysis on Donald Trump's speech recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. It is aimed to investigate types of transitivity system in Donald Trump's, and the most dominant types transitivity in Donald Trump's. This study is conducted by using descriptive qualitative research. The data are taken from script of Donald Trump's speech about Recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel at White House in USA, May 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2017. The instrument of this study was documentation. The result shows that there are 34 data found Donald Trump's speech. It found process, circumstance, and participant. The data consisted of 32 (41.02%) for process, 28 (35.09%) for circumstance, and 18 (23.08%) for circumstance. The most dominant transitivity system is process with 32 sentences (41.02%) .

**Key Word: transitivity, CDA, and Donald Trump**

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. The Background of the Study

Discourse can be described as language beyond the sentence (Schiffrin, Tannen, and Hamilton, 2001). While language has a primary function as a tool that helps people to communicate with each other. The purpose of communication is not only to deliver ideas, but sometimes it also aims to represent any social practices in a society. There are many factors that can affect discourse and thus make discourse is not neutral for some reasons. There is something that is strived and is accentuated or showed in discourse, such as values, ideologies, emotions, interests, and so forth. Discourse uses language elements as a medium for the process of communication. This language use is exactly the important thing in constructing what value or idea that discourse wants to strive for.

Discourse can be in written or spoken form. The example of discourse in spoken form can be seen in a speech. There are many kinds of speech, one of them is persuasive speech. This kind of speech is often used by someone to a group of people in order to influence or change their choices, thoughts, and responses toward ideas, issues, concepts, or products. Whether we realize it or not, everyday in our life we are always exposed to discourse. When we watch television, we hear sweet and convincing words of advertisement that drives us to buy the product it promotes. We read news in a newspaper, be it printed or online media. We listen to the teacher's giving the lecture. We watch and listen to our president's delivering a speech. Or the most frequent one is a dialogue we conduct

everyday. The advertisement, news, lecture, and the dialogue are discourse. Every example of this discourse is dependent on the social context in which the discourse occurs. This is no surprise considering what van Dijk (2006) argues that it is eminently here that different and opposed groups, power, struggle and interests are at stake. In order to be able to compete, political groups need to be ideologically conscious and organized. With a discourse analysis, we are encouraged to see our language not only as an abstract structure, but rather a structure which has meaning in a particular social and political condition.

Discourse can be used to assert power, knowledge, or manipulation. On the contrary, discourse can also be used for resistance, critique, and defense against manipulation. The occasion in which discourse is used to assert, legitimate, and sustain power is a 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.

However, as reality many problems found in daily life such as, many people especially students did not understand what discourse is and function discourse in their life. Moreover, some readers still difficult in comprehending the text especially in political speech which make them were lazy to read. Furthermore, Donald Trump's speech contained critical discourse especially about Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. That is why, the researcher has a reason as to choose president Donald Trump's speech as his object of the study.

Currently, 23th May 2017 on Wednesday, President Donald Trump officially recognized Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, reversing decades of American foreign policy. Mr. Trump made the formal announcement during a speech in the Diplomatic Reception Room of the White House, with Vice President Mike Pence standing behind him. The US President said his announcement was nothing more than a "recognition of reality and the right thing to do, something that has to be done". He announced that the United States will recognise Jerusalem as the capital of Israel after days of speculation. And he directed the State Department to begin looking for a site for an embassy in Jerusalem, in a move from their existing site in Tel Aviv - a process which is expected to take years, although Trump has signed a six-month delay to the move.

He also said he would remain deeply committed to helping facilitate a peace agreement acceptable to both Israelis and Palestinians despite his announcement, adding "the United States would support a two state solution if agreed to by both sides". But his announcement has been met with global condemnation, with the Tunisian Labour union UGTT declaring Trump's speech



as tantamount to a “declaration of war” as they called for mass protests across the middle east. Trump said the world is no closer to a lasting peace agreement in the region - adding recognising Jerusalem as the Israeli capital is "in the best interests of the US and the pursuit of peace between Israel and Palestinians." He said: "Jerusalem is the heart of three great religions but also the heart of one of the most successful democracies in the world. "Israeli people have built a country where people of all faiths are free to live and worship according to their beliefs. "Jerusalem is today and must remain a place where Jews pray, where Christians walk and where Muslims worship."

Based on the phenomenon above, the purpose of this research were to investigate types of critical discourse analysis on Donald Trump’s speech about Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and the most dominantly of types of critical discourse analysis. Therefore, the researcher interested to conduct the study entitles **“A Critical Discourse Analysis on Donald Trump’s Speech Recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel”**.

## **B. The Identification of the Problem**

Based on the background of the study,the research problems were formulated as follows:

1. Many people especially students did not understand what discourse is and the function of discourse in their life,
2. Some readers still felt difficult to comprehend the text especially political speech

3. Donald Trump's speech contained critical discourse especially about Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

### **C. The Problems of the Study**

With reference to the background, the problems of the study were formulated as follows:

1. What are the elements of transitivity system in Donald Trump's speech?
2. What is the most dominant element of transitivity system in Donald Trump's speech?

### **D. The Objectives of the Study**

In line with the problems of the study, the objectives of the study were:

1. To find out the elements of transitivity system in Donald Trump's speech.
2. To find out the most dominant element of transitivity system in Donald Trump's speech.

### **E. The Scope of the Study**

This study was focused on the study of Discourse, specifically the Critical Discourse Analysis. In this study, the researcher applied the analysis model Systemic Functional Analysis proposed by Halliday. And it was limited in Donald Trump's speech about recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel on 23th May 2017.

## **F. The Significance of the Study**

This study is expected to have contribution theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically, this study can be used as a reference and additional knowledge to readers, especially in critical discourse analysis approach and *Systemic Functional Linguistics* (SFL) by Halliday. Moreover, this study is expected to add to the theory of political discourse.
2. Practically, it can contribute significance to politicians, sociolinguists and political analysts, as well as they may benefit the common persons, who have some interests to follow and underrated political speeches, with direct or hidden agendas of political speakers, especially Donald Trump's speech.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

#### A. Theoretical Framework

##### 1. Discourse

The term ‘discourse’ can be understood simply as ‘text and talk’ (van Dijk, 1997: 3). It usually refers to a form of language use in both spoken and written language such as formal speeches, everyday conversations, newspapers, textbooks etc. This is the narrow definition of discourse. However, this definition can’t really give the whole impression of discourse especially the one which will be analyzed in this study. Thus, to understand discourse deeper, let’s see the concept of discourse by various linguistics experts. Discourse, according to the formalist or structuralist paradigm, is ‘language above the clause’. This approach to discourse focuses only on the form which is clause or sentence. This views language at structural properties such as organization and cohesion, but paying little attention to the social ideas that inform the way people use and interpret language. The social aspect of language is emphasized by functionalist paradigm, which states that discourse is ‘language in use’ (Brown and Yule, 2001).

According to the functionalist paradigm, the analysis of language cannot be separated from the analysis of the purpose and functions of language in human life. Discourse is therefore seen as a culturally and socially organized way of speaking. As Richardson (2007) notes, researchers who adopt this definition of discourse ‘assume that language is used to *mean* something and to *do* something’ and that this ‘meaning and doing’ is linked to the context of its usage. If we want

to interpret a text properly, ‘we need to work out what the speaker or writer is *doing* through discourse, and how this “doing” is linked to wider interpersonal, institutional, socio-cultural and material contexts.’ ‘Text’ refers to ‘the observable product of interaction’, whereas discourse is ‘the process of interaction itself: a cultural activity’ (Talbot, 2007). This view of language as action and social behaviour is emphasized in CDA, which sees discourse – the use of language in speech and writing – as a form of *social practice*.

A different view of discourse that has also been incorporated into the theoretical framework of CDA, especially the one developed by Fairclough, is by Foucault. This is because he offers important theoretical concepts for understanding institutions as sites of discursive power.

From the concept above, we can understand that discourse is not only limited to linguistics field. This idea is too narrow. Discourse can be interpreted in wider range than any other term in linguistic areas is used fashionably in various disciplines and becomes “one of the most well-used words in academics today”. That is, discourse has been applied into diversified academic fields; therefore, it tends to be diverse in definition as well. Mills (2004) suggested that the ‘discourse of advertising’ and the ‘discourse of racism’ are relatively different through the eyes of linguists and social psychologists. This is because to understand certain discourse, context is needed, and different discourse tends to have a different context.

## 2. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is ‘a theory and method of analyzing the way individuals and institutions *use* language’ (Richardson, 2007). Critical discourse analysts focus on ‘relations between discourse, power, dominance and social inequality, and how discourse (re)produces and maintains these relations of dominance and inequality’. CDA therefore addresses broader social issues and attends to external factors, including ideology, power, inequality, etc. and draws on social and philosophical theory to analyze and interpret written and spoken texts.

According Farlough (2001) that CDA is the analytical framework for studying language in relation with ideology and power and throughout as resource for people who are struggling against oppression and dominance in the form of linguistics. Fairclough points out that ideology is closely tied to the use of language, especially in social and political context. Furthermore, CDA functions to explore the relationship among language, ideology and power. Broadly speaking in the study of language, CDA is defined as the linguistics analysis of language use related to socio-political context in which it functions to reveal the ideology unknown in the discourse. In addition, CDA analyses texts and interactions, but it does not *start* from texts and interactions. Rather, it starts from social problems which people encounter through their social lives, and issues which are taken up within sociology, political science and/or cultural studies.

Critical discourse analysis draws from work carried out in the area known as critical theory, which considers ‘the social, cultural, economic and political

ways in which people are inequitably positioned as well as how the production and reception of text is ideologically shaped by relations of power. A critical perspective on discourse analysis, then, explores the connections between language use and the social and political context in which it occurs. It does this in a way that deals critically with the norms and expectations of particular discourse communities, raises issues of social, economic and political concern, yet aims to provide students with the tools they need to succeed.

Teun A. van Dijk (2001) says that CDA is a type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced and resisted by text and talk in social and political context. With such dissident research, critical discourse analysts take explicit position, and thus want to understand, expose and ultimately resist social inequality. As CDA is an academic field that is concerned with the ways “discourse structures enact, confirm, legitimate, reproduce, or challenge relations of power and dominance in society”, it lays its focus on discourse and society. It is a way of looking into discourse (text and talk) critically to see the way discourse can cause impact against society. Such impact caused by discourse can also occur through a speech. A speech, especially delivered by someone with ‘power’ has power to control readers’ minds and create some ideologies, which affect the way people speak and communicate, according to what is emphasized and what is deemphasized in his or her words.

The goal of CDA is to find the relationship between discourse (text and talk) and society. The norms of society and the beliefs are usually reflected

through discourse or the way people speak and communicate. However, the relationship between discourse and society is indirect. People in the society interpret discourse by their cognitive process. In the same way, it is cognitive process that produces discourse in the society; that is discourse and society have a cognitive process link between them (Gadavani: 2002).

### **3. Language and Politics**

Language and politics have become inseparable to an extent that language is an indispensable tool in politics. An inquiry of the language of politics helps us to gain insight into how language is used by those who wish to gain power, those who wish to exercise power and those who wish to keep power. This appears to be in consonance with the claim that language is a vital process of setting the personality and the programme of the candidates to the public with the primary aim of gaining their support and mobilizing them to participate in the process of securing and controlling power (Opeibi, 2008) . No doubt that politics has become a linguistic issue while language has become a political issue.

Language is ‘the universal capacity of humans in all societies to communicate’, while by politics he means ‘the art of governance’ Thus this inquiry views the language as an instrument to interact or transact in various situations and/or in different organizations being conventionally recognized as political environment. It is generally accepted that the strategy that one group of people takes to make the other group of people do what it intends to be done is known as a linguistic strategy. It involves manipulative application of the



language. Therefore, linguistic manipulation is the conscious use of language in a devious way to control the others. (Fairclough, 2001). The support that citizens have for the politicians will be determined by what they say and how they say it for success to be achieved whether in candidacy or programmes of politics. The studies of the language of politics have been carried out within the framework of political rhetoric, linguistic stylistics, discourse analysis and critical discourse analysis. Political campaigns, speeches, parliamentary debates and political interviews, written texts, broadcasts are meant to inform, persuade, and instruct voters about issues that are of considerable importance. From these submissions, it is obvious, that speech making is one of the political activities of politicians which are made possible through the channel opened up by language. The success of a political discourse will be determined by how effective politicians utilize the channel opened up by language.

#### **4. Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL)**

Systemic Functional Linguistic (henceforth SFL) is was developed by Halliday (2004), a professor of linguistics from University of Sidney, Australia. This theory is based on Firth's system structure theory. Firth (1935) developed Malinowski's concepts of context of situation and context of culture. 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). 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. Each part does their own role in realizing meaning. As for 'functional' aspect, language is structured to fulfill three main social functions/ meanings which Halliday calls metafunctions of language: to understand the environment (ideational meaning); to act on the others in it (interpersonal meaning); to breathe relevance into the other two (textual meaning). Ideational meaning organizes our experience in the exterior and interior world. The interpersonal serves to express our interaction with others. And the textual metafunction contextualizes linguistic units and organize them as discourse. SFL puts emphasis on these social functions of language, i.e. its use in a community in different social contexts (Halliday, 2004).

Social context and language in SFL are interrelated. As quoted from Santosa: 2016:

*“The interrelation between context and language is not cause-effect but realization/ symbolization. Society is meaning resources, while the language is meaning maker or symbol. Society has values / norms, and system that determine how language is used. On the contrary, language represents the social values/ norms and systems. The complexity level of social system will also be realized in the complexity in the linguistics systems.”*

Social context in which language is used to express a social process function consists of three elements, which are semiotics system beyond language; they are (a) context of situation (register), (b) context of culture (genre), and (c) ideology. Language is realized by register, register is realized by genre, and genre is realized by ideology. Context of situation provides specific situational values to the text. It consists of three components named “field (what social action or activity is), tenor (who is involved in the language), and mode (how language is used). The three components of the social context are construed in the discourse as ideational, interpersonal and textual meanings, respectively.

The contextual components (field, tenor and mode) works simultaneously to form conceptual configuration which then cause a functional variation in the language, i.e. register. Register is associated to the context of situation. Halliday and Mathiessen (2004) define register as ‘variation according to usage’; for example, the register used by doctor-patient would be different from teacher-student, the register used in discussion between politicians would be different from people in a trade. Context of culture is connected to genre, emphasizing the idea that texts are used for some social purpose. A combination of all of the genres make up a particular culture, thus, creates the context of culture. Genres are the culturally evolved ways of achieving goals that involve language Genre is staged, goal-oriented social processes in which people engage as members of their culture. They are "social because we participate in genres with other people; goal-oriented because we use genres to get things done; staged because it usually takes us a few steps to reach our goals". Each genre is therefore characterised by a

distinctive schematic structure with a clear beginning, middle and end through which the function of the genre is realised.

Context of ideology refers to constructs or social concepts that define what should and should not be done by a person in a social interaction. With this limitation, ideology is the ideal concept or image desired by community members in a certain community, which consist of what is wanted and unwanted to occur (Saragih, 2003). Ideology is about language relationships with society and culture because of the influence of socio-political demands. The influence of power on the political history of the system society, values, literature and culture shaped the public view so as to believe in a concept as a natural truth. Sinar (2008) gives an example; western people accept as a 'truth' that Middle East people are terrorists or Malay people are lazy. Thus, it can be understood that ideology affects a person in doing something including in social interaction or producing text. This is because text is inseparable from the consideration of context of ideology.

Language consists of two levels; content and expression. Social context, in this case, is realized in the content of the language, and the content is realized in the form of expression. Content of language consists of two levels; the first level is system of meanings (Discourse-semantics) and the second one is system of wordings or signs (Lexicogrammar). Discourse-semantic is realized in lexicogrammar. To express lexicogrammar, we make choices from systems of sounds (phonology), gestures, or writing (graphology). Thus, social context and language can be seen as follows:

## 5. 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. 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)

## **1) The Ideational Function**

The ideational function relates to the inner and outer worlds of reality, it is “language about something”. Whenever one reflects on the external world of phenomena or the internal world of one’s consciousness, the representation of that reflection would take the form of ‘content’. This form of content is called the experiential meaning.

### **a. Experiential Meaning**

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.

## **2) 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.

## **3) 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.

## **6. Transitivity System**

As told earlier, the experiential function of language (clause) is realized by the transitivity system. According to Halliday (2014), the clauses as expression of the experiential metafunction of language in transitivity system are combinations of smaller experiential groups which are patterned to signify who did what to whom under what circumstances. The constituent groups of the clause may be expressed by one word or may have a complex structure. But, whether simple (one word) or complex (several words) they are labeled by a group.

Halliday (2014) asserted that there are three elements in transitivity to represent the real world phenomena in linguistic structure. They are:

1. The process itself
2. Participants in the process
3. Circumstance associated with the process

### **6.1 Types of Process in Transitivity System**

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 2.1 Types of process**

<b>Types</b>	<b>Processing</b>	<b>Conditioning</b>
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) states 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 2.2 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 <sup>th</sup> ; The 8 <sup>th</sup> 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 2.3 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, Matthiessan and Painter (1997) 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 2.4 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.

## 6.2 Types of 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 2.5 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



### 6.3 Types of Participant

**Table 2.6**  
**Types of Participant**

Process	Participant I	Participant II
1. Material	Actor	Goal
2. Mental	Senser	Phenomenon
3. Relational	Token	Value
a.	Carrier	Attribute
Identification	Possessor	Possessed
b. Attribution		
c. Possession		
4. Behavioural	Behaver	-
5. Verbal	Sayer	Verbiage
6. Existential	-	Existent

### 7. Donald John Trump

Donald John Trump, popularly known as Donald Trump is the current US President and a real estate mogul and former reality TV star Donald John Trump was born in 1946, in Queens, New York. In 1971, he became involved in large, profitable building projects in Manhattan. In 1980, he opened the Grand Hyatt, which made him the city's best-known developer. In 2004, Trump began starring in the hit NBC reality series *The Apprentice*, which also spawned the offshoot *The Celebrity Apprentice*. Trump turned his attention to politics, and in 2015

he announced his candidacy for president of the United States on the Republican ticket. After winning a majority of the primaries and caucuses, Trump became the official Republican candidate for president on July 19, 2016. That November, Trump was elected the 45th President of the United States, after defeating Democratic candidate Hillary Clinton.

Donald John Trump was born on June 14, 1946, in Queens, New York, the fourth of five children of Frederick C. and Mary MacLeod Trump. Frederick Trump was a builder and real estate developer who specialized in constructing and operating middle-income apartments in Queens, Staten Island and Brooklyn. Donald was an energetic, assertive child, and his parents sent him to the New York Military Academy at age 13, hoping the discipline of the school would channel his energy in a positive manner. Trump did well at the academy, both socially and academically, rising to become a star athlete and student leader by the time he graduated in 1964. He then entered Fordham University and two years later transferred to the Wharton School of Finance at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1968 with a degree in economics. During his years at college, Trump secured education deferments for the Vietnam War draft and ultimately a 1-Y medical deferment after he graduated.

On June 16, 2015, Trump made his White House ambitions official when he announced his run for president on the Republican ticket for the 2016 elections, joining a crowded field of more than a dozen major candidates. Trump has made many controversial remark and decision, such banning Islam and Mexicans from entering the US, degrading women, etc. Despite these Despite these and his many

other controversial remarks, a national phone poll completed by late July 2015 saw Trump in the lead for the Republican nomination, with ex-governor of Florida Jeb Bush slightly behind and within the poll's margin of error. Nonetheless, having garnered major media attention and growing support from his base, Trump was one of the top 10 candidates who participated in a Fox News presidential debate in early August.

As of March 2016, Trump appeared to be the likely Republican presidential nominee, with only Texas Senator Ted Cruz and Ohio Governor John Kasich holding out hope for their campaigns. Defying polls and media projections, Trump won the majority of electoral college votes in a stunning victory on November 8, 2016. Despite losing the popular vote to Clinton by almost 2.9 million votes, Trump's electoral win —306 votes to Clinton's 232 votes — clinched his election as the 45th president of the United States.

## **B. Previous Relevant Studies**

CDA has been used widely by many researchers to analyze political speeches, namely

Obaid and Fahad (2012) used CDA to analyze Obama's "historical" speech in Cairo (2009). They attempted to understand how language is used as part of the Obama's attempt to draw a new position and identity for America in the global community in general and in the Islamic community in particular. They showed how Obama used language to convey the start of a new era of peace and

consent, away of the discourse of “coercion” during the eight years of the former administration.

Al-Faki (2014) examined and analyzed political speeches by some African Leaders from a linguistic perspective (Critical Discourse Analysis). The speeches were taken from 1981-2013. The research aims to show how linguistic tools can be manipulated to reveal speakers’ ideology and speakers’ political stance. The research found that there are five linguistics tools utilized by the African leaders: Pronouns (inclusive we + subjective I), Solidarity, Parallelism, Metaphr, and Analogy.

Skënderi (2014) analyze a political discourse of Balkan politicians. The context of the discourse fragments analyzed is related to political or economical summits or forums, where the high-profile Balkan politicians give their speeches. The aim of the research is to understand how the European Integration agenda, which resembles an ideological project, influences the way the political discourse in the Balkans is shaped. The findings and conclusions underline the fact that the European Integration agenda has eased the ethnic tones and the conflicts in the Balkans region. The politicians tend to shape a different political reality in the region, through their speeches by indexing a common Balkan Identity, by employing syntactic transformations for the sake of a „politically correct discourse and by expressing solidarity through the use of the same metaphoric scenarios in their discourse fragments.

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**

There are always certain ideologies contained in a discourse. This is based on the claim that ideologies reside in texts that it is not possible to read off ideologies from texts and that texts are open to diverse interpretation. A politician or a any political speaker , through his/her speeches by using his exclusive own use of language and power he holds always tries to persuade and convince his audience to accept his/her ideology and end up in one opinion with him about the issue he or she brings up. There is no exception including The United States elected president Donald Trump. He, as someone who is involved in politics certainly possesses an ideology which he wants to convey and wants it to be accepted and adopted by the people who listen to his speaking.

Donald Trump's ideology is hidden in the discourse , as other people's ideology is also commonly hidden in a discourse. Thus, to find out what ideology inserted in a certain discourse, an appropriate tool of analysis is needed. As for this research, a critical discourse analysis method will be used to reveal the ideology hidden in Donald Trump's speech, specifically Fairclough's theoretical framework of critical discourse analysis, as the approach to link the analysis of language that is used by Donald Trump on his speech with his ideology. The aim of CDA is to discover the interrelation of discourse structures and ideological structures. In other words, how ideology constructs the discourse, and how discourse formulates one's ideology. Thus, this method is suitable to use for the analysis used in this thesis.

There are three stages of analysis in Fairclough's theoretical framework of critical discourse analysis, those are description, interpretation, and explanation. Description stage analyzes the elements of linguistics. In this research, the researcher only conducted the experiential values on grammatical feature which is based on the transitivity system. Therefore, *Systemic Functional Linguistics* (SFL) by Halliday is used to help the researcher find the transitivity system in Donald Trump's speech on ISIS. Interpretation stage focuses on the text of the speech and its interpretation. While explanation stage focuses on the text of the speech and social structure.

SFL for the analysis in the stage of description will focus on Transitivity System. This system consists of three elements; process, participants, and circumstances. Process is broken down into six types; they are material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential. Following this is participant analysis which is broken down according to the process. (Actor, goal, recipient, and client for material process; sener and phenomenon for mental process; token, value, carrier, and attribute for relational process; behavior for behavioral process; sayer, verbiage, and receiver for verbal process; existent for existential process). As for circumstantial elements, they are divided into nine types; they are extent, location, manner, cause, contingency, accompaniment, role, matter, and angle.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **A. Research Design**

This study was conducted by applying qualitative descriptive design. Qualitative descriptive design means that the data collected is in the form of words rather than numbers (Bogdan and Biklen, 2007). In descriptive qualitative, the researcher analyzed the data with all the richness as closely as possible with the what can be found in the field (natural setting). To be more specific, the qualitative descriptive research in this study was Content Analysis which is a technique that enables researchers to study human behavior in an indirect way through an analysis of their communication (Ary, 2010) and by using Critical Discourse Analysis approach with Fairclough's model. The documents to be analyzed in this research were in the form of video and text. The video was analyzed in this research was the video of speech by the US elected president Donald Trump. The text to be analyzed is the transcript of the video of the speech.

#### **B. Source of the Data**

The sources of data for this study were a speech about Recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel delivered by Donald Trump. He delivered this speech at White House in USA, May 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2017. It's in the form of video and transcript. The video for the data source were taken from youtube. The researcher used the transcript to be analyzed the data and used the video to make sure whether the content of the script match that of the video. The reasons for taking this speech



as the source of data is that they contain Donald Trump's talk. The data of this study were the clauses found in Donald Trump's speech at White House in USA, May 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2017.

### **C. The Technique of Data Collection**

In collecting the data for this study, the researcher used documentary technique. It was done by obtaining the data from videos and their transcript.

The following were the steps of how the researcher collected the data:

1. Searching and downloading the video of Donald Trump's speeches about Jerusalem in internet (Youtube).
2. Searching the transcripts for each of the videos of Donald Trump's speeches. This is done to make analysis easier.
3. Watching the video of Donald Trump's speeches. This is done to understand his talk in the speech.
4. Comparing the transcripts and the videos. This is done to match the content of the transcripts with the videos.
5. Marking notes on all of the utterances which mention in the transcripts.
6. Taking all of the utterances which mention in the transcripts.

### **D. The Technique of Data Analysis**

The technique of Data Analysis use for this study was based on Fairclough's three dimensional analysis model. Fairclough proposed three stages of analysis. The procedure of those three stages were explained below:

## 1. Description

This process is concerned with formal properties of the text or it is called as linguistic data. The feature of the text that can be analyzed is varied, but this research is only focused on the grammatical features of experiential values which is transitivity. In doing transitivity analysis, three components have to be analyzed, those are:

- a. What types of process predominate?

The chosen data which is in the form of clauses were investigated into its type of transitivity process. It was done by looking at the verb phrase that is used in each clause. The data that has been considered as the relevant data will be collected and each will be classified according to its type of transitivity process. The data will be presented in the form of table which shows the clause or sentence, the type of transitivity process, and the evidence or verb that indicates the type of transitivity process.

- b. What types of participant predominate?

After the data have been investigated and classified into its type of transitivity process, the next step is to determine the type of each participant. It was done by looking at the noun phrase that is used in each clause.

- c. What kinds of circumstantial element that are involved?

The last component is to determine what kind of circumstance that is involved in a clause (not all clauses are associated by circumstance). It was done by looking at the use of adverbial and prepositional phrase in a clause.

## **2. Interpretation**

The next stage that is based on critical discourse analysis framework proposed by Fairclough is interpretation. In this stage, the data of transitivity processes that have been analyzed on the first stage are carried into the process of interpretation. Interpretation focuses on what is in the text, what is in the interpreter, in the senses of members' resources (MR) (Fairclough).

## **3. Explanation**

In explanation stages, a specific perspective is needed. It focuses on the relationship between interaction and social context – with the social determination of the processes of production and interpretation, and how it is able to give any social effects.

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

#### A. Data

The data of this study were taken from The script of Donald Trump's speech about recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel on 23th May 2017. It was obtained sentences to sentences which contained transitivity system in Donald Trump's speech. In this study, there were two questions to be analyzed, namely types of transitivity and the most dominant in Donald Trump's speech. There were 34 data 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 transitivity which could be seen in Appendix III and Analyzing the sentences could be seen in Appendix IV. The findings of transitivity system could be seen in table 4.1 below:

**Table 4.1**  
**Data Found in Donald Trump's Speech**

No	Data
1.	When I came into office
2.	I promised to look at the world's challenges with open eyes and very fresh thinking
3.	In 1995, Congress adopted the Jerusalem Embassy Act urging the federal government
4.	Yet, for over 20 years, every previous American president has exercised the law's waiver
5.	Presidents issued these waivers under the belief that delaying the recognition of Jerusalem would advance the cause of peace.
6.	Nevertheless, the record is in
7.	After more than two decades of waivers, we are no closer to a lasting peace agreement between Israel and the Palestinians
8.	I have determined that it is time to officially recognize Jerusalem

	as the capital of Israel.
9.	they failed to deliver
10.	Today, I am delivering. I've judged this course of action to be in the best interests of the United States of America
11.	Israel is a sovereign nation with the right, like every other sovereign nation, to determine its own capital
12.	It was 70 years ago that the United States under President Truman recognized the state of Israel.
13.	Israel has made its capital in the city of Jerusalem
14.	Today, Jerusalem is the seat of the modern Israeli government.
15.	Jerusalem is not just the heart of three great religions, but it is now also the heart of one of the most successful democracies in the world.
16.	Jerusalem is today and must remain a place where Jews pray at the Western Wall
17.	where Christians walk the stations of the cross, and where Muslims worship at Al Aqsa Mosque.
18.	we have declined to acknowledge any Israeli capital at all.
19.	I am also directing the State Department to begin preparation to move the American embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.
20.	I also want to make one point very clear.
21.	We want an agreement that is a great deal for the Israelis and a great deal for the Palestinians.
22.	We are not taking a position of any final status issues including the specific boundaries of the Israeli sovereignty in Jerusalem or the resolution of contested borders.
23.	The United States would support a two-state solution if agreed to by both sides.
24.	I call on all parties to maintain the status quo at Jerusalem's holy sites including the Temple Mount, also known as Haram al-Sharif.
25.	we work through these disagreements
26.	we will arrive at a peace and a place far greater in understanding and cooperation.
27.	today we call for calm, for moderation, and for the voices of tolerance to prevail over the purveyors of hate.
28.	Our children should inherit our love, not our conflicts
29.	I repeat the message I delivered at the historic and extraordinary summit in Saudi Arabia earlier this year:
30.	The Middle East is a region rich with culture, spirit, and history.
31.	Vice President Pence will travel to the region in the coming days to reaffirm our commitment to work with partners throughout the Middle East to defeat radicalism that threatens the hopes and dreams of future generations.
32.	today, let us rededicate ourselves to a path of mutual

	understanding and respect
33.	Let us rethink old assumptions and open our hearts and minds to possible and possibilities
34.	And finally, I ask the leaders of the region political and religious, Israeli and Palestinian, Jewish and Christian and Muslim to join us in the noble quest for lasting peace

## B. Data Analysis

### 1. Types of Transitivity System in Donald Trump's Speech

There were three types of transitivity system found in Donald Trump's speech, namely process, participant, and circumstances.

#### a. Process

Theoretically, process refers to activity done which is equivalent to verb in traditional terminology. In this concept, there were 32 data found in Donald Trump's speech, such as

When I came into office  
Material

The data above shows that material process appears into office. the process of the external world that indicates action and event: things, happen and people or other actors, do things or make them happen. The word *Came* showed action of president that his goal to come in office in delivering to American people that Jerusalem will be capital of Israel. Then, another process is shown in the next data, namely:

I promised to look at the world's challenges with open eyes and  
verbal

very fresh thinking

The data above referred to verbal process because President told to American people that to face challenge have to open eyes and fresh thinking. *Promised* showed an utterances which came from heart and delivered by verbal to be done. That is why, that example was verbal process not material. As supported by theory that verbal process showed activities of saying, commanding, asking and offering.

Jerusalem is not just the heart of three great religions,  
 . Relational

From the example above, it showed relation process as Halliday stated that relational process construes being In relational clauses, there are two parts to the 'being': something is being is said to 'be' something else. In this case, Donald trump told that Jerusalem has been being heart of three great religious. It means that Jerusalem is a great place in the world where not only be heart of three religion but be successful place and it was proven from next sentences in his utterances *but it is now also the heart of one of the most successful democracies in the world*. That is why, Donald Trump wanted Jerusalem as capital of Israel.

The United States would support a two-state solution if agreed  
 Material

both sides.

From data above, the example showed material process based on theory that material process indicates action and event: things, happen and people or other actors, do things or make them happen. In this case, American people will

do everything to be Jerusalem as the Capital of Israel. It was shown from his utterances that United State *would support*. The word *Support* showed agreement from both side between American with Israel.

## b. Participant

Theoretically, participant referred to human being which have senser, be actor, token, possessor, carier, etc. In this case, there were 28 data found in Donald Trump's speech, such as

When	<u>I</u>	<u>came</u>	<u>into office</u>
	actor	material	goal

From the data above, *I* showed actor where President Donald Trump is first person who came to office and *into office* is a first goal place of Donald Trump to hold on meeting with his staff and leaders. That is why, *into office* is participant II in transitivity system and actor is participant I found in Donald Trump's speech.

Another example of participant, namely:

<u>The Middle East</u>	is	<u>a region rich with culture, spirit, and</u>
Token		Value

history.

From the example above, it showed relation in participant. As theory, there were three relational processes in transitivity, namely identification, possession, and attribute. *The Middle East* is identification in transitivity where *The Middle East* has high value in culture, spirit, and history. It was shown from the word *a region rich* in example above. As ideology, Donald's utterances showed that



Jerusalem is a rich country which can be capital of country. In addition, Donald's utterances showed his willingness in having that country.

I promised to look at the world's challenges with open eyes and  
sayer verbiage

very fresh thinking

From data above, *I* showed sayer in participant found in Donald Trump's speech. *I* referred to President Donald Trump where he himself promises to American people to do something with eyes and fresh thinking. In addition, it also showed in his next utterances that *we cannot solve our problems by making the same failed assumptions and repeating the same failed strategies of the past.*

### c. Circumstances

Theoretically, the adverbial group and the prepositional phrase are two main ways in which English construct a model of circumstances. In this concept, there were 18 data of circumstance found in Donald Trump's speech. Some examples of circumstances, such as

Today, Jerusalem is the seat of the modern Israeli government.  
Cir: temporal

From example, the data above was temporal in circumstance of transitivity system. *Today* showed time when Donald Trump deliver his speech. In this case, his utterances showed that he directly said that Jerusalem is capital of Israel. That is why, *today* showed temporal in circumstances.

Yet, for over 20 years, every previous American president has  
cir: extend

the law's waiver

The example above, showed extent in circumstance. As ideology, Donald Trump explained only that he can deliver this speech about Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. *For over 20 years* showed long time that previous American president has the law's waiver.

## 2. The Most Dominant Transitivity in Donald Trump's Speech

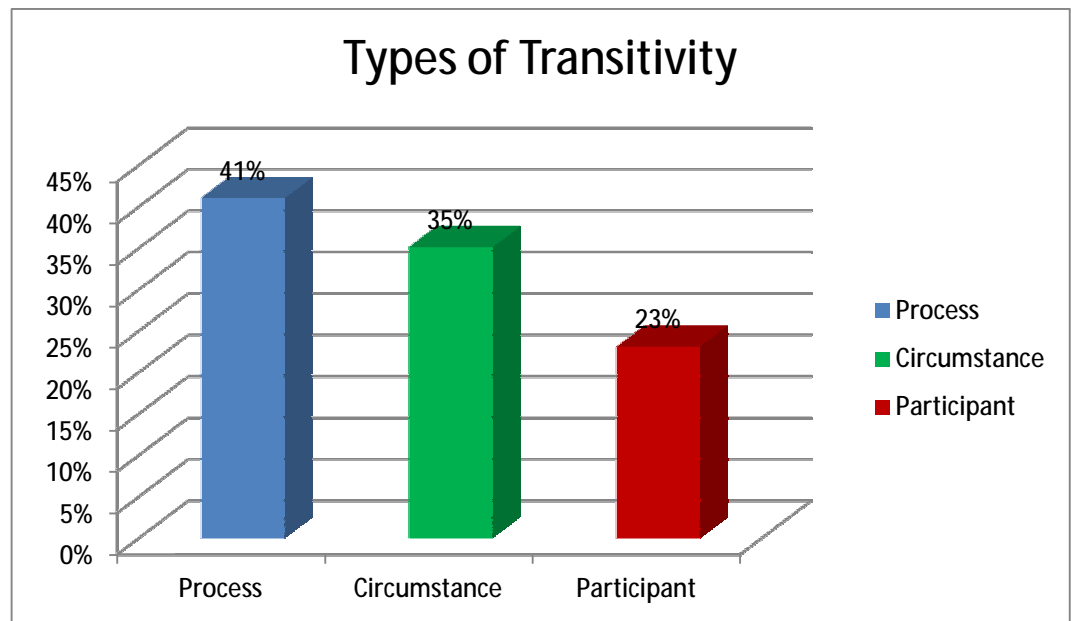
To know the dominant types of process found in Donald Trump's speech, Let us see table 4.1 below:

**Table 4.2**  
**The Percentage of Transitivity**

No.	Types of Process	Amount	Percentage
1.	Process	32	41.02%
2.	Participant	28	35.90%
3.	Circumstance	18	23.08
<b>Total</b>		<b>78</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 4.2 above, shows that there were 34 data found in Donald Trump's speech. The data included of 32 (41.02%) for process, 28 (35.09%) for circumstance, and 18 (23.08%) for circumstance. The most dominant transitivity system is process with 32 sentences (41.02%) . It means that President Donald Trump directly said and determined that Jerussalem is the capital of Israel.

To know clearly types of transitivity system this displayed in chart 1 below:



**Chart 1. Types of Transitivity**

### C. Research Finding

After analysing of the data obtained in this study, some findings can be shown as follows:

1. There were 34 data found Donald Trump's speech. They are concerned with process, circumstance, and participant. The data consisted of 32 (41.02%) for process, 28 (35.09%) for circumstance, and 18 (23.08%) for circumstance.
2. The most dominant transitivity system is process with 32 sentences (41.02%). It means that President Donald Trump directly said and determined that Jerussalem as the capital of Israel.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### A. Conclusions

Based on the research findings, Some conclusions can be drawn as follows:

1. There were 34 data found Donald Trump's speech. They were process, circumstance, and participant. The data consisted of 32 (41.02%) for process, 28 (35.09%) for circumstance, and 18 (23.08%) for circumstance.
2. The most dominant transitivity system is process with 32 sentences (41.02%). Material processes as the process of doing which were mainly used to indicate 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. It means that President

Donald Trump directly said and determined that Jerusalem is the capital of Israel.

## **B. Suggestions**

There were some constructive points suggested as the following:

1. The students who are interested in studying linguistics and interested in conducting any further studies in process and circumstance should continue their study.
2. The readers especially UMSU students, the results of the study can be used to introduce them which is related to transitivity system and its realization on Donald Trump's speech.

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## **APPENDIX I Script of Donald Trump's Speech**

Thank you. When I came into office, I promised to look at the world's challenges with open eyes and very fresh thinking. We cannot solve our problems by making the same failed assumptions and repeating the same failed strategies of the past. All challenges demand new approaches. My announcement today marks the beginning of a new approach to conflict between Israel and the Palestinians. In 1995, Congress adopted the Jerusalem Embassy Act urging the federal government to relocate the American Embassy to Jerusalem and to recognize that that city, and so importantly, is Israel's capital. This act passed congress by an overwhelming bipartisan majority. And was reaffirmed by unanimous vote of the Senate only six months ago.

Yet, for over 20 years, every previous American president has exercised the law's waiver, refusing to move the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem or to recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital city. Presidents issued these waivers under the belief that delaying the recognition of Jerusalem would advance the cause of peace. Some say they lacked courage but they made their best judgments based on facts as they understood them at the time. Nevertheless, the record is in. After more than two decades of waivers, we are no closer to a lasting peace agreement between Israel and the Palestinians. It would be folly to assume that repeating the exact same formula would now produce a different or better result.

Therefore, I have determined that it is time to officially recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. While previous presidents have made this a major campaign promise, they failed to deliver. Today, I am delivering. I've judged this course of action to be in the best interests of the United States of America and the pursuit of peace between Israel and the Palestinians. This is a long overdue step to advance the peace process. And to work towards a lasting agreement. Israel is a sovereign nation with the right, like every other sovereign nation, to determine its own capital. Acknowledging this is a fact is a necessary condition for achieving peace. It was 70 years ago that the United States under President Truman recognized the state of Israel.

Ever since then, Israel has made its capital in the city of Jerusalem, the capital the Jewish people established in ancient times. Today, Jerusalem is the seat of the modern Israeli government. It is the home of the Israeli Parliament, the Knesset, as well as the Israeli Supreme Court. It is the location of the official residence of the prime minister and the president. It is the headquarters of many government ministries. For decades, visiting American presidents, secretaries of State and military leaders have met their Israeli counterparts in Jerusalem, as I did on my trip to Israel earlier this year.

Jerusalem is not just the heart of three great religions, but it is now also the heart of one of the most successful democracies in the world. Over the past seven decades, the Israeli people have by the a country where Jews, Muslims and Christians and people of all faiths are free to live and worship according to their conscience and according to their beliefs. Jerusalem is today and must remain a place where Jews pray at the Western Wall, where Christians walk the stations of the cross, and where Muslims worship at Al Aqsa Mosque. However, through all of these years, presidents representing the United States have declined to officially recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital. In fact, we have declined to acknowledge any Israeli capital at all. But today we finally acknowledge the obvious. That Jerusalem is Israel's capital. This is nothing more or less than a recognition of reality. It is also the right thing to do. It's something that has to be done.

That is why consistent with the Jerusalem embassy act, I am also directing the State Department to begin preparation to move the American embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. This will immediately begin the process of hiring architects, engineers and planners so that a new embassy, when completed, will be a magnificent tribute to peace. In making these announcements, I also want to make one point very clear. This decision is not intended in any way to reflect a departure from our strong commitment to facilitate a lasting peace agreement. We want an agreement that is a great deal for the Israelis and a great deal for the Palestinians. We are not taking a position of any final status issues including the specific boundaries of the Israeli sovereignty in Jerusalem or the resolution of contested borders. Those questions are up to the parties involved. The United

States remains deeply committed to helping facilitate a peace agreement that is acceptable to both sides. I intend to do everything in my power to help forge such an agreement. Without question, Jerusalem is one of the most sensitive issues in those talks. The United States would support a two-state solution if agreed to by both sides.

In the meantime, I call on all parties to maintain the status quo at Jerusalem's holy sites including the Temple Mount, also known as Haram al-Sharif. Above all, our greatest hope is for peace. The universal yearning in every human soul. With today's action, I reaffirm my administration's longstanding commitment to a future of peace and security for the region. There will, of course, be disagreement and dissent regarding this announcement. But we are confident that ultimately, as we work through these disagreements, we will arrive at a peace and a place far greater in understanding and cooperation. This sacred city should call forth the best in humanity. Lifting our sights to what is possible, not pulling us back and down to the old fights that have become so totally predictable. Peace is never beyond the grasp of those willing to reach it.

So today we call for calm, for moderation, and for the voices of tolerance to prevail over the purveyors of hate. Our children should inherit our love, not our conflicts. I repeat the message I delivered at the historic and extraordinary summit in Saudi Arabia earlier this year: The Middle East is a region rich with culture, spirit, and history. Its people are brilliant, proud and diverse. Vibrant and strong. But the incredible future awaiting this region is held at bay by bloodshed, ignorance and terror. Vice President Pence will travel to the region in the coming days to reaffirm our commitment to work with partners throughout the Middle East to defeat radicalism that threatens the hopes and dreams of future generations. It is time for the many who desire peace to expel the extremists from their midsts. It is time for all civilized nations and people to respond to disagreement with reasoned debate, not violence. And it is time for young and moderate voices all across the Middle East to claim for themselves a bright and beautiful future.

So today, let us rededicate ourselves to a path of mutual understanding and respect. Let us rethink old assumptions and open our hearts and minds to possible and possibilities. And finally, I ask the leaders of the region political and religious, Israeli and Palestinian, Jewish and Christian and Muslim to join us in the noble quest for lasting peace. Thank you. God bless you. God bless Israel. God bless the Palestinians and God bless the United States. Thank you very much. Thank you.

## APPENDIX II Data Were Found in Donald Trump's Speech

No	Data
1.	When I came into office
2.	I promised to look at the world's challenges with open eyes and very fresh thinking
3.	In 1995, Congress adopted the Jerusalem Embassy Act urging the federal government
4.	Yet, for over 20 years, every previous American president has exercised the law's waiver
5.	Presidents issued these waivers under the belief that delaying the recognition of Jerusalem would advance the cause of peace.
6.	Nevertheless, the record is in
7.	After more than two decades of waivers, we are no closer to a lasting peace agreement between Israel and the Palestinians
8.	I have determined that it is time to officially recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.
9.	they failed to deliver
10.	Today, I am delivering. I've judged this course of action to be in the best interests of the United States of America
11.	Israel is a sovereign nation with the right, like every other sovereign nation, to determine its own capital
12.	It was 70 years ago that the United States under President Truman recognized the state of Israel.
13.	Israel has made its capital in the city of Jerusalem
14.	Today, Jerusalem is the seat of the modern Israeli government.
15.	Jerusalem is not just the heart of three great religions, but it is now also the heart of one of the most successful democracies in the world.
16.	Jerusalem is today and must remain a place where Jews pray at the Western Wall
17.	where Christians walk the stations of the cross, and where Muslims worship at Al Aqsa Mosque.
18.	we have declined to acknowledge any Israeli capital at all.
19.	I am also directing the State Department to begin preparation to move the American embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.
20.	I also want to make one point very clear.
21.	We want an agreement that is a great deal for the Israelis and a great deal for the Palestinians.
22.	We are not taking a position of any final status issues including the specific boundaries of the Israeli sovereignty in Jerusalem or the resolution of contested borders.

23.	The United States would support a two-state solution if agreed to by both sides.
24.	I call on all parties to maintain the status quo at Jerusalem's holy sites including the Temple Mount, also known as Haram al-Sharif.
25.	we work through these disagreements
26.	we will arrive at a peace and a place far greater in understanding and cooperation.
27.	today we call for calm, for moderation, and for the voices of tolerance to prevail over the purveyors of hate.
28.	Our children should inherit our love, not our conflicts
29.	I repeat the message I delivered at the historic and extraordinary summit in Saudi Arabia earlier this year:
30.	The Middle East is a region rich with culture, spirit, and history.
31.	Vice President Pence will travel to the region in the coming days to reaffirm our commitment to work with partners throughout the Middle East to defeat radicalism that threatens the hopes and dreams of future generations.
32.	today, let us rededicate ourselves to a path of mutual understanding and respect
33.	Let us rethink old assumptions and open our hearts and minds to possible and possibilities
34.	And finally, I ask the leaders of the region political and religious, Israeli and Palestinian, Jewish and Christian and Muslim to join us in the noble quest for lasting peace

**APPENDIX III Types of transitivity Found in Donald Trump's**

No	Data	Types of transitivity		
		Process	Participant	Circumstance
1.	When I came into office	ö	ö	
2.	I promised to look at the world's challenges with open eyes and very fresh thinking	ö	ö	
3.	In 1995, Congress adopted the Jerusalem Embassy Act urging the federal government			ö
4.	Yet, for over 20 years, every previous American president has exercised the law's waiver	ö	ö	ö
5.	Presidents issued these waivers under the belief that delaying the recognition of Jerusalem would advance the cause of peace.	ö	ö	
6.	Nevertheless, the record is in office	ö		ö
7.	After more than two decades of waivers, we are no closer to a lasting peace agreement between Israel and the Palestinians	ö	ö	ö
8.	I have determined that it is time to officially recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.	ö	ö	
9.	they failed to deliver	ö	ö	
10.	Today, I am delivering. I've judged this course of action to be in the best interests of the United States of America	ö	ö	ö
11.	Israel is a sovereign	ö	ö	

	nation with the right, like every other sovereign nation, to determine its own capital			
12.	It was 70 years ago that the United States under President Truman recognized the state of Israel.	ö	ö	ö
13.	Israel has made its capital in the city of Jerusalem	ö	ö	ö
14.	Today, Jerusalem is the seat of the modern Israeli government.	ö	ö	ö
15.	Jerusalem is not just the heart of three great religions, but it is now also the heart of one of the most successful democracies in the world.	ö	ö	ö
16.	Jerusalem is today and must remain a place where Jews pray at the Western Wall	ö	ö	ö
17.	where Christians walk the stations of the cross, and where Muslims worship at Al Aqsa Mosque.	ö	ö	ö
18.	we have declined to acknowledge any Israeli capital at all.	ö	ö	
19.	I am also directing the State Department to begin preparation to move the American embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.	ö	ö	
20.	I also want to make one point very clear.	ö	ö	ö
21.	We want an agreement that is a great deal for the Israelis and a great deal for the Palestinians.	ö		ö
22.	We are not taking a position of any final status issues including the specific boundaries of the			ö



	Israeli sovereignty in Jerusalem or the resolution of contested borders.			
23.	The United States would support a two-state solution if agreed to by both sides.	ö	ö	
24.	I call on all parties to maintain the status quo at Jerusalem's holy sites including the Temple Mount, also known as Haram al-Sharif.	ö	ö	ö
25.	we work through these disagreements	ö		
26.	we will arrive at a peace and a place far greater in understanding and cooperation.	ö	ö	ö
27.	today we call for calm, for moderation, and for the voices of tolerance to prevail over the purveyors of hate.	ö		ö
28.	Our children should inherit our love, not our conflicts	ö	ö	
29.	I repeat the message I delivered at the historic and extraordinary summit in Saudi Arabia earlier this year:	ö	ö	ö
30.	The Middle East is a region rich with culture, spirit, and history.	ö	ö	
31.	Vice President Pence will travel to the region in the coming days to reaffirm our commitment to work with partners throughout the Middle East to defeat radicalism that threatens the hopes and dreams of future generations.	ö	ö	
32.	today, let us rededicate	ö	ö	

	ourselves to a path of mutual understanding and respect			
33.	Let us rethink old assumptions and open our hearts and minds to possible and possibilities	ö	ö	
34.	And finally, I ask the leaders of the region political and religious, Israeli and Palestinian, Jewish and Christian and Muslim to join us in the noble quest for lasting peace	ö	ö	