

Circumstances In Donald Trump's Speech

SKRIPSI

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

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ABSTRACT

Puji Suhada Ramadani. 1402050010. “Circumstances In *Donald Trump’s Speech*”. Skripsi. English Education Program. Faculty of Teacher’s Training and Education. University of Muhammadiyah Sumatra Utara, Medan 2018.

This study deals with Circumstance in *Donald Trump’s Speech*. The objectives of the study were to describe the types of Circumstances, to describe how Circumstances used and to describe why Circumstances used in *Donald Trump’s Speech*.the source of data for this research was taken from Donald Trump’s Speech script ‘*United Nations General Assembly*’ on Sept 19, 2017 in 42 minutes duration. The research design of this study was qualitative research. The techniques of data collection was browsing, transcribing and printing the script of Donald Trump’s Speech that has relation with the problem discussed. The step of analyzing data was reading the script, underlining the script, identifying and classifying extent, location and manner, and describing how and why circumstances used in Donald Trump’s Speech. The result shows that in Donald Trump’s Speech there were extent, location and manner of circumstances. Total circumstances of extent are 0 for spatial and 3 for temporal; location are 34 for spatial and 5 for temporal and manner are 3 for means, 1 for quality and 2 for comparison. And the most dominant type of circumstances that occur in Donald Trump’s Speech is location. And the reason Donald Trump used circumstances to authenticated his arguments and also to clarify or convey the content of the speech in more detail .

Keyword : Transitivity, Circumstance, Speech and Donald Trump

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The researcher realized that her study was still far from being perfect. So, the researcher expected suggestions and comments from all readers or other researcher who want to learn about this study. May Allah SWT the most almighty always bless all of us.

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Medan, March 2018

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Saragih said that (2006:1) Functional Grammar as a study of language is relate to the principles that language use as structure in response to the needs of the language learner. In addition, functional approach to a language used by human beings in order to fulfill three functions in their lives, namely metafunction which represents, exchanges and organize experiences. These metafunctions are term as ideational, interpersonal, and textual which the ideational can be brojen down into experiential function and logical functional. According to this division of ideational, the experiential function belongs to transitivity.

Halliday said that (1994:106) Transitivity itself consist of 'goings-on', happenings, doing, sensing, meaning, being and becoming. All these 'going-on' could be state out in the grammars in terms of clause as the realization. As we have known that transitivity is construe or represent experience and it will be seen in a clause. This is because a clause is represent and considere as a unit of experience, which is constitute by three elements namely process, participant, and circumstance. It plays a central role, because it embodies a general priciple for modeling experience. Process deals with activity done is equivalent to verb in traditional terminology. Participant is things or things invloved in process which is equivalent to pronoun. Circumstances indicated situation or surrounding in which the process occurs.

Circumstance as a part in a clause is very important in the sentence. Circumstance is equivalent with adverb appropriate using in traditional grammar, they are adverb of time, adverb of place, adverb of frequency, adverb of manner, adverb of degree, adverb of level of certainty and adverb of affirmation. Circumstance is systematic language functional grammar, it is particularly helpful for explaining how language is select and organize in particular ways particular socio culture purpose. Exactly we say that circumstance is concern to the development of sentence. We can find circumstance in language that used to describe experience. Meanwhile circumstance is important to known by the readers of particulate language such as English that the readers comprehend the content of what they have read. Speech has a great role in giving new information about almost everything that happen in the world.

Circumstances centers on the part of clause that realize by adverbial group, circumstances indicates situations or surrounding in the sentences of the speech, the systematic function of circumstances is the grammatical realization is adverb or prepositional phrase.

In this case will be discussed circumstance in *Donald Trump's Speech*. It can be found for example of *Donald Trump's Speech* as the current president of America. Donald Trump's Speech '*United Nations General Assembly*' on Sept 19, 2017 in 42 minutes duration was criticized by nitizens. The content of his speech which stating "*We must deny the terrorists safe haven, transit, funding, and any form of support for their vile and sinister ideology. We must drive them out of our nations. It is time to*

expose and hold responsible those countries who support and finance terror groups like al Qaeda, Hezbollah, the Taliban and others that slaughter innocent people”.

The phrase terror groups like al Qaeda, Hezbollah, the Taliban and others was a sentences of sentiment negative to nitizens. From that statement the researcher found relation between Donalad Trump’s Speech with circumstance.

The relation is, in circumstance there are nine type which one of them are manner. And the researcher found from the statement which donald trump satated that al qaedah, hezbollah, taliban and other as terror group. He as a president of america made a statement that become controversial for nitizen. He did not use his manner while judging al qaedah, hezbollah, taliban and other as terror group. Manner as one of the reason the rearcher choose circumstrance to analysed Donald Trump’s Speech. The researcher wants to know more about the circumstances that used in *Donald Trump’s Speech*. Based on the reasons, the researcher is interested to do research about circumstances in *Donald Trump’s Speech*.

B. The Identification of the Problems

This study identified as being related to the following aspects.

1. There was controversial issue in Donald Trump’s Speech.
2. The citizens have misperception to the speech dilivered by Donald Trump.
3. Manner as one of the type in circumstances did not use appropriately in Donald Trump’s Speech.

C. The Scope and Limitation

This study was focused on circumstances. Circumstances has nine types namely extent, location, manner, cause, contingency, accompaniment, role, matter, and angle. And this research was limited on extent, location and manner.

D. The Formulation of the Problems

The problems of this study can be formulated as in the following.

1. What types of Circumstances are used in *Donald Trump's Speech*?
2. How are the Circumstances used in *Donald Trump's Speech*?
3. Why Circumstances are used in *Donald Trump's Speech*?

E. The Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study are

1. to describe the types of Circumstances used in *Donald Trump's Speech*
2. to describe the position of Circumstance used in *Donald Trump's Speech* and
3. to describe the reason of Circumstances used in *Donald Trump's Speech*.

F. The Significance of the Study

The Findings of this research are expected to be useful theoretically and practically

Theoretically, this findings of the research can be useful

1. in the study of a language there are many things that can be explored and analyzed and one of them is functional Grammar. In connection with this one of the most important aspects in Functional Grammar especially in transitivity is circumstances.
2. this study can be used as source of knowledge in analyzing the use of Circumstances and

Practically, the result of research can be useful for

1. English students, who are creative in trying to get as many sources of information analyzing in term of Circumstances and,
2. other researchers, who want to do more in depth reseach on circumstances.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

A research may be based on the existing theories of certain field of science and in this case, the theoretical framework is purpose to give clear concepts to application of the study. To avoid misunderstanding between the researcher and the reader in some terms in this study.

1. Description of Analysis

Harison (1985:13) said that Analysis is the process of breaking down a sentence into it clause and relating the other parts to it. Analysis of the data is the most skilled task of all stages of the research. Chovery (2003:196) said that analysis of the data means studying the tabulated mattering order to determine inherent fact or meaning. It involves breaking down complex factor into simpler once and putting the parts in new arrangements for purpose of interpretation. The first step in analysis the data is in the critical examined in the collecting the data. This sense induces the researcher to think and analyze the data in next method of analysis in coding. The term coding input assigning symbols to each responds. It means that it can be counted and tabulated.

There are three types of analysis objectives, they are:

- a. Identification or classification of the element of communication

- b. Making explicit the relationship or connection that exist among these elements
- c. Recognizing the organizational principle that structures that hold the communication together as a whole.

2. Description of Discourse Analysis

Discourse is the study about a text. It is concerned with the study of the relationship between language and contexts in which it is used. It has to be found on the study of the system of the language. The main reason for the studying the system is to throw light on discourse, on what people say, write, listen to and read. We have to focus both the system and text. There are two form of text that is not strange to be known. They are written and spoken language.

Schiffrin (1994:21) said that discourse is often defined in two ways. There are a particular unit of language(above the sentences) and a particular focus (on language use). These two definitions of discourse, we reflects the differences between formalist and functionalist.

- a. Formalist tends to regard language primarily as a mental phenomenon. Functionalist tends to regard it primarily as a social phenomenon;
- b. Formalist tends to explain linguistic universal a deriving from a common genetic linguistic inheritance of human species. Functionalist tends to explain them as deriving from the universality of the uses to which language is out in human society;

- c. Formalist is inclined to explain children's acquisition of language in term of a built in human capacity to learn language. Functionalist is inclined to explain it in the term of development of the children's communicative needs and abilities in society;
- d. Above all formalist studies language as an autonomous system whereas functionalist studies it in relational to its social function.

From the explanation above, we may conclude that between formalist and functionalist shows us that in social life or human life the definitions of discourse are really exist.

3. Functional Grammar

Functional grammar is a way of looking at grammar in term of how grammar is used. In the field of linguistics. The main alternative to functional grammar is formal grammar, which is concerned with the ways in which our genes constraint the shape of our grammars and thus constraint what can and cannot be said. Martin (1997:1) said that the functional grammar isn't genetically oriented to neurophysiology in this way rather it focuses on the grammatical system. Saragih (2007:1) said that the notion of systemic functional grammar is interpreted as covering three relates meanings, namely functional in term of human needs, functional with reference to the use of language and functional in term of linguistic constituent relations.

First, functional approach to the study of language is based on the principle that language is structured in response to needs of people as social beings. Language

in use or text, which is everything that is said or written forms in context that is often referred to a social context. Language involves in line with human needs for language in their social settings. It can be said that the structure of language is motivated and determined by needs of society where the language is used. The needs of society to identify various kinds of food from rice result in numerous lexical items related to the food in Indonesian communalities.

Second, human beings use language in order to fulfill three functions in their lives, which is known as metafunction, namely to represent, to exchange and organize experiences. Human beings use language to present the ideas in order to state something as what they are going to say. Language is used also human beings to exchange their ideas or information. This function seems to be more dynamic in its movement. Then, the third function of language is used to organized experience.

Third, functional in terms of linguistic constituent relations. Functional approach implies that each element or unit of language in any level is explained by reference to use its function in total linguistic system. In the sense, clause, phrases, words, etc are interpreted as functional with respect to the whole. In other words, a unit does something or functions in a bigger unit above it in which it is an element, and finally the function of each unit is eventually determined by the function of a language use.

The focus on the functional with reference to use of language is to describe and construe experiences is belongs to transitivity. Transitivity is related to the configurations of a process, participants and circumstances.

4. Transitivity

Transitivity is a system used to see realization of language as experience is seen in a clause. Transitivity represents the encoding of the experiential meaning: meaning about the world, about our experiences. Halliday (1994:106) said that the transitivity system construes the world of experiences into a manageable set of process types. The world experiences consist of 'goings-on'-happening, doing, sensing, meaning, and being becoming. All these goings-on are composed in process types that are typically expressed or realized by verbal group in the clause and it's the central component of the message from the experiential perspective. However, transitivity is being used in much broader sense. Thompson (1996:78) said that it refers to a system for describing the whole clause, rather than just the verb and object. In other words, it is a coded unit of experience known as clause. It constitutes three elements: process, participants and circumstances.

Transitivity is a system that belongs to the experiential metafunction and is the overall grammatical resource for construing goings on. It construes flux of experience as quanta of change. Halliday (1994:106) said that the clause should be concerned with the experiential function as a way of representing patterns of experience. Language enables human beings to build a mental picture of reality. To make a sense of what goes on around and inside.

Transitivity is those grammatical features which are used systematically to express certain relations between the participant in a communicative situation and the actions, states or circumstances in which they are involved. The most powerful impression of

experience is that consist of ‘going on’ happening, doing, sensing, meaning, being, becoming. All of these are sorted out in the grammar of the clause. These are represented as configuration experience of processes, participant, and circumstances. Saragih (2010:7) said that Process refers to activity done which is equivalent to verb in traditional terminology. Participants are persons or things, which are involved in as process. Circumstance indicates situation or surroundings in which the process occurs. The nation of circumstance is equivalent to adverbs in traditional terminology.

A process refers to an activity done which is equivalent to verb in traditional terminology. Participants are persons or things, which are involved in a process. A circumstance indicates situations or surroundings in which the process occurs. The nation of circumstance is equivalent to adverbs in traditional terminology. In the clause the girl bought a bag yesterday, bought is the process, both the girls and a bag are participants and yesterday is the circumstance.

The configuration of process in the clause is constructed behind the grammatical distinction of word classes into verbs, nouns, and the rest of the pattern that in some form is known as universal.

Table 2.1 Configuration of Process

configuration	process	Participants	Circumstance(s)
realization	Verbal group	Nominal group	Adverbial group or prepositional phrase

4.1 Process

Thompson (1996:77) said that a process is typically realized or expressed by the presences of verbal group in the clause, which is the central elements of the message from the experiential perspective. In the case, a process deals with the activity done, which is equivalent to the verb in traditional structure.

Processes are realized by verbs. Traditionally, verbs have been defined as doing words. By definition, the term “process” refers to the “goings-on” in reality: doing, happening, being, liking, thinking, etc. Bloor (1995:110) said that The process centers on that part of the clause that is realized by the verbal group. There are six types of process. A clause will construe experience into a small set of meaning. Which differs according to the process itself, and the nature of the participants involved in it.

Due to this a process as a verbal group which is a core of clause with the expression of doing, saying, sensing, behaving, being and meaning. The process itself is grouped into six types, namely material, mental, relational, verbal, behavioral and existential process. Each process type is associated with its certain functional participants roles and any process type can have circumstantial elements in it.

Halliday (1994:109) said that processes/functions and be subdivided into different types. There are six different processes/function that are:

- a. Material function is process of doing
- b. Mental function is process of sensing
- c. Verbal function is process of saying

- d. Behaviors function is process of behaving
- e. Existential function is process of existing
- f. Relational function is process of being

4.2 Participants

Participants in the processes typically come from the object realized as nominal groups. Thus the participants are determined or labeled according to the process types. Saragih (2006:9) said that in terms of valence, a power which binds one participant such as in Ali slept is called monovalent. Further, process that binds two and three participants such as shown in the clause Ali hit the cat and Ali sent his son a letter are respectively called bivalent and trivalent. A process may bind no participant at all such as in clause it rained attracts non participant is called avelent.

In the process types, actually, are fourteen participants in the processes and every process consists of different participants. Saragih (2006:9) said that the participant is divided into one that does the activity(participant I) and one that the process is done to (participant II).

4.3 Circumstances

Bloor (1995:126) said that circumstance is the name given(in the context of this dimension of analysis) to those element which carry a semantic load but are neithe process(in the narrow sense) nor participant. In some respects, circumstances, as the name suggest, are more peripheral than participants, being concerned which such matter as tht the setting, temporal and physical, the manner in which the process

is implemented, the people or other entities accompanying the process rather than directly engaged in it.

As the realization of transitivity, clause as unit of experience is constituted by three elements, namely process, participants, and circumstances.

Halliday (1994:150) said that the notions of circumstance are construed from three perspectives. First it is concerned with the meaning, the expression circumstances associated with or attendant on the process, it refers also to the location of an event in time or space, its manner or its cause and these notions of when, where, how, and why, things happen provided the traditional explanation by linking the circumstances to the WH-forms that were adverbs rather than nouns. These ties to the second that circumstances map onto adjuncts, in other words, they haven't got the potential of becoming subjects, of taking over the modal responsibility for the clause as exchange. Third, the circumstances are typically expressed not as nominal groups but either adverbial group prepositional phrases.

There are nine main types of circumstances namely: extent, location, manner, cause, contingency, accompaniment, role, matter and angle.

4.3.1 Extent

Extent is expressed in terms of some units of measurement, like *yards*, *laps*, *rounds*, and *years*. The interrogative forms for extent are *how far?*, *how long?* *How many?* *How many times?*. The typical structure is a nominal group with quantifier, either definite, e.g. five days, or indefinite, e.g. *many miles*, *a long way*. This occurs either with or without preposition, the most usual preposition being *for* for the category

of extent includes interval which has corresponding question from *how often?* In the temporal there is an additional category of frequency, *how many times?*

Examples:

Walk for seven miles. (distance)

Stay two hours. (duration)

4.3.2 Location

The general interrogatives of location are *where?*, *when?* The typical structure is an adverbial group or prepositional phrase; examples are *down*, *underneath*, *by the door*, *in Medan*, *long ago*, *before sunset*, *on Wednesday evening*, *among friends*, *between you and me*.

Examples:

Work in the kitchen (place)

Get up at five o'clock (time)

4.3.3 Manner

The circumstantial elements of manner comprise three subcategories: *means*, *quality*, and *comparison*.

a. Means refers to the means whereby a process takes place; it is typically expressed by a prepositional phrase with the preposition *by* or *with*. The interrogative forms are *how?* and *what with?* Some examples of means such as *by train*, *by chance*, *the category includes*, *in principle*, *the concepts both agency and instrumentality*.

b. Quality is typically expressed by an adverbial group, with -ly adverbs as head; the interrogative is *how? Or how...?* plus appropriate adverb. Quality expressing characterizes the process in respect of any variable that make sense. Examples: Heavily in, it was snowing heavily.

c. Comparison is typically expressed by a prepositional phrase with *like or unlike*, or an adverbial group of similarity or difference. Example: like, an earthquake in it went through my head like an earthquake.

The interrogative is *what...like?*

4.3.4 Cause

The circumstantial element of cause also comprises three subcategories, namely *reason, purpose and behalf*.

a. A circumstantial expression of reason represents the reason for which a process takes place - what causes it. It is typically expressed by a prepositional phrase with *through* or a complex preposition such as *because of, as a result of, and thanks to*. There is also one class of expression with *of*, as a result of, and thanks to. There is also one class of expression with *of*, one of the few places where *of* functions as a full preposition as distinct from being merely a structure marker, for example die of starvation. The corresponding WH- forms are *why? Or how?*

b. Circumstantial of purpose represents the purpose for which an action takes place - the intention behind it. They are typically expressed by a prepositional phrase with *for* or with a complex preposition such as *in the hope of, for the purpose of; for*

example for lunch in gone for lunch, for the sake of in for the sake of peace and quiet.

The interrogative corresponding is *what for?*

- c. The expression of behalf represents the entity, typically a person, for example on whose behalf or for whose sake the action is undertaken- who is it for. They are expressed by prepositional phrase with for or with a complex preposition such as *for the sake of, in favour of, and behalf of*. Examples: Pray for me , I writing on behalf of Aunt Jane, He did it for the sake of our friendship. The usual interrogative is *who for?*

4.3.5 Contingency

This circumstantial element of contingency comprises three subcategories:

- a. Condition it is expressed by in case of, in event of e.g they play football *in the event of rain*.
- b. Concession it is expressed by in spite of or despite e.g: *despite* the rain the excursion was a great success
- c. Default it is expressed by in the absence of, in default of; e.g: *in the absence* of further evidence we shall then the benefit of the doubt.

4.3.6 Accompaniment

This circumstantial element comprises two subcategories:

- a. The comitative which corresponds to the interrogative and who/what with? It is expressed by prepositional phrase with prepositions such as with, without, e.g: I like to work *with a partner*

- b. The additive which corresponds to the interrogative and who/what else? It is expressed by preposition phrase with preposition such as *besides*, *instead of*. e.g: this man sits *beside her*

4.3.7 Role

This type of circumstance includes two subcategories, such as:

- a. Guise which corresponds to the interrogative *what as?* And it construes the meaning of *be* (attribute of identity) in the form of circumstance, e.g: I come here as a friend
- b. Product corresponds to the interrogative *what into?* With the meaning of *became* (attribute of identity) in the form of circumstance, e.g: he moulded the army into a disciplined fighting force.

4.3.8 Matter

Matter is related to verbal processes; it is the circumstantial equivalent of the verbalizer, 'that which is described, referred to, narrated, etc. The interrogative is *what about?* matter is expressed by preposition such as *about*, *concerning*, with reference to and sometimes simply of: *I worry about her health, the company kept quiet on the subject of compensation, they talked of many things*. It is frequent with both verbal and cognitive mental process. One way of giving prominence to a Theme is to construe it as a circumstance of matter; e.g *as for the ghost, it hasn't been seen since*. By being first introduced circumstantially, the ghost becomes marked theme.

4.3.9 Angel

Angel is also related to verbal processes, but in this case to the sayer it is like 'as... says'. The simple preposition used in this function is to; but, like, view/opinion of, from the standpoint of; for example *to marry it seemed unlikely, according to a government spokesman order has now been restored They're guilty in the eyes of the law.*

A summary of the descriptions of circumstance is shown in the table below:

Table 2.2
The Types of circumstance

No	Types	Subcategory	Probe	Example
1	Extent	a.Spatial (distance)	How far? How long?	He walked for seven miles We stopped running every ten yards.
		b.Temporal (duration)	How long? How many time?	I have stayed in medan for two years. Ali practice badminton twice a week.
2	Location	a.Spatial (place)	Where?	My mother was in the kitchen. They live here.
		b.Temporal (time)	When? What time?	He will go to Bali tomorrow I get up at five o'clock every day
3	Manner	a.Means	How? How with?	I go to school by bus John hit the cat with a stick
		b.Quality (adj + ly)	How? How....?	It was snowing heavily I like cats too much
		c.Comparision	What.....like?	She sings like krisdayanti
4	Cause	a.Reason	Why? How?	For want of a nail the shoes was lost
		b.Purpose	What for?	We went to the restaurant for lunch

		c.Behalf	Who for?	He did it for the sake of friendship
5	Contingency	a.Condition	In what circumstance?	In the even of typhoon, open all windows
		b.Concession	In what circumstance?	Despite the rain the excursion was great success
		c.Default	In what circumstance?	In the absence of further evidence we shall give them the benefit of the doubt
6	Accompaniment	a.Commitative	Who/what with?	Fred came with Tom
		b.Additive	Who/what else?	Fred came as well as Tom
7	Role	a.Guise	What as?	I came here as a friend
		b.Product	What into?	He moulded the army into a disciplined fighting force
8	Matter	-	What about?	They worry about my health
9	Angel	-	-	According to the weather forecast there will be heavy rain in medan

5. Description of Speech

Speech is the vocalized form of communication used by humans, which is based upon the syntactic combination of items drawn from lexicon. Each spoken word is created out of the phonetic combination of a limited set of vowel and consonant speech sound units. Speech in some cultures has become the basis of written language.

Aristotle defines “speech” as a kind of articulated “voice”, and the basic difference between “voice” and “speech” is the process of articulation which is performed by the tongue. He draws such a difference from the aspect of vocalization organs. Judged from this biological base, speech does not belong to human beings uniquely, some other animal species also have the ability of speech, and the difference is just the degree of the ability to use speech. In Aristotle’s view, the distinguishing feature of human language is its semantic scope. Such a difference is based on the different faculties of the soul. The perfect human language ability needs human beings to use their mind and intellect to control the vocalization fully. It is the common ground for Aristotle and Chomsky to emphasize the contribution made by human mind to human language, but Chomsky stresses the syntax of human language decided by human mind, Aristotle stresses the semantic scope of human language endowed by human mind. Again different with Chomsky’s view that human language is innate and universal, Aristotle thinks that human language is social and diverse.

Robins (1989:78) defines speech as “one human being, by movements beginning at his diaphragm and involving ‘various parts of his chest, throat, mouth, and nasal passages creates disturbances in the air around him, which within a limited distances from him have a perceptible effect on the ear-drums and through them on the brains of other people, and the hearer can, if they belong to the same language community, respond to these disturbance, or noises, and find them meaningful”.

In communication, people care for politeness in their speech so as to successfully communicate the meaning they want to express. In this study, Donald Trump's Speech is as the object that will be analyzed in term of circumstances, which are important thing on the sentence arrangement. (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Speech> . accessed on 10th december 2017).

B. Relevance of the Study

Numerous studies that are related to this study had been conducted before. One of them is conducted by Suci Irfiani Pane (2013) with the research title *Circumstance Analysis In The Business Column Of The Jakarta Post*. Halliday's theory was also applied in this research. The result of the research was found that the researcher analyze the data of the extent and location circumstance analysis in the business column of the jakarta that there were extent and location circumstance were used in the business column of the jakarta post, the total of extent was 64 and location was 196. The writer of the business column of the jakarta post more dominately used location which is 196.

The second that is related to this research was conducted by Herry Pramono (2014) with the Thesis *Journal Transitivity Analysis On William B Uttler Yeats' Short Story "Where There Is Nothing, There Is God"*. The result of the research was found that there are 246 clauses of transitivity found in the short story entitled "Where There Is Nothing There Is God". Material process (47.56%) dominates over the other. It indicates that this is narrative story and concerned with actions and

events. It is found that actor (25.00%) dominates over the other participants. This indicates that most processes in the text have some actors to achieve something. For the circumstance, circumstance of place (38.56%) is more dominant than the other circumstances.

The last related research was Political Language of Benazir Bhutto : A Transitivity Analysis of Her Speech “Democratization in Pakistan” by Sehrish Naz (2012). The result of the research was found The paper investigates the art of linguistic spin in one of Benazir Bhutto’s political speeches. Benazir Bhutto, the former Prime Minister of Pakistan, knew how to mobilize the masses and to justify her policies through a distinct linguistic discourse. In her speech “Democratization in Pakistan, September 25, 2007” the association between her linguistic form and function and language manipulation has been explored through the use of Hallidayan transitivity model. Political language is thought to be a mass mobilizing text. Delivering a speech is an art and it is used as a tool by the politicians to sway the minds of country men and for conveying their house policies. The present analysis reveals that she was a lady who could play with words. The study shows that she could employ linguistic choices quite perfectly according to the situation. If her use of material processes show her strong determination to reestablish democracy in an autocratic country, the mental processes ascertain her agony and anxiety seeing despotism. She wins the heart of people by using relational and behavioral processes. The usage of spatial and temporal circumstances and circumstances of manner give weight and objectivity to her arguments.

C. Conceptual Framework

In this research was applied Halliday's theory about circumstance in functional grammar. This research attempts to analyze a Donald Trump's Speech using qualitative research approach. Qualitative research is a broad methodological approach that encompasses many research methods. The aim of qualitative research may vary with the disciplinary background, such as a psychologist seeking to gather an in-depth understanding of human behavior and the reasons that govern such behavior. Qualitative methods examine the *why* and *how* of decision making, not just *what*, *where*, *when*, or "who".

Nowadays, there are many speech spoken in Indonesia, English and other, but the need of using English as a foreign language comparatively for a long time has become apparently demanding. English is an international language where every country learned English as a need of globalization and English in Indonesia as a foreign language but every people want to learn it.

One of English speech which is controversial in Indonesia is Donald Trump's Speech. The speech may use the circumstances. Circumstances have an important role of the sentences in any text. Circumstances are as a part of clause. Its contains of nine circumstances, namely extent, location, manner, cause, contingency, accompaniment, role, matter, and angle. But it's used only circumstances of extent, location and manner in Donald Trump's Speech.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

Qualitative research was applied in this research. Circumstances of extent, location and manner in Donald Trump's Speech was analyzed in this study.

B. Source of Data

The source of data in this research was taken from Donald Trump's Speech script '*United Nations General Assembly*' on Sept 19, 2017 in 42 minutes duration. The script was taken from google.

C. The Techniques of Data Collection

The data was collected by using the following steps.

1. Browsing the transcript of Donald Trump's Speech '*United Nations General Assembly*'.
2. Transcribing the script of Donald Trump's Speech '*United Nations General Assembly*'.
3. Printing the script of Donald Trump's Speech '*United Nations General Assembly*'

D. The Techniques of Data Analysis

The data was collected from the script of Donald Trump's Speech '*United Nations General Assembly*' and the procedures for analyzing the data are as follows

1. reading the script of Donald Trump's Speech '*United Nations General Assembly*'.
2. underlining the script of Donald Trump's Speech '*United Nations General Assembly*'.
3. identifying extent, location and manner are used in of Donald Trump's Speech '*United Nations General Assembly*'.
4. classifying extent, location and manner which are generally used in of Donald Trump's Speech "*United Nations General Assembly*".
5. describing position of circumstances used in Donald Trump's Speech "*United Nations General Assembly*".
6. describing circumstances used in Donald Trump's Speech "*United Nations General Assembly*".

CHAPTER IV
DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data Collection

As stated in the previous chapter , the data were gathered from the script of Donald Trump’s Speech ‘*United Nation General Assembly*’. The data were collected on 10th December 2017.

Generally, there are nine main types of circumstances namely: Extent(spatial and temporal), Location(spatial and temporal), manner(means, quality and comparison), Cause(reason, purpose and behalf), Contingency(condition, concession, and default), Accompaniment(committative and addictive), Role(guise and product), Matter and Angle. This researcher only analyzes circumstances of extent, location and manner, which were most of them used in Donald Trump’s Speech ‘*United Nation General Assembly*’.

Data Collection of Extent, Location and Manner Circumstance on Donald Trump’s Speech ‘*United Nation General Assembly*’

No	Data Collection
1	It is a profound honor to stand here <u>in my home city</u>
2	I want to begin by expressing my appreciation to every leader <u>in this room</u> who has offered assistance and aid
3	Fortunately, the United States has done very well <u>since Election Day last November 8th</u>
4	Unemployment is at its lowest level <u>in 16 years</u>
5	we have more people working <u>in the United States</u> today than ever before

6	Companies are moving back, creating job growth the likes of which our country has not seen <u>in a very long time</u>
7	We live <u>in a time of extraordinary opportunity</u>
8	And strong, sovereign nations allow individuals to flourish in the fullness of the life intended <u>by God</u>
9	<u>In America</u> , we do not seek to impose our way of life on anyone, but rather to let it shine as an example for everyone to watch
10	We are celebrating the 230th anniversary of our beloved Constitution -- the oldest constitution still in use <u>in the world today</u>
11	<u>In America</u> , the people govern, the people rule, and the people are sovereign
12	America does more than speak for the values expressed <u>in the United Nations Charter</u>
13	Our citizens have paid the ultimate price to defend our freedom and the freedom of many nations represented <u>in this great hall</u>
14	America's devotion is measured on the battlefields where our young men and women have fought and sacrificed alongside of our allies, <u>from the beaches of Europe to the deserts of the Middle East to the jungles of Asia</u>
15	We are guided <u>by outcomes, not ideology</u>
16	That realism forces us to confront a question facing every leader and nation <u>in this room</u>
17	do we have enough strength and pride to confront those dangers <u>today</u> , so that our citizens can enjoy peace and prosperity tomorrow?
18	do we have enough strength and pride to confront those dangers today, so that our citizens can enjoy peace and prosperity <u>tomorrow</u> ?
19	We must reject threats to sovereignty, <u>from the Ukraine to the South China Sea</u>
20	No one has shown more contempt for other nations and for the wellbeing of their own people than the depraved regime <u>in North Korea</u>

21	We saw it in the assassination of the dictator's brother using banned nerve agents <u>in an international airport</u>
22	We face this decision not only <u>in North Korea</u>
23	It is far past time for the nations of the world to confront another reckless regime -- one that speaks openly of mass murder, vowing death to America, destruction to Israel, and ruin for many leaders and nations <u>in this room</u>
24	<u>In Saudi Arabia early last year</u> , I was greatly honored to address the leaders of more than 50 Arab and Muslim nations
25	We must drive them out of our nations. It is time to expose and hold responsible those countries who support and finance <u>terror groups like al Qaeda, Hezbollah, the Taliban and others that slaughter innocent people</u>
26	<u>Last month</u> , I announced a new strategy for victory in the fight against this evil in Afghanistan
27	Last month, I announced a new strategy for victory in the fight against this evil <u>in Afghanistan</u>
28	From now on, our security interests will dictate the length and scope of military operations, not arbitrary benchmarks and timetables set up <u>by politicians</u>
29	<u>In Syria and Iraq</u> , we have made big gains toward lasting defeat of ISIS
30	In fact, our country has achieved more against ISIS <u>in the last eight months</u> than it has in many, many years combined
31	For the cost of resettling one refugee <u>in the United States</u> , we can assist more than 10 in their home region
32	For the cost of resettling one refugee in the United States, we can assist more than 10 <u>in their home region</u>
33	For decades, the United States has dealt with migration challenges here <u>in the Western Hemisphere</u>
34	The United Nations and African Union led peacekeeping missions to have invaluable contributions in stabilizing conflicts <u>in Africa</u>

35	The United States continues to lead the world in humanitarian assistance, including famine prevention and relief <u>in South Sudan, Somalia, and northern Nigeria and Yemen</u>
36	We have invested in better health and opportunity all over the world through <u>programs like PEPFAR</u> , which funds AIDS relief; the President's Malaria Initiative; the Global Health Security Agenda; the Global Fund to End Modern Slavery; and the Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative, part of our commitment to empowering women all across the globe
37	For example, it is a massive source of embarrassment to the United Nations that some governments with egregious human rights records sit <u>on the U.N. Human Rights Council</u>
38	The United States bears an unfair cost burden, but, to be fair, if it could actually accomplish all of its stated goals, especially the goal of peace, this investment would <u>easily be well worth it</u>
39	But the powerful people <u>in this room</u> , under the guidance and auspices of the United Nations, can solve many of these vicious and complex problems
40	Nations of the world must take a greater role in promoting secure and prosperous societies <u>in their own regions</u>
41	That is why <u>in the Western Hemisphere</u> , the United States has stood against the corrupt and destabilizing regime in Cuba and embraced the enduring dream of the Cuban people to live in freedom
42	That is why in the Western Hemisphere, the United States has stood against the corrupt and destabilizing regime <u>in Cuba</u> and embraced the enduring dream of the Cuban people to live in freedom
43	We have also imposed tough, calibrated sanctions on the socialist Maduro regime <u>in Venezuela</u> , which has brought a once thriving nation to the brink of total collapse
44	I would like to thank leaders <u>in this room</u> for condemning the regime and providing vital support to the Venezuelan people
45	We are fortunate to have incredibly strong and healthy trade relationships with many of the Latin American countries gathered <u>here today</u>

46	I ask every country represented <u>here today</u> to be prepared to do more to address this very real crisis
47	We call for the full restoration of democracy and political freedoms <u>in Venezuela</u>
48	The problem <u>in Venezuela</u> is not that socialism has been poorly implemented, but that socialism has been faithfully implemented
49	<u>In America</u> , we seek stronger ties of business and trade with all nations of good will, but this trade must be fair and it must be reciprocal
50	This bond is the source of America's strength and that of every responsible nation represented <u>here today</u>
51	<u>Today</u> , if we do not invest ourselves, our hearts, and our minds in our nations, if we will not build strong families, safe communities, and healthy societies for ourselves, no one can do it for us
52	The true question for the United Nations <u>today</u> , for people all over the world who hope for better lives for themselves and their children, is a basic one: Are we still patriots? Do we love our nations enough to protect their sovereignty and to take ownership of their futures? Do we revere them enough to defend their interests, preserve their cultures, and ensure a peaceful world for their citizens?

B. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, it was classified into extent, location and manner circumstances as in the following table.

Table 4.2. Data analysis of Extent, Location and Manner Circumstance on Donald Trump’s Speech ‘United Nation General Assembly’.

No	Data Analysis	Types of Circumstances						
		Extent		Location		Manner		
		S	T	S	T	M	Q	C
1	It is a profound honor to stand here <u>in my home city</u>			ü				
2	I want to begin by expressing my appreciation to every leader <u>in this room</u> who has offered assistance and aid			ü				
3	Fortunately, the United States has done very well <u>since Election Day last November 8th</u>		ü					
4	Unemployment is at its lowest level <u>in 16 years</u>		ü					
5	we have more people working <u>in the United States</u> today than ever before			ü				
6	Companies are moving back, creating job growth the likes of which our country has		ü					

	not seen <u>in a very long time</u>							
7	We live <u>in a time of extraordinary opportunity</u>			ü				
8	And strong, sovereign nations allow individuals to flourish in the fullness of the life intended <u>by God</u>					ü		
9	<u>In America</u> , we do not seek to impose our way of life on anyone, but rather to let it shine as an example for everyone to watch			ü				
10	We are celebrating the 230th anniversary of our beloved Constitution -- the oldest constitution still in use <u>in the world today</u>					ü		
11	<u>In America</u> , the people govern, the people rule, and the people are sovereign			ü				
12	America does more than speak for the values expressed <u>in the United Nations Charter</u>			ü				
13	Our citizens have paid the ultimate price to defend our freedom and the freedom of many nations represented <u>in</u>			ü				

	<u>this great hall</u>							
14	America's devotion is measured on the battlefields where our young men and women have fought and sacrificed alongside of our allies, <u>from the beaches of Europe to the deserts of the Middle East to the jungles of Asia</u>			ü				
15	We are guided <u>by outcomes, not ideology</u>				ü			
16	That realism forces us to confront a question facing every leader and nation <u>in this room</u>			ü				
17	do we have enough strength and pride to confront those dangers <u>today</u> , so that our citizens can enjoy peace and prosperity tomorrow?				ü			
18	do we have enough strength and pride to confront those dangers today, so that our citizens can enjoy peace and prosperity <u>tomorrow</u> ?				ü			
19	We must reject threats to sovereignty, <u>from the Ukraine to the South China Sea</u>			ü				

20	No one has shown more contempt for other nations and for the wellbeing of their own people than the depraved regime <u>in North Korea</u>			ü				
21	We saw it in the assassination of the dictator's brother using banned nerve agents <u>in an international airport</u>			ü				
22	We face this decision not only <u>in North Korea</u>			ü				
23	It is far past time for the nations of the world to confront another reckless regime -- one that speaks openly of mass murder, vowing death to America, destruction to Israel, and ruin for many leaders and nations <u>in this room</u>			ü				
24	<u>In Saudi Arabia early last year</u> , I was greatly honored to address the leaders of more than 50 Arab and Muslim nations			ü				
25	We must drive them out of our nations. It is time to expose and hold responsible those countries who support and finance <u>terror</u>							ü

	<u>groups like al Qaeda, Hezbollah, the Taliban and others that slaughter innocent people</u>							
26	Last month, I announced a new strategy for victory in the fight against this evil in Afghanistan				ü			
27	Last month, I announced a new strategy for victory in the fight against this evil <u>in Afghanistan</u>			ü				
28	From now on, our security interests will dictate the length and scope of military operations, not arbitrary benchmarks and timetables set up <u>by politicians</u>					ü		
29	<u>In Syria and Iraq</u> , we have made big gains toward lasting defeat of ISIS			ü				
30	In fact, our country has achieved more against ISIS <u>in the last eight months</u> than it has in many, many years combined				ü			
31	For the cost of resettling one refugee <u>in the United States</u> , we			ü				

	can assist more than 10 in their home region							
32	For the cost of resettling one refugee in the United States, we can assist more than 10 <u>in their home region</u>			ü				
33	For decades, the United States has dealt with migration challenges here <u>in the Western Hemisphere</u>			ü				
34	The United Nations and African Union led peacekeeping missions to have invaluable contributions in stabilizing conflicts <u>in Africa</u>			ü				
35	The United States continues to lead the world in humanitarian assistance, including famine prevention and relief <u>in South Sudan, Somalia, and northern Nigeria and Yemen</u>			ü				
36	We have invested in better health and opportunity all over the world through <u>programs like PEPFAR</u> , which funds AIDS relief; the President's Malaria Initiative; the Global Health Security Agenda; the Global							ü

	Fund to End Modern Slavery; and the Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative, part of our commitment to empowering women all across the globe							
37	For example, it is a massive source of embarrassment to the United Nations that some governments with egregious human rights records sit <u>on the U.N. Human Rights Council</u>			ü				
38	The United States bears an unfair cost burden, but, to be fair, if it could actually accomplish all of its stated goals, especially the goal of peace, this investment would <u>easily be well worth it</u>					ü		
39	But the powerful people <u>in this room</u> , under the guidance and auspices of the United Nations, can solve many of these vicious and complex problems			ü				
40	Nations of the world must take a greater role in promoting secure and prosperous societies <u>in their own regions</u>			ü				
41	That is why <u>in the</u>			ü				

	<u>Western Hemisphere</u> , the United States has stood against the corrupt and destabilizing regime in Cuba and embraced the enduring dream of the Cuban people to live in freedom							
42	That is why in the Western Hemisphere, the United States has stood against the corrupt and destabilizing regime <u>in Cuba</u> and embraced the enduring dream of the Cuban people to live in freedom			ü				
43	We have also imposed tough, calibrated sanctions on the socialist Maduro regime <u>in Venezuela</u> , which has brought a once thriving nation to the brink of total collapse			ü				
44	I would like to thank leaders <u>in this room</u> for condemning the regime and providing vital support to the Venezuelan people			ü				
45	We are fortunate to have incredibly strong and healthy trade relationships with many of the Latin American			ü				

	countries gathered <u>here today</u>							
46	I ask every country represented <u>here today</u> to be prepared to do more to address this very real crisis			ü				
47	We call for the full restoration of democracy and political freedoms <u>in Venezuela</u>			ü				
48	The problem <u>in Venezuela</u> is not that socialism has been poorly implemented, but that socialism has been faithfully implemented			ü				
49	<u>In America</u> , we seek stronger ties of business and trade with all nations of good will, but this trade must be fair and it must be reciprocal			ü				
50	This bond is the source of America's strength and that of every responsible nation represented <u>here today</u>			ü				
51	<u>Today</u> , if we do not invest ourselves, our hearts, and our minds in our nations, if we will not build strong families, safe				ü			

	communities, and healthy societies for ourselves, no one can do it for us							
52	The true question for the United Nations <u>today</u> , for people all over the world who hope for better lives for themselves and their children, is a basic one: Are we still patriots? Do we love our nations enough to protect their sovereignty and to take ownership of their futures? Do we revere them enough to defend their interests, preserve their cultures, and ensure a peaceful world for their citizens?				ü			
	Total	-	3	36	7	3	1	2

Note :

Extent = S : spatial (distance)

T : temporal (duration)

Location = S : spatial (place)

T : temporal (time)

Manner = M : means

Q : quality

C : comparison

From the table above, we can conclude the total extent, location and manner circumstances appeared on Donald Trump's Speech '*United Nation General Assembly*' as follows:

- | | | | | |
|-------------|---|-----------------|---|----|
| a. Extent | : | 1. Spatial | : | 0 |
| | | 2. Temporal | : | 3 |
| b. Location | : | 1. Spatial | : | 36 |
| | | 2. Temporal | : | 7 |
| c. Manner | : | 1. Means | : | 3 |
| | | 2. Quality | : | 1 |
| | | 3. Comparision: | : | 2 |

b.1 The Position of Circumstances

after classifying the data, the researcher described the position of the circumstances in each sentences.

1. "It is a profound honor to stand here in my home city." (Data 1) in this sentence the position of circumstance is at the end of sentences.
2. "I want to begin by expressing my appreciation to every leader in this room who has offered assistance and aid." (Data 2) in this sentence the position of circumstance is in the middle of sentences.

3. “Fortunately, the United States has done very well since Election Day last November 8th.” (Data 3) in this sentence the position of circumstance is at the end of sentences.
4. “Unemployment is at its lowest level in 16 years.” (Data 4) in this sentence the position of circumstance is at the end of sentences.
5. “we have more people working in the United States today than ever before.” (Data 5) in this sentence the position of circumstance is in the middle of sentences.
6. “Companies are moving back, creating job growth the likes of which our country has not seen in a very long time.” (Data 6) in this sentence the position of circumstance is at the end of sentences.
7. “We live in a time of extraordinary opportunity.” (Data 7) in this sentence the position of circumstance is at the end of sentences.
8. “And strong, sovereign nations allow individuals to flourish in the fullness of the life intended by God.” (Data 8) in this sentence the position of circumstance is at the end of sentences.
9. “In America, we do not seek to impose our way of life on anyone, but rather to let it shine as an example for everyone to watch.” (Data 9) in this sentence the position of circumstance is at the beginning of sentences.
10. “We are celebrating the 230th anniversary of our beloved Constitution -- the oldest constitution still in use in the world today.” (Data 10) in this sentence the position of circumstance is at the end of sentences.

11. “In America, the people govern, the people rule, and the people are sovereign.” (Data 11) in this sentence the position of circumstance is at the beginning of sentences.
12. “America does more than speak for the values expressed in the United Nations Charter.” (Data 12) in this sentence the position of circumstance is at the end of sentences.
13. “Our citizens have paid the ultimate price to defend our freedom and the freedom of many nations represented in this great hall.” (Data 13) in this sentence the position of circumstance is at the end of sentences.
14. “America's devotion is measured on the battlefields where our young men and women have fought and sacrificed alongside of our allies, from the beaches of Europe to the deserts of the Middle East to the jungles of Asia.” (Data 14) in this sentence the position of circumstance is at the end of sentences.
15. “We are guided by outcomes, not ideology.” (Data 15) in this sentence the position of circumstance is at the end of sentences.
16. “That realism forces us to confront a question facing every leader and nation in this room.” (Data 16) in this sentence the position of circumstance is at the end of sentences.
17. “do we have enough strength and pride to confront those dangers today, so that our citizens can enjoy peace and prosperity tomorrow?.” (Data 17) in this sentence the position of circumstance is in the middle of sentences.

18. “do we have enough strength and pride to confront those dangers today, so that our citizens can enjoy peace and prosperity tomorrow?.” (Data 18) in this sentence the position of circumstance is at the end of sentences.
19. “We must reject threats to sovereignty, from the Ukraine to the South China Sea.” (Data 19) in this sentence the position of circumstance is at the end of sentences.
20. “No one has shown more contempt for other nations and for the wellbeing of their own people than the depraved regime in North Korea.” (Data 20) in this sentence the position of circumstance is at the end of sentences.
21. “We saw it in the assassination of the dictator's brother using banned nerve agents in an international airport.” (Data 21) in this sentence the position of circumstance is at the end of sentences.
22. “We face this decision not only in North Korea.” (Data 22) in this sentence the position of circumstance is at the end of sentences.
23. “It is far past time for the nations of the world to confront another reckless regime -- one that speaks openly of mass murder, vowing death to America, destruction to Israel, and ruin for many leaders and nations in this room.” (Data 23) in this sentence the position of circumstance is at the end of sentences.
24. “In Saudi Arabia early last year, I was greatly honored to address the leaders of more than 50 Arab and Muslim nations.” (Data 24) in this sentence the position of circumstance is at the beginning of sentences.

25. “We must drive them out of our nations. It is time to expose and hold responsible those countries who support and finance terror groups like al Qaeda, Hezbollah, the Taliban and others that slaughter innocent people.” (Data 25) in this sentence the position of circumstance is at the end of sentences.
26. “Last month, I announced a new strategy for victory in the fight against this evil in Afghanistan.” (Data 26) in this sentence the position of circumstance is at the beginning of sentences.
27. “Last month, I announced a new strategy for victory in the fight against this evil in Afghanistan.” (Data 27) in this sentence the position of circumstance is at the end of sentences.
28. “From now on, our security interests will dictate the length and scope of military operations, not arbitrary benchmarks and timetables set up by politicians.” (Data 28) in this sentence the position of circumstance is at the end of sentences.
29. “In Syria and Iraq, we have made big gains toward lasting defeat of ISIS.” (Data 29) in this sentence the position of circumstance is at the beginning of sentences.
30. “In fact, our country has achieved more against ISIS in the last eight months than it has in many, many years combined.” (Data 30) in this sentence the position of circumstance is in the middle of sentences.

31. “For the cost of resettling one refugee in the United States, we can assist more than 10 in their home region.” (Data 31) in this sentence the position of circumstance is in the middle of sentences.
32. “For the cost of resettling one refugee in the United States, we can assist more than 10 in their home region.” (Data 32) in this sentence the position of circumstance is at the end of sentences.
33. “For decades, the United States has dealt with migration challenges here in the Western Hemisphere.” (Data 33) in this sentence the position of circumstance is at the end of sentences.
34. “The United Nations and African Union led peacekeeping missions to have invaluable contributions in stabilizing conflicts in Africa.” (Data 34) in this sentence the position of circumstance is at the end of sentences.
35. “The United States continues to lead the world in humanitarian assistance, including famine prevention and relief in South Sudan, Somalia, and northern Nigeria and Yemen.” (Data 35) in this sentence the position of circumstance is at the end of sentences.
36. “We have invested in better health and opportunity all over the world through programs like PEPFAR, which funds AIDS relief; the President's Malaria Initiative; the Global Health Security Agenda; the Global Fund to End Modern Slavery; and the Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative, part of our commitment to empowering women all across the globe.” (Data 36) in this sentence the position of circumstance is in the middle of sentences.

37. “For example, it is a massive source of embarrassment to the United Nations that some governments with egregious human rights records sit on the U.N. Human Rights Council.” (Data 37) in this sentence the position of circumstance is at the end of sentences.

38. “The United States bears an unfair cost burden, but, to be fair, if it could actually accomplish all of its stated goals, especially the goal of peace, this investment would easily be well worth it.” (Data 38) in this sentence the position of circumstance is at the end of sentences.

39. “But the powerful people in this room, under the guidance and auspices of the United Nations, can solve many of these vicious and complex problems.” (Data 38) in this sentence the position of circumstance is in the middle of sentences.

40. “Nations of the world must take a greater role in promoting secure and prosperous societies in their own regions.” (Data 40) in this sentence the position of circumstance is at the end of sentences.

41. “That is why in the Western Hemisphere, the United States has stood against the corrupt and destabilizing regime in Cuba and embraced the enduring dream of the Cuban people to live in freedom.” (Data 41) in this sentence the position of circumstance is at the beginning of sentences.

42. “That is why in the Western Hemisphere, the United States has stood against the corrupt and destabilizing regime in Cuba and embraced the enduring

dream of the Cuban people to live in freedom.” (Data 42) in this sentence the position of circumstance is in the middle of sentences.

43. “We have also imposed tough, calibrated sanctions on the socialist Maduro regime in Venezuela, which has brought a once thriving nation to the brink of total collapse.” (Data 43) in this sentence the position of circumstance is in the middle of sentences.

44. “I would like to thank leaders in this room for condemning the regime and providing vital support to the Venezuelan people.” (Data 44) in this sentence the position of circumstance is in the middle of sentences.

45. “We are fortunate to have incredibly strong and healthy trade relationships with many of the Latin American countries gathered here today.” (Data 45) in this sentence the position of circumstance is at the end of sentences.

46. “I ask every country represented here today to be prepared to do more to address this very real crisis.” (Data 46) in this sentence the position of circumstance is in the middle of sentences.

47. “We call for the full restoration of democracy and political freedoms in Venezuela.” (Data 47) in this sentence the position of circumstance is at the end of sentences.

48. “The problem in Venezuela is not that socialism has been poorly implemented, but that socialism has been faithfully implemented.” (Data 48) in this sentence the position of circumstance is at the beginning of sentences.

49. “In America, we seek stronger ties of business and trade with all nations of good will, but this trade must be fair and it must be reciprocal.” (Data 49) in this sentence the position of circumstance is at the beginning of sentences.
50. “This bond is the source of America's strength and that of every responsible nation represented here today.” (Data 50) in this sentence the position of circumstance is at the end of sentences.
51. “Today, if we do not invest ourselves, our hearts, and our minds in our nations, if we will not build strong families, safe communities, and healthy societies for ourselves, no one can do it for us.” (Data 51) in this sentence the position of circumstance is at the beginning of sentences.
52. “The true question for the United Nations today, for people all over the world who hope for better lives for themselves and their children, is a basic one: Are we still patriots? Do we love our nations enough to protect their sovereignty and to take ownership of their futures? Do we revere them enough to defend their interests, preserve their cultures, and ensure a peaceful world for their citizens?.” (Data 52) in this sentence the position of circumstance is at the beginning of sentences.

From the description above, we can conclude how many of circumstances which is position at the beginning of the sentences, in the middle of the sentences and at the end of the sentences as follows ; the circumstances that the position at the beginning of sentences are 10, the circumstances that the position in the middle of

sentences are 11 and the circumstances that the position at the end of the sentences are 31. So from the description above the researcher found that most of circumstances in Donald Trump's Speech are located at the end of sentences.

b.2 The Describing of Circumstances in Donald Trump's Speech

The circumstances: the circumstantial element "serves as an expansion of something else" (Halliday, 1994). Circumstantial elements "refer to the location of an event in time or space, its manner, or its cause... a circumstantial element is a process that has become parasitic on another process. Instead of standing on its own, it serves as an expansion of something else". (Halliday, 1994).

a) Extent

The general interrogative of extent are how far?, how long?, how many? And how many time? The typically structure is a nominal group with quantifier. Extent is related with distance and duration. Some sentences in Donald Trump's Speech that include in extent as follows :

1. Data 3,4, and 6 are include in extent for temporal because the sentences answer the general interrogative of how long?

Example : Data 3 "fortunately, the United States has done very well since Election Day last November 8th." The sentences answer the interrogative of how long the united states has done very well? So this sentences belongs to extent because since Election Day last November 8th was referred to extent with subcategory temporal (duration).

b) Location

The general interrogative of location are where?, when?, and what time? The typically structure is an adverbial group or preposition. Location is related with place and time. Some sentences that include in location as follows :

1. Data 1, 2, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, and 50 are include in location for spatial because the sentences anwer the general interrogative of where?

Example : Data 9 “In America, we do not seek to impose our way of life on anyone, but rather to let it shine as an example for everyone to watch.” The sentences answer the interrogative of where we do not seek to impose our way of life on anyone, but rather to let it shine as an example for everyone to watch? So this sentences belongs to location because In America was referred to location with subcategory spatial (place).

2. Data 10, 17, 18, 26, 30, 51, and 52 are include in location for spatial because the sentences anwer the general interrogative of when?

Example : Data 26 “Last month, I announced a new strategy for victory in the fight against this evil in Afghanistan.” The sentences answer the interrogative of when he announced a new strategy for victory in the fight against this evil in Afghanistan? So this sentences belongs to location because Last month was referred to location with subcategory temporal (time).

c) Manner

Manner contrues the way in which the process is actualized

(Halliday and Mattiessen, 1994). Manner consists of three subcategories : Means, quality and comparison. The interrogative forms of means are how? and how with?, The interrogative forms of quality are how? and how....?, The interrogative forms of comparison are white....like or unlike?. Some sentences that include in location as follows :

1. Data 8, 15, 28 are include in manner for means because the sentences anwer the general interrogative of how?

Example : Data 15 “We are guided by outcomes, not ideology.” The sentences answer the interrogative of how we are guided? So this sentences belongs to manner because by outcomes, not ideology was referred to means.

2. Data 38 are include in manner for quality because the sentences anwer the general interrogative of how ?

Example : Data 38 “The United States bears an unfair cost burden, but, to be fair, if it could actually accomplish all of its stated goals, especially the goal of peace, this investment would easily be well worth it.” The sentences answer the interrogative of how would The United States bears an unfair cost burden, but, to be fair, if it could actually accomplish all of its stated goals, especially the goal of peace, this investment? So this sentences belongs to

manner because easily be well worth it was referred to quality. Quality is typically expressed by an adverbial group, with -ly adverbs as head.

3. Data 25 and 36 are included in manner for comparison because the sentences answer the general interrogative of what....like?

Example : Data 25 “We must drive them out of our nations. It is time to expose and hold responsible those countries who support and finance terror groups like al Qaeda, Hezbollah, the Taliban and others that slaughter innocent people.” The sentences answer the interrogative of what terror group like? So this sentence belongs to manner because terror groups like al Qaeda, Hezbollah, the Taliban and others that slaughter innocent people was referred to means. Comparison is typically expressed by a prepositional with *like* or *unlike*, or an adverbial group of similarity or difference.

C. Research Findings

After analyzing all the data of the circumstances in Donald Trump’s Speech ‘*United Nation General Assembly*’, the findings can be presented as in the following.

1. Extent, location and manner of circumstances were applied in Donald Trump’s Speech ‘*United Nation General Assembly*’. The total occurrence of circumstances found was: extent : spatial was 0 and temporal was 3, location : spatial was 36 and temporal was 7 and manner : means was 3, quality was 1 and comparison was 2

2. Most of circumstances that occur in Donald Trump's Speech are located at the end of the sentences but there are some sentences that also have circumstances at the beginning or in the middle of sentences
3. Circumstances used in Donald Trump's Speech because to clarify or convey the content of the speech in more detail. He used circumstances to authenticate his arguments. Circumstances that he employed are extent, location and manner that give objectivity to his views.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Having analyzed the data conclusion can be drawn as in the following.

1. There were extent, location and manner circumstances were used in Donald Trump's Speech '*United Nation General Assembly*', the total of extent : spatial was 0 and temporal was 3, location : spatial was 34 and temporal was 5 and manner : means was 3, quality was 1 and comparison was 2
2. In Donald Trump's Speech '*United Nation General Assembly*' most of circumstances are located at the end of the sentences, but there are some sentences that have circumstances at the beginning and in the middle of sentences
3. Donald Trump used circumstances to authenticated his arguments and also to clarify or convey the content of the speech in more detail.

B. Suggestions

In relation to the conclusions, suggestions are staged as in the following .

1. The teachers should enlarge their knowledge not only in educational field but also in other fields as well to provide students ability in analyzing the text by using circumstances which found in the speech or text

2. The readers especially UMSU students should be aware that in that speech refer to use good variation of the types of circumstances in conveying the speech so that the readers would understand the content of that speech.
3. Student should be encouraged to read English speech so that they are familiar with the use of adverb clause and improve their skill in English.

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Appendix 1

Data Collection of Extent, Location and Manner Circumstance on Donald Trump's Speech '*United Nation General Assembly*'

No	Data Collection
1	It is a profound honor to stand here <u>in my home city</u>
2	I want to begin by expressing my appreciation to every leader <u>in this room</u> who has offered assistance and aid
3	Fortunately, the United States has done very well <u>since Election Day last November 8th</u>
4	Unemployment is at its lowest level <u>in 16 years</u>
5	we have more people working <u>in the United States</u> today than ever before
6	Companies are moving back, creating job growth the likes of which our country has not seen <u>in a very long time</u>
7	We live <u>in a time of extraordinary opportunity</u>
8	And strong, sovereign nations allow individuals to flourish in the fullness of the life intended <u>by God</u>
9	<u>In America</u> , we do not seek to impose our way of life on anyone, but rather to let it shine as an example for everyone to watch
10	We are celebrating the 230th anniversary of our beloved Constitution -- the oldest constitution still in use <u>in the world today</u>
11	<u>In America</u> , the people govern, the people rule, and the people are sovereign
12	America does more than speak for the values expressed <u>in the United Nations Charter</u>
13	Our citizens have paid the ultimate price to defend our freedom and the

	freedom of many nations represented <u>in this great hall</u>
14	America's devotion is measured on the battlefields where our young men and women have fought and sacrificed alongside of our allies, <u>from the beaches of Europe to the deserts of the Middle East to the jungles of Asia</u>
15	We are guided <u>by outcomes, not ideology</u>
16	That realism forces us to confront a question facing every leader and nation <u>in this room</u>
17	do we have enough strength and pride to confront those dangers <u>today</u> , so that our citizens can enjoy peace and prosperity tomorrow?
18	do we have enough strength and pride to confront those dangers today, so that our citizens can enjoy peace and prosperity <u>tomorrow</u> ?
19	We must reject threats to sovereignty, <u>from the Ukraine to the South China Sea</u>
20	No one has shown more contempt for other nations and for the wellbeing of their own people than the depraved regime <u>in North Korea</u>
21	We saw it in the assassination of the dictator's brother using banned nerve agents <u>in an international airport</u>
22	We face this decision not only <u>in North Korea</u>
23	It is far past time for the nations of the world to confront another reckless regime -- one that speaks openly of mass murder, vowing death to America, destruction to Israel, and ruin for many leaders and nations <u>in this room</u>
24	<u>In Saudi Arabia early last year</u> , I was greatly honored to address the leaders of more than 50 Arab and Muslim nations
25	We must drive them out of our nations. It is time to expose and hold responsible those countries who support and finance <u>terror groups like al</u>

	<u>Qaeda, Hezbollah, the Taliban and others that slaughter innocent people</u>
26	<u>Last month</u> , I announced a new strategy for victory in the fight against this evil in Afghanistan
27	Last month, I announced a new strategy for victory in the fight against this evil <u>in Afghanistan</u>
28	From now on, our security interests will dictate the length and scope of military operations, not arbitrary benchmarks and timetables set up <u>by politicians</u>
29	<u>In Syria and Iraq</u> , we have made big gains toward lasting defeat of ISIS
30	In fact, our country has achieved more against ISIS <u>in the last eight months</u> than it has in many, many years combined
31	For the cost of resettling one refugee <u>in the United States</u> , we can assist more than 10 in their home region
32	For the cost of resettling one refugee in the United States, we can assist more than 10 <u>in their home region</u>
33	For decades, the United States has dealt with migration challenges here <u>in the Western Hemisphere</u>
34	The United Nations and African Union led peacekeeping missions to have invaluable contributions in stabilizing conflicts <u>in Africa</u>
35	The United States continues to lead the world in humanitarian assistance, including famine prevention and relief <u>in South Sudan, Somalia, and northern Nigeria and Yemen</u>
36	We have invested in better health and opportunity all over the world through <u>programs like PEPFAR</u> , which funds AIDS relief; the President's Malaria Initiative; the Global Health Security Agenda; the Global Fund to End

	Modern Slavery; and the Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative, part of our commitment to empowering women all across the globe
37	For example, it is a massive source of embarrassment to the United Nations that some governments with egregious human rights records sit <u>on the U.N. Human Rights Council</u>
38	The United States bears an unfair cost burden, but, to be fair, if it could actually accomplish all of its stated goals, especially the goal of peace, this investment would <u>easily be well worth it</u>
39	But the powerful people <u>in this room</u> , under the guidance and auspices of the United Nations, can solve many of these vicious and complex problems
40	Nations of the world must take a greater role in promoting secure and prosperous societies <u>in their own regions</u>
41	That is why <u>in the Western Hemisphere</u> , the United States has stood against the corrupt and destabilizing regime in Cuba and embraced the enduring dream of the Cuban people to live in freedom
42	That is why in the Western Hemisphere, the United States has stood against the corrupt and destabilizing regime <u>in Cuba</u> and embraced the enduring dream of the Cuban people to live in freedom
43	We have also imposed tough, calibrated sanctions on the socialist Maduro regime <u>in Venezuela</u> , which has brought a once thriving nation to the brink of total collapse
44	I would like to thank leaders <u>in this room</u> for condemning the regime and providing vital support to the Venezuelan people
45	We are fortunate to have incredibly strong and healthy trade relationships with many of the Latin American countries gathered <u>here today</u>
46	I ask every country represented <u>here today</u> to be prepared to do more to address this very real crisis

47	We call for the full restoration of democracy and political freedoms <u>in Venezuela</u>
48	The problem <u>in Venezuela</u> is not that socialism has been poorly implemented, but that socialism has been faithfully implemented
49	<u>In America</u> , we seek stronger ties of business and trade with all nations of good will, but this trade must be fair and it must be reciprocal
50	This bond is the source of America's strength and that of every responsible nation represented <u>here today</u>
51	<u>Today</u> , if we do not invest ourselves, our hearts, and our minds in our nations, if we will not build strong families, safe communities, and healthy societies for ourselves, no one can do it for us
52	The true question for the United Nations <u>today</u> , for people all over the world who hope for better lives for themselves and their children, is a basic one: Are we still patriots? Do we love our nations enough to protect their sovereignty and to take ownership of their futures? Do we revere them enough to defend their interests, preserve their cultures, and ensure a peaceful world for their citizens?