EXPERIENTIAL FUNCTION IN *JOKO WIDODO'S SPEECH AT APEC CEO SUMMIT* IN BEIJING CHINA 2014

SKRIPSI

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By

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ABSTRACT

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This research is about Experiential Function In Joko Widodo's speech At APEC CEO Summit In Beijing China. The main objective was to describe and explain the types of process in Joko Widodo's speech at APEC CEO summit in Beijing China. It presented a qualitative design. The source of data was taken from the text of Joko Widodo's speech at PEC CEO summit in Beijing China 2014. The data were collected by applying documentary technique. The data analysis found out the findings indicating that there were 6 types of process used, they were Material Process was 35 (37.23%), Mental Process was 14 (14.89%), Relational Process was 37 (39.36%), Behavioral Process was 0 (0 %), Verbal Process was 8 (8.51%), and Existential Process was 0 (0 %). It found that the speech was dominated by the use of Relational Process.

Key words: *Experiential Function, Joko Widodo's speech, APEC CEO, BEIJING CHINA 2014*

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This research is entitled: Experiential Function In Joko Widodo’s Speech At APEC CEO In Beijing China 2014 to fulfill one requirement to obtain the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan in Faculty of Teacher Training and Education at University Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. In writing and arranging this research, the researcher faced a lot of difficulties and problems but those did not stop his efforts to make a better one and it is impossible to do without helps from other. A lot of people have provided motivation, advice, and support for the researcher.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is the human capacity for acquiring and using complex systems of communication, and a language is any specific example of such a system. The scientific study of language is called linguistics. Language functions in our society as a principal means of communication. It also functions as social control. It is not only a psychological phenomenon, but also a social fact. We use language for various purposes, from talking with our friends, making speeches to writing notes, or letters to our friends. Thus, an important way is to view language in terms of the social functions it serves.

Languages are special gift of God to mankind. They are means to deliver thoughts, dreams, meditations, relations, prayers and communications to others. Apart from being a means of communication it is the source of thinking as well as expression. Since a man interacts with the society, language plays a vital role in society transformation. Language is important to understand nature and its behaviour. Man would have remained derived of the Divine message of God if there was no language. It helped in making him capable of receiving and understanding his purpose of life.

The past can be preserved with the help of a language. The written and spoken records of history help the following generations to understand the living patterns of mankind. Language helps to understand the culture and life styles of other societies. Their traditions, customs and festivals are purely reflected by diversified languages around us.

Being able to communicate effectively in English does not only mean to be proficient in the various language skills involved in the communication progress, but it also means to be able to use it effectively. In the various communication depending on the nature of the interaction, an excellent knowledge of English grammar is believed to be the basis for the four skills. When one is explaining something to another person, whether in speech or writing, s/he instinctively tries to organize what s/he says in a way that will make it easier for the listener or the reader to understand. Therefore, it needs experiential function to express some meanings.

Experiential function concerns with clauses that have guised as the way of representing patterns of experience. Bell (2001:121) states that experiential function expresses cognitive meaning; the fundamental ideas – conveying the function of language. This draws on the systems and networks of transtivity to create proportions, which convey the user's experience of the external world of the senses and inner world of the mind. It means that this function is related to Speech Fuction.

Speech function is used to fulfill human's needs in exchange of experience which is oriented to functional interpretation or systematic functional.

It is also used to give a response in delivering some information from the speaker. Getting some information needs more explicit analysis of English grammar to improve the knowledge and understand language use in context. The needs of description of English starts from a social and an interactive perspective on language as discourse and shows in a consistent way how lexicogrammar acts to enable encoding purposeful message approximately in text.

In understanding the text, the function of language will help the readers to understand what the researcher means from the text. Most of the readers have difficulties in understanding a text even though they have read it several times. They do not know how to get the information from the texts. There are many factors that influence the readers' competence in understanding them. They have limited ability to comprehend them. Consequently, they become slow down and find difficulties in getting some information from their reading texts. Therefore, getting the information is in fact not as easy as some people think. Most people read without giving much thought on how they do it since they assume reading is not very important. For them, reading is only an activity to read some words or sentences, so they give little concern to the result of reading text. As a result, they cannot get the messages from their reading.

In this case, experiential function is very important to be discussed because it has a constituent structure that can be described functionally in terms of process, participant, and circumstance with process being the essential ingredient.

It can be said that experiential function concerns with the clauses that have guises as they way of representing patterns of experience through the process of doing, process of being, process of existing, indicating perception, relational, activities of saying, commanding, asking, and etc. All these elements can make the readers understand the text of speech.

On 10th November 2014, Joko Widodo, as the President of Indonesia delivered his speech on APEC CEO Summit in Beijing China. President Joko Widodo on Monday, November 10, 2014, became one of the key speakers at the prestigious APEC CEO Summit at the China National Convention Centre (CNCC), Beijing. Speaking before more than 1,500 CEOs from various countries, former Jakarta governor invited investors to come and bury their money in Indonesia. Unlike previous prediction, Jokowi delivered his speech in English. He delivered that there were several development projects in the wide-open chances reign era starting from the sea tolls, port development, power generation and power rails.

"We are waiting for you to come to Indonesia. We are waiting for you to invest in Indonesia," said Jokowi with fluent English.

In this research, the researcher analyzed whether the speech serves language development at best due to the Systemic Functional Linguistics especially by considering experiential function. In conclusion, the researcher would like to see only by applying the process of the analysis of experiential function in Joko Widodo's speech at APEC CEO Summit 2014 in Beijing, China.

1.2 Problems of the study

The problems of the study were formulated as the following.

1. What type of process is used in Joko Widodo's speech at APEC CEO Summit 2014 in Beijing, China?
2. What is the dominant type of process used in Joko Widodo's speech at APEC CEO Summit 2014 in Beijing, China?
3. Why are certain types of process dominantly used in Joko Widodo's speech at APEC CEO Summit 2014 in Beijing, China?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

In relation to the problems, the objectives of this study were:

1. to describe the types of process used in Joko Widodo's speech at APEC CEO Summit 2014 in Beijing, China,
2. to describe how the types of process are used in Joko Widodo's speech at APEC CEO Summit 2014 in Beijing, China, and
3. to explain the reasons for occurances of dominant types of process in Joko Widodo's speech at APEC CEO Summit 2014 in Beijing, China.

1.4 Scope of the Study

The scope of this research is experiential function. The study is limited in analyzing the process used in Joko Widodo's speech at APEC CEO Summit 2014 in Beijing, China.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study has both theoretical and practical significance.

1. Theoretically, this study will enrich the research in the field of text analysis and public speaking.
2. Practically, it is useful for the learners who would like to analyze about experiential function in any speech. This study equips the learners with the knowledge and skill to comprehend text of the speech which is cohesive in its learning. It is also useful for the students as one of their reference in analyzing experiential function. Further, it is useful for the community as political discourse to get more information on Joko Widodo's speech at APEC CEO Summit 2014 in Beijing, China.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Metafunction of Language

The basic theory used in this research is the Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). The SFL has some approaches in language. Halliday (1994 : 10) elaborated relevancy SFL theories being used in this study covering four points:

(1) SFL is oriented to the description of language as a resource for meaning rather than as system of rules. It means SFL concerns to the meaning of the language grammar rather than the rules of the grammar itself,

(2) SFL is concerned with the text, rather than sentences as the basic unit through which meaning is negotiated. It means that the main orientation of SFL is the text whole meaning, so the goal of SFL is not the sentences' grammar but the text grammar which relates to the context,

(3) SFL focuses on the relation between text and system of meaning. It means that SFL also concerns to the cohesion and coherence of the text, and

(4) SFL concerns with language as a system for construing meaning rather than as a conduct through which thoughts and feelings are poured. In this part SFL also orients to the function of language to organize an idea and communicate it. Last, SFL is oriented to extravagance rather than parsimory. It means SFL is also developing and elaborate model in which language life, the universe, and everything can be viewed in communication terms.

The constitute the language system. Language complexity can be represented by two: metafunction and stratification (Halliday & Matthiessen, 1999:55). It means that the intricacies of human language each far beyond the syntactic complexity. In order to capture the complexity, a number of assumptions about language and the social context of which it is a part are formulated into metafunction and stratification. The layers of stratification are: context, meaning, wording, and sounding. The top layer, context, involves three types of behaviour: interacting, doing, and communicating. These are correlated with three different modes of meaning. Interactions among people are correlated with interpersonal meanings: doings involving material and non-msterial things of these worlds are correlated with ideational meaning: and communication through the creation of message is correlated with textual meaning.

Metafunction covers three main language functions, they are: to present, to exchange, and to organize experience. These three language functions show the level of complexity in language. The human language system is both multifunctional and multistratal (Halliday, 1994:17). The lexicogrammar stratum both differenciates and integrates three metafunctional systems: interpersonal, textual, and ideational.

The interpersonal metafunction concerns with benacting and disguishing. Interpesonal relations, for example, giving or demanding information from giving or demanding goods and services. The ideational metafunction concerns with representing processes, participants, and circumstances, for example, goal-directed acction from relational process, or circumstances of location from

circumstances of manner. The textual metafunction concerns with organizing combined interpersonal and ideational meanings into messages that cohere with texts. For example, distinguishing given from new information in an utterance.

Halliday (1994:25) defined that metafunction has three functions of language with respect the language orientations. The orientations of the language are: presenting experience, means that human uses the language to expresses the idea or opinion from their mind. Exchanging experience means that human uses the language to change the idea from their mind to the listener (usually in conversation). Organizing experience means that human composes or organizes the idea to make it acceptable (usually in written text).

Each of the three metafunction is about a different aspect of the world and concerns with a different mode of meaning of clauses. The ideational metafunction is about the natural world in the broadest sense, including our own consciousness, and concerns with clauses as representations. The interpersonal metafunction is about the social world, especially the relationship between speaker and listener, and concerns with clauses as exchanges. The textual metafunction is about the verbal world, especially the flow of information in a text, and concerns with clauses as messages.

2.2 Ideational Function

Ideational function is subdivided into experiential function and logical function. The experiential function is used to describe experience through process,

participant, and circumstance. While the logical function is used to realize the logical meaning which is concerned with the clause complex relations.

2.2.1 Experiential Function

Experiential function is that clauses have a constituent structure that can be described functionally in terms of process, participant, and circumstance, with process being the essential ingredient. It can be said that experiential function concerns with the clauses that have guises as the way of representing patterns of experience. Bell (2001:121) states that experiential function expresses cognitive meaning: the fundamental idea conveying function of language. This draws on the systems and networks of transitivity to create proportions which convey the user's experience of the external world of the senses and inner world of mind.

Richard, John, & Heidi (1992:389) state that transitivity is the choice between the processes that can be represented in a sentence. Related to the processes is participant and circumstance. A participant is someone or something involved in the process. Circumstance is the ways the process and participant are involved. Furthermore, there are three semantic categories which explain the phenomena of the real world represented as linguistics structures, they are: 1) circumstances (the circumstance (s) by (an) adverbial group (s)) 2) process (the process is realized by a verbal group), and 3) participants (the participant (s) by (a) nominal group (s).

2.2.1.1 Process

Process is typically expressed or realized by the verbal group in the clause, and is the central component of the message from the experiential perspective. In some cases, the process can be seen as including another constituent apart from the verbal group proper. This is clearer with phrasal verbs, where the participle is usually analyzed as expressing part of the process. Halliday (1994:107) states that processes are central to transitivity. Participants and Circumstances are incumbent upon the doings, happenings, feelings, and beings. It means that there are different kinds of goings on, which necessarily involve different kinds of Participants in varying circumstances.

There are three principle types of Process: Material, Mental, and Relational; and three subsidiary types of Process: Behavioral, Verbal, and Existential.

A. Material Process

Material process is known as a process of doing & happening. The Actor is the 'logical Subject' of older terminology, and means the one that does the deed; for example *the mouse* in *the mouse ran up the clock.*

A 'logical' elements is a function in transivity structure. The traditional view of transivity in western linguistics is as follows; (1) Every Process has an Actor. (2) Some processes, but not all, also have a second participant, which we shall call a Goal.

For examples:

a)

The lion	caught
Actor	Process

(One Participant Clause)

b)

The lion	caught	the tourist
Action	Process	Goal

(Two Participant clauses)

The implication is that in both cases the lion did something; but in (a) the doing was confined to the lion, whereas in (b) it was directed at,or extended to, the tourist. The term Goal implies 'directed at', another term that has been used for this function is Patient, meaning one that 'suffers' or 'undergoes' the process.

Material processes are processes of 'doing'. They express the notion that some entity 'does' something which may be done 'to' some other entity. It indicates events or activities. So we can ask about such processes, or 'probe' them, in this way: *What did the lion do? What did the lion do to the tourist?* Looked at from the tourist's point of view, on the other hand, the process is not one of doing but one of 'happening', so we can also say *What happened to the tourist?* Consequently if there is a Goal of the process, as well as an Actor, the representation may come in either of two forms: either active, the lion caught the tourist, or passive, the tourist was caught by the lion.

For examples:

a)

The lion	caught	the tourist
Action	Process	Goal

(Active clauses)

b)

The tourist	was caught	by the lion
Goal	Process	Actor

(Passive Clause)

Semantically, material processes indicate activities or events, which happen in the outside world. One of the most salient types of processes are those involving physical actions. A traditional definition of a verb is' a doing word', and this describe such processes reasonably well, (but not, as we shall see other types). The 'doer' of this type of action is called the Actor: any material process has an actor, even though the Actor may not actually be mentioned in the clause. The second participant is called the Goal, since the action is, in sense, directed at his participant.

B. Mental Process

Mental process refers to verbs indicating perception, cognition, and affection. It is known as a process of sensing. M.A.K Halliday (1994: 112) states that mental process deals with perception (want, know, smell, taste, feel, think, imagine,). This is process who relates with activities of feeling, but also thinking and knowing. In the process of feeling, the participants who "feel" (feeling, thinking and knowing) is called Senser, and the participants who "felt" (felt, thought and known) is called Phenomenon. In the mental process, Phenomenon should not be an "entity" (nomina), but also a "fact".

For examples:

a)

I	saw	you
Senser	Process: Mental	Phenomenon (entity)

b)

I	saw	That you are dating with her
Senser	Process: Mental	Phenomenon (fact)

In this case, there is term “word pairs”. Word pairs are meaning for the words (mental process) who pairs in Active and Passive sentences. It is including into mental process, active and passive sentences are not showed with the formula or the form, like: active (S+V+O) and passive (S+tobe V3+O). For example in active “I enjoy it”, there is no passive form “It is enjoyed by me”, but “It delights me”.

a)

I	enjoy	it
Senser	Process: mental	Phenomenon

(Active)

b)

It	delights	me
Phenomenon	Process: mental	Senser

(Passive)

Mental process is divided into three categories, those are: 1. Perception (seeing, hearing, etc), 2. Affection (liking, fearing, etc), and 3. Cognition (thinking, knowing, understanding, etc).

1. Perception

I	see	you
Senser	Process: perception	Phenomenon

I	feel	good
Senser	Process: perception	Phenomenon

2. Affection

I	don't	like it
Senser	Process: affection	Phenomenon

I	worry	that I can't
Senser	Process: affection	Phenomenon

3. Cognition

I	know	who you are
Senser	Process: cognition	Phenomenon

I	believe	in you
Senser	Process: cognition	Phenomenon

Semantically, a mental process involves sense, which is inside the human or conscious being. And semantically the unmarked tense associated with this type of process is the simple present tense. In this case, the participant related to the sense must be a conscious or human being.

C. Relational Process

Relational process construes being and relation among entities through attribution and identification. In other words, relational is known as process of being, and the term 'relational' is not 'being' in the sense of existing. The common verbs belonging to this type are BE (is, am, are, was, were, been) become, seem, and appear, for examples: *Sarah is wise, Tom is the leader*. In relational clauses, there are two parts to the 'being': something is being said to

'be' something else. In other words, a relation is being set up between two separate entities.

Every language accommodates, its grammar, some systematic construction of relational process. English system with three main types:

1) Intensive : '*x* is *a*'
2) Circumstantial : '*x* is *a*' (where 'is at' stands for 'is at', in, on, for, with, about, along, etc)
3) Possesive : '*x* has *a*'

Each of these comes in two distinct modes:

a) Attributive : '*a* is an aattribute of *x*'
b) Identifying : '*a* is the identify of *x*'

These are six categories of relational process:

Mode: / Type:	Attributive	Identifying
1) Intensive	Sarah is wise	Tom is the leader; the leader is Tom
2) Circumstantial	the fair is on Tuesday	tomorrow is the 10th; the 10th is tomorrow
3) Possessive	Peter has an piano	the piano is Peter's Peter's is the piano

The examples given in this table bring out one important difference between the attributive and the identifying mode. The identifying ones are reversible,

so that the *x* and the *a* can be switched around: *Tom is the leader / the leader is Tom*. The attributive ones are not reversible: there is no form wise is Sarah which is agnate (systematically related) to Sarah is wise. This is one of a number of significant distinctions between the two modes, which will be brought out in the discussion which follows.

In order to explain the concepts of 'atttributive' and 'identifying', it should be concentrated first on the intensive type, '*x* is *a*'. In this type of relational clause, the most typical verb is *be*, and *x* and *a* are nominal groups. At the same time, many verbs other than *be* also occur, and this is another distinguishing feature: the verbs used in identifying and in attributive clauses belong to two different classes. There are also differences in the kinds of nominal element that occur as attribute and as identity.

D. Behavioral Process

These are processes of (typically human) physiological behavior (like breathing, coughing, smiling, dreaming and staring). They are the least distinct of all the six processes types because they have no clearly defined characteristics of their own: rather, they are partly like the material and partly like the mental. The participant who is 'behaving' labeled BEHAVER, is typical a conscious being, like the senser, but the process is grammatically more like one of 'doing'.

The usual unmarked present tense for behavioral processes is present in present, like material (*you're dreaming!*); however, we also find the simple present in its unmarked sense (not meaning habitual), *why do you laugh?*,

alongside *why are you laughing?* (with scarcely any difference between them), which suggests an affiliation with the mental.

The boundaries of behavioral processes of consciousness are indeterminate, the following kinds as typical:

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) Psychological processes manifesting states of consciousness, e.g. *cry, laugh, smile, frown, sigh, snarl, whine*.

d) Other psychological processes, e.g. *breathe, cough, faint, yawn, sleep*.

e) [near material] bodily postures and pastimes, e.g. *sing, dance, lie (down), sit (up, down)*.

Behavioral processes are almost always middle; the most typical pattern is a clause consisting of Behaver and Process only, like *don't breathe!, nobody's listening, he's always grumbling*. A common variant of these is that where the behavior is dressed up as if it was a participant, like *she sang a song, he gave a great yawn*.

Certain types of circumstance are associated with behavioral process of those of matter with groups (a) and (b), e.g. *dreaming of you, grumbled about the food*, Manner with remainder, e.g. *breathe deeply, sit up straight*.

Some of those in groups (a) and (c) also reguralarly feature a prepositional phrase with *to*, *at* or *on*: I'm talking to you, don't look at me, fortune is smiling on us. These are in origin circumstantials of Place, in the behavioral context they express orientation. (The verb watch is anomalous in I'm watching you, the tense suggests a behavioral process but the you appears as a participants, like the phenomenon of a mental process), while behavioral processes do not 'project' indirect speech or thought, they often appear in fictional narrative introducing direct speech, as a mean of attaching a behavioral feature to the verbal process of 'saying', e.g. '*kiss me!' she breathed*.

This table shows an example of a Behavioral process with a WH-Adjunct as circumstance of Matter:

What	are	You	crying	about
		Behaver		
	Pro-		-cess	
Mat-				-ter

E. Verbal Process

Verbal processes show activities of saying, commanding, asking and offering, as in What did you say? – I said it's noisy in here. But 'saying' has to be interpreted in a rather broad sense, it covers any kind of symbolic exchange of meaning, like *the notice tells you to keep quite*, or *my watch says it's half past ten*. The grammatical function of *you*, *I*, *the notice*, *my watch*, is that of SAYER.

What about the function of *it's noisy in here*, *to keep quite*, *it's half past ten*? In formal grammar what is said is treated as 'noun clause object of the verb say', meaning a clause that is rankshifted, it functions as the secondary clause in a 'clause complex', being either (a) directly quoted, as in (*he said*) '*I'm hungry*', or (b) indirectly reported, as in (*he said*) *he was hungry*. This means that such sequences consist of two clauses. (Only the primary clause is a verbal process, the other may be a process of any kind). For the function *what*, in *what did you say?*

These tables are example of verbal processes:

a)

John	Said	'I'm hungry'
Sayer	Process	
1: Quoting		2: Quoted

b)

John	Said	he was hungry
Sayer	Process	
a. Reporting		b. Reported

It follows from what was said above about saying that, unlike mental processes, verbal processes do not require a conscious participant. The sayer can be anything that puts out a signal, like *the notice* or *my watch*, of. *the light in the light says stop*, *the guidebook* in *the guidebook tells you wher everything is*. Such entities could not figure naturally as Senser in mental process: *my watch thinks it's half past ten* is decidedly incongruous. But *my watch says it's half past ten*

calls for no comment at all, a Sayer can just readily be *it* as *he* or *she*. For this reason verbal processes might more appropriately be called ‘symbolic’ processes.

While behavioral processes are not so much a distinct type of process, but rather a cluster of small subtypes blending the material and the mental into a continuum, project in the unique just described, they accommodate there further participant functions in addition to the Sayer: (1) Receiver, (2) Verbiage, (3) Target.

(1) The Receiver is the one to whom the saying is directed, e.g. *me, your parents, the court* in *tell me the whole truth, did you repeat that to your parents? describe to the court the scene of the accident*. The receiver may be Subject in a clause which is passive, e.g. *I* in *I wasn’t told the whole truth*.

(2) The Verbiage is the function that corresponds to what is said. This may mean one of the two things:

a) It may be the content of what is said, e.g. *the apartment* in *can you describe the apartment for me?* (*the scene of the accident above*), *his plan of campaign* in *the manager will outline his plan of campaign, the mystery* in *the mystery’s never been explained*. If the verbal process is one that projects goods and services rather than information, *order* or *promise*, the Verbiage refers to these: e.g. *a steak* in *I ordered a steak, those earrings* in *those earrings were promised to another customer*.

b) It may be the name of the saying, for example *a question* in *let me ask you a question, another word* in *now don't you say another word!* This type also occur with 'empty' verbs like *give* and *make*, e.g. *give the order*, *make a statement*. The name of a language is Verbiage, e.g. *they were speaking Arabic*.

The two types of Verbiage are not sharply distinct in between (a) *tell me your experience* and (b) *tell me a story* is something such as *tell me the truth*, where *the truth* could be interpreted either as (a) 'the events as they happened' or as (b) 'a narrative that is factual'.

'What is said' in the sense of the wording in quoted or reported form (direct and indirect speech) is not Verbiage. Such projected matter is not a constituent of the projecting verbal process clause. In the 'probe' form *what did you say?*, *what* is functioning as Verbiage.

(3) The Target is the entity that is targeted by the process of saying, e.g. *him* in *she always praised him to her friends, my intelligence* in *please don't insult my intelligence*. Here the Sayer is as it were acting verbally in another party. Verbs that accept a Target, such as *praise*, *insult, abuse, slander, flatter, blame*, *criticize*, do not easily project reported speech, this type of clause is closer to the Actor + Goal structure of material process.

F. Existential Process

Existential process is known as a process of existing. It represents something exists of happens, as in *there was a little guinea-pig, there seems to be a problem, has there been a phone call?, there isn't enough time*.

The word *there* in such clauses has no representational function, but it is needed as a Subject. Phonologically it is non salient, and the vowel is often reduced to schwa (hence identical with *the*), it is thus distinct form the Adjunct *there* which is a circumstantial element. Contrast (a) existential *there's your father on the line*, with reduced *there* as Subject, and response *Oh, is there?*, (b) circumstantial relational *there's your father*, with salient *there* as Adjunct, and response *Oh, is he? where?* In (b), but not in (a), *there's* is in contrast with *here's*.

Existential clauses typically have the verb *be*, in this respect also they resemble relational processes. But the other verbs that commonly occur are mainly different from either the attributive or the identifying. One group is a small set of closely related verbs meaning 'exist' or 'happen': *exist*, *remain*, *arise*, *occur*, *come about*, *happen*, *take place*. The other group embody some circumstantial feature, e.g. of time (*follow*, *ensue*), place (*sit*, *stand*, *lie*, *hang*, *rise*, *stretch*, *emerge*, *grow*). But a considerable number of other verbs can also be used in a range of abstract existential clauses, e.g. *erupt*, *flourish*, *prevail*.

Frequently an existential clause contains a distint circumstantial element of time or place, as in *there was a picture on the wall*, if the circumstantial element is thematic, the subject *there* may be omitted, but it will still turn up if there is a tag: *on the wall (there) was a Picasso painting, wasn't there?*, *all around (there) grew a thick hedge*. Another very common way of 'locating' the process in space time is to follow it with a non-finite clause, e.g. *there was an old women tossed up in a basket*, *there's someone waiting at the door*, *there's a patient to see you*, the two together form a clause complex.

That object or event which is being said to exist is labeled, simply, EXISTENT. In principle, there can 'exist' any kind of phenomenon that can be construed as a 'thing': person, object, institution, abstraction, but also any action or event, as in *is there going to be a storm?*, *there was another robbery in the street*. And here the existential merge into the material type of process, there is little different in meaning between existential *there was a robbery* and material *a robbery took place*. Existentials are illustrated in this table below:

there	was	a storm
	Process	Existent: event

on the wall	there	hangs	a picture
Circumstance		Process	Existent: entity

There	's	a man	at the door
	Process	Existent: entity	Circumstance

there	was	an old woman	tossed up	in a basket
	Process	Existent: entity	Process: material	Circumstance
a: Extended			b: Extending	

There is a special category of existential and material processes to do with the weather: METEOROLOGICAL processes like *it's raining*, *the wind's blowing*, *there's going to be a storm*. Some are construed existentially, e.g. *there was a storm / hurricane / wind / breeze / gale / shower / blizzard*. Some are construed as material events, e.g. *the wind's blowing*, *the sun's shining*, *the clouds are coming down*. Some are construed as relational attributives: *it's foggy / cloudy / misty / hot / humid / sunny / cold / frosty*, here the *it* can be interpreted as a Carrier, since it possible, to substitute the weather, the sky or the (time of) day. Finally, some are construed as it + a verb in 'present in present' tense: *it's raining / hailing / snowing / freezing / pouring / drizzling / lightning / thundering*.

This last type is unique in English, because it has no participant in it. The *it* functions as Subject, like there in an extential process, but has no function in transivity (if we are told that it's raining, we cannot ask *What is?*). On the other hand the tense is clearly that of a material process. These clauses can be analysed as consisting of single element, the Process, they are limiting case of a material process clause. With meteorological events the grammar completes circle of experience, tying these in with the concrete happenings with which we started.

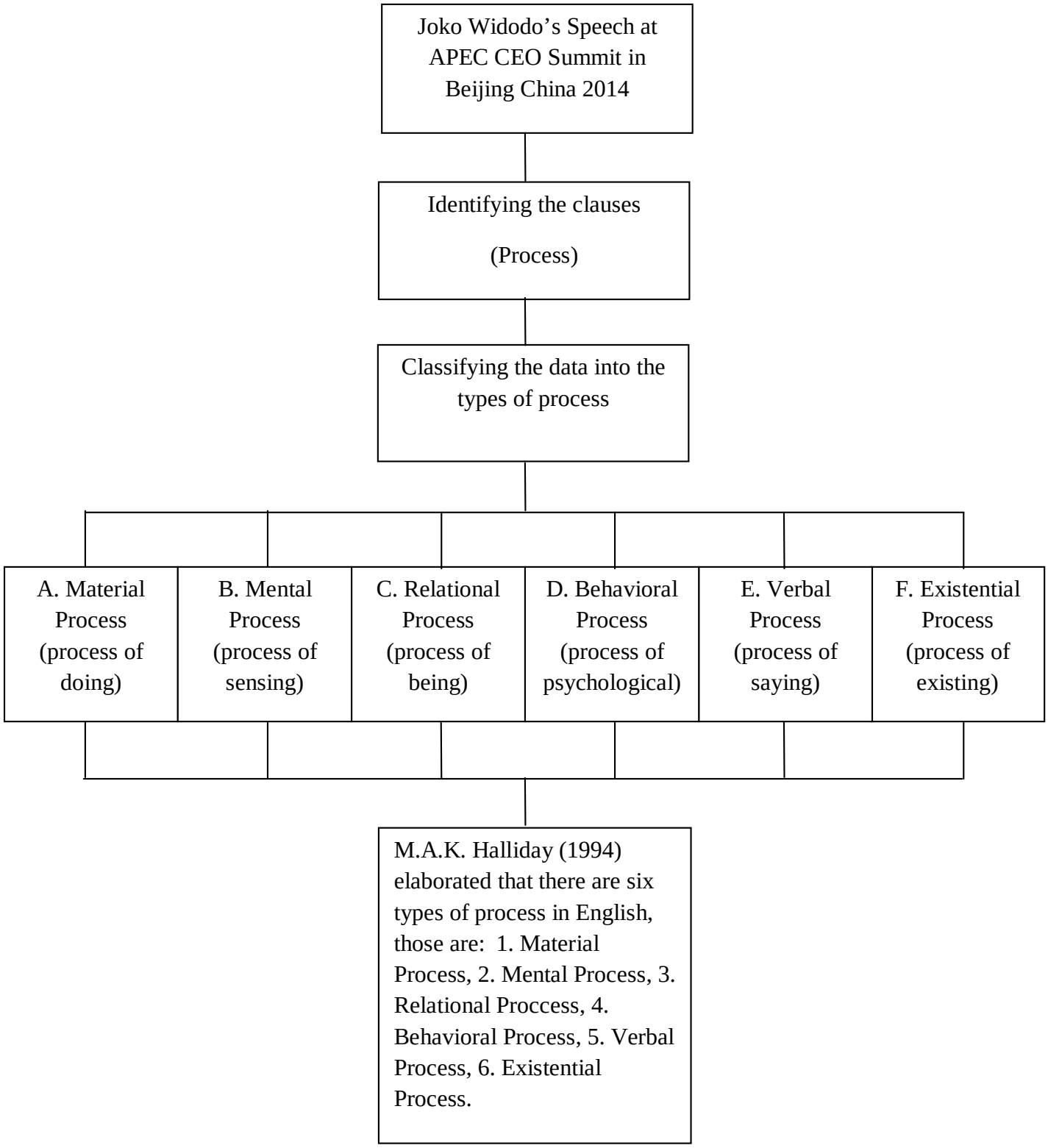
2.3 Relevant Studies

There are some previous relevant studies to this research from journal, for examples: Ahmad Surur (2013), in his journal on Experiential Function In Barack Obama's Speech On General Election Campaign Of 2012, Barack Obama dominantly uses Material Process indicating action or physical activities.

It means that Barack Obama wants to tell to all American people that the expected change will come true as long as they take part instead of watching or wanting what the government is going to do. Besides that, Barack Obama dominantly uses the Participant ‘we’ in his speech. For example:”Starting today, We must pick ourselves up, dust ourselves off, and begin again the work of remaking America”. It indicates that Obama really wants to invite all American people to do the change and to build up American country together. He will listen to all American people’s constructive criticism to make their beloved country better in the future. The quote above is warmly welcomed with enthusiastic applause of American people. They really hope that Obama will bring them to the real change. Besides that, Obama always mentions the name of God in his inauguration speech showing that he is a religious man and believes the God will exist and bless American people wherever and whenever they are.

Then, Khairunnisa (2017), in her journal on Analysis Experiential Function Of Man And Woman In writing Opinion, the dominant process of experiential function used by men in writing opinion is relational process. Because, men use report talk gain status in relation to others. It shows that men tend to describing and identifying about something based on their perception. Whereas women tend to fear sticking out. The dominant process of experiential function used by women in writing opinion is material process, because woman talk for interaction, or to build rapport.

2.4 Conceptual Framework



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

Qualitative descriptive research design was applied in this research. Descriptive method is primarily concerned with finding out way as it is. Descriptive research design simply describes what data shown or what is going on by counting the percentage of what is set source of data.

3.2 Data and Source of Data

The data of this research are the clauses found in Joko Widodo's speech at APEC CEO Summit 2014 in Beijing, China which downloaded from website: https://www.englishindo.com/2014/11/full-teks-pidato-jokowi-dalam-bahasa-inggris-apec-ceo-summit.html?m=1 . The data source of this research is Joko Widodo's speech at APEC CEO Summit 2014 in Beijing, China.

3.3 Technique of Collecting the Data

The data were collected by applying documentation method. This method used because the source of the data in this research was written source. This method is a technique of collecting data by categorizing and classifying the written document that has relation with the problem discussed, whether from document, books, newspaper, website, etc.

There some steps in collecting data:

1. Transcribing the data

   In this step, the researcher transcribed the data from video and take the text of Joko Widodo's speech at APEC CEO Summit 2014 in Beijing, China.

2. Identifying the data

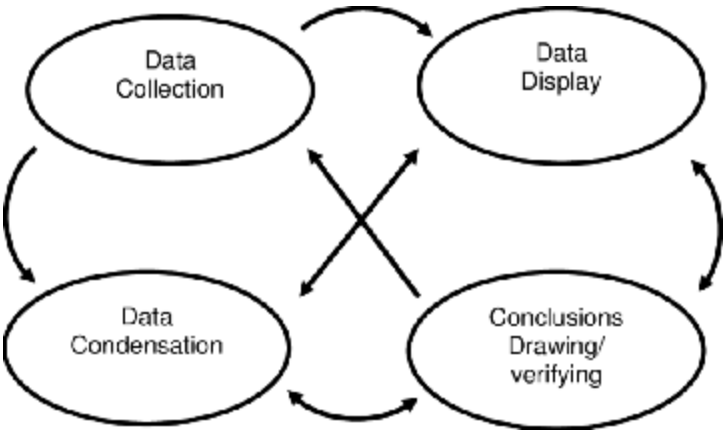
   The researcher identified the clause from the text which taken from video of Joko Widodo's speech at APEC CEO Summit 2014 in Beijing, China which categorized as process.

3. Classifying the data

   The researcher chose the text by categorizing and classifying the data into its types of process.

3.4. Technique of Analyzing the Data

The data of this research was analyzed based on Huberman and Saldana's theories (2014), the data was analyzed through three steps namely, data condensation, data display, and conclusion (drawing and verifying the result).



1. Data condensation refers to the process of selecting, simplifying data in the form transcription or documents.
   a. Selecting

      In this process the researcher separate the text from the video and take the content of Joko Widodo's speech at APEC CEO Summit 2014 in Beijing, China to be formed in clauses.

   b. Simplifying

      In the process of simplifying the researcher simplified the text from video of Joko Widodo's speech at APEC CEO Summit 2014 in Beijing, China.
2. Data display is the process of organizing the data; the display of this research is in the form of Table. Therefore in this research, the researcher displayed Experiential Function used by Joko Widodo's speech at APEC CEO Summit 2014 in Beijing, China, the dominant and in what context certain types of Process are dominantly used by Joko Widodo's speech at APEC CEO Summit 2014 in Beijing, China.
3. Conclusion drawing was done through deciding what the data meant or found after reading Table of this research.

0CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS, AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Data Analysis

Realizations of Experiential Function are derived by analyzing the data. The data of this research were analyzed based on Halliday's theory (1994), the realizations are elaborated by analyzing the use of Processes. There are 6 types of Processes used in the Joko Widodo's speech at APEC CEO Summit 2014 in Beijing, China. They are Material, Mental, Relational, Existential, and Behavioral Processes. There are some examples of data analysis in the the Joko Widodo's speech at APEC CEO Summit 2014 in Beijing, China.

4.1.1 Material Process

1.

We	have started	in Jakarta
Actor	Material	Location

2.

When	they	came to me
Contingency	Actor	Material

3.

I	will push	my ministers, my governors, my mayors, to clear this problem.
Actor	Material	Goal

4.

But	I	stopped	8 years ago
Manner	Actor	Material	Location

5.

because	143 families	do not accept	the compensation price
Cause	Actor	Material	Goal

6.

So last year	I	invited	Them
Location	Actor	Material	Goal

7.

I	Go	to the ground
Actor	Material	Goal

8.

I	invite	them for lunch and dinner	four times
Actor	Material	Goal	Location

9.

I	invite	them
Actor	Material	Goal

10.

Now	the toll road	has been used	7 months ago
Location	Actor	Material	Location

11.

that	can help	You
Actor	Material	Goal

12.

that	will serve	You
Actor	Material	Goal

13.

that	will facilitate	You
Actor	Material	Goal

14.

that	will give	you your business permit
Actor	Material	Goal

15.

We	are waiting for	you to come to Indonesia
Actor	Material	Goal

16.

We	are waiting for	you invest to Indonesia
Actor	Material	Goal

17.

We	want to channel	our fuel subsidy from consumption to productive activity.
Actor	Material	Goal

18.

We	want to channel	subsidy to the farmers for seeds, fertilizers, and also for irrigation.
Actor	Material	Goal

19.

We	want to build	the dam	25 dams in 5 years from our fuel subsidy to maintain the water supply to the farming area
Actor	Material	Goal	Location

20.

Some subsidy	We	want to channel	to fisherman to give them both engines and refrigerators
Manner	Actor	Material	Goal

21.

We	want to increase	the income of the fisherman
Actor	Material	Goal

22.

Some subsidy	We	want to channel	to micro and small enterprises	in the villages
Manner	Actor	Material	Goal	Location

23.

We	want to help them raise	their working capital
Actor	Material	Goal

24.

And some subsidy	We	want to channel	to health program, the education program
Manner	Senser	Material	Goal

25.

And some subsidy	We	want to channel	to channel to the infrastructure
Manner	Actor	Material	Goal

26.

We	want to build	24 seaports and deep seaports
Actor	Material	Goal

27.

We	want to build	in Sumatra island, in Kalimantan island, in Java island, in Sulawesi island, in Maluku island and also in Papua island
Actor	Material	Location

28.

We	plan to build	our railway track, railway network.
Actor	Material	Goal

29.

We	want to build	in Sumatra island, in Kalimantan island, in Sulawesi island, and also in Papua island
Senser	Material	Location

30.

We	want to build	in Sumatra island, in Kalimantan island, in Sulawesi island, and also in Papua island
Actor	Material	Location

31.

We	want to build	our mass transportation	in 6 big cities in Indonesia
Senser	Material	Goal	Location

32.

We	want to build	our mass transportation	in 6 big cities in Indonesia
Senser	Material	Goal	Location

33.

And	we	want to build	in Medan, in Makassar, in Semarang, in Bandung and in Surabaya
Manner	Actor	Material	Location

34.

We	want to build	sea toll
Actor	Material	Goal

35.

To make our transportation cost lower, to make our transportation cost more efficient.	we	want to build	from the west to the east.
Manner	Actor	Material	Location

4.1.2. Relational Process

1.

One and half kilometer	unfinished
Actor	Relational

2.

The picture	Shows	you our map of Indonesia
Actor	Relational	Value

3.

I	am	happy today
Token	Relational	Value

4.

I	am	happy to be with you
Token	Relational	Value

5.

I	was a businessman	a year ago
Token	Relational	Location

6.

I	am very happy	this morning
Token	Relational	Location

7.

The distance	Is	like from London in UK to Istanbul in Turkey
Token	Relational	Value

8.

The distance	Is	like from London in UK to Istanbul in Turkey
Token	Relational	Value

9.

Our national budget in 2015	Is	167 billion USD
Token	Relational	Value

10.

Fuel subsidy	Is	27 billion USD
Token	Relational	Value

11.

It	Is	Huge
Token	Relational	Value

12.

This	Is	your opportunity
Token	Relational	Value

13.

Our national budget in 2015	Is	167 billion USD
Token	Relational	Value

14.

In 2009	the capacity	Is	3,6 million TEUs (Twenty-foot Equivalent Units) a year
Location	Token	Relational	Value

15.

in 2017	our plan	Is	around 15 million TEUs a year.
Location	Token	Relational	Value

16.

This	Is	the potential port	in Indonesia
Token	Relational	Value	Location

17.

This	Is	your opportunity
Token	Relational	Value

18.

This	Is	your opportunity
Token	Relational	Value

19.

This	Is	your opportunity
Token	Relational	Value

20.

So	this	Is	your opportunity
Manner	Token	Relational	Value

21.

Our national budget	Is	Limited
Token	Relational	Value

22.

The picture	Shows	you our Jakarta port Tanjung Priok port
Token	Relational	Value

23.

What	Is	sea toll?
Token	Relational	Value

25.

Sea toll	Is	maritime transportation system
Token	Relational	Value

26.

So the price	the cost of the transportation	will be more efficient	For example the price of the cement
Manner	Token	Relational	Value

27.

1 sack cement	in Java island	is	6 USD per sack cement
Token	Location	Relational	Value

28.

but	in Papua island	per sack cement	is	150 USD
Manner	Location	Token	Relational	Value

29.

The price in all of the islands	is	the same electricity
Token	Relational	Value

30.

This	is	also your opportunity to invest in this project
Token	Relational	Value

31.

When	I	was	a governor
Contigency	Token	Relational	Value

32.

And	the problem	is	Cleared
Contigency	Token	Relational	Value

33.

but	in Papua island	Per sack cement	is	150 USD
Manner	Location	Token	Relational	Value

34.

We	Have	population 240 million
Token	Relational	Value

35.

We	Have	7000 islands.
Senser	Relational	Value

36.

We	Have	17000 islands
Token	Relational	Value

37.

We	Have	in Java
Token	Relational	Location

4.1.3 Mental Process

1.

We	Need	seaports and deep seaports
Senser	Mental	Phenomenon

2.

Because	you	Know
Cause	Senser	Mental

3.

We	hope not only the vessel can enter our sea toll but also mother vessel can enter	the sea toll
Senser	Mental	Phenomenon

4.

So	We	hope with	our sea toll
Manner	Senser	Mental	Phenomenon

5.

We	need	power plant
Senser	Mental	Phenomenon

6.

We	need	around 35.000 megawatts to build our industry to build our project. To build our industrial zone, our manufacturing zone.
Senser	Mental	Phenomenon

7.

So	We	need	power plant
Manner	Senser	Mental	Phenomenon

8.

Because	We	need	power plant	for manufacturing and industrial zone
Cause	Senser	Mental	Phenomenon	Manner

9.

We	need	power plant	many investors, a lot of investors,
Senser	Mental	Phenomenon	Manner

10.

I	Have	Experience	in land acquisition
Senser	Mental	Phenomenon	Location

11.

We	have	project Jakarta Outer Ring Road	started 15 years ago
Senser	Mental	Phenomenon	Location

12.

Because	We	Have	Problem	Here
Cause	Senser	Mental	Phenomenon	Location

13.

We	Have	national one stop service
Senser	Mental	Phenomenon

14.

We	Have	national one stop service
Senser	Mental	Phenomenon

4.1.4 Verbal Process

1.

Finally, again on behalf of Indonesian government, and the people of Indonesia	I	would like to thank you	for listening my presentation.
Manner	Sayer	Verbal	Verbiage

2.

I	would like to thank	you	For your coming to my presentation.
Sayer	Verbal	Verbiage	Circumstance : Reasoning

3.

Because	We	can talk about	business, about investment with all of you
Manner	Sayer	Verbal	Verbiage

4.

Now	We	talk about	mass transportation
Location	Sayer	Verbal	Verbiage

5.

Now	We	talk about	our maritime agenda
Location	Sayer	Verbal	Verbiage

6.

Then	We	talk about	the problem four times meeting
Contigency	Sayer	Verbal	Verbiage

7.

Then	We	talk about	the problem four times meeting
Contigency	Sayer	Verbal	Verbiage

8.

Now	We	talk about	about business permit
Location	Sayer	Verbal	Verbiage

The proportion of Process used in the speech is obtained by using the pattern introduced by Bungin (2005:171). It is:

Type of Process = Fx/N x 100%

Fx = Individual Frequency (one type of Process)

N = Total Number (all types of Process)

The results of the calculations are summarized in the Table below:

Types of Processes

No	Types of Processes	Number	Percentage
1	**Material**	**35**	**37.23%**
2	**Mental**	**14**	**14.89%**
3	**Relational**	**37**	**39.36%**
4	**Behavioral**	**0**	**0 %**
5	**Verbal**	**8**	**8.51%**
6	**Existential**	**0**	**0 %**

Table above shows that the total number of Material Process is 35 (37.23%), Mental Process is 14 (14.89%), Relational Process is 37 (39.36%), Behavioral Process is 0 (0 %), Verbal Process is 8 (8.51%), and Existential Process is 0 (0 %). It means that the dominant pattern of Process is Relational. It found that the speech is dominated by the use of Relational Process.

To understand the Process in the speech, contextualization can be used to lead the readers to understand what the researcher meant.

There are three features of context, they are: Field, Tenor and Mode. The following examples can be understood through these features.

1. Most people struggled with falling incomes, rising costs, the slowest job growth in half a century

   From the example 1, the context of the situation can be described through field, tenor, and mode as in the following.

Field : struggles with falling incomes, rising costs, the slowest job growth in half a century

Tenor : Most people

Mode : Direct

2. Small business owners cut back on expenses, but they keep the employees

From the example 1, the context of the situation can be described through field, tenor, and mode as in the following.

Field : cut back on expenses, but they keep the employees

Tenor : Small business owners

Mode :Direct

4.2 Discussions

Having analyzed the Joko Widodo's speech at APEC CEO Summit 2014 in Beijing, China based on Experiential Function, this research found that Relational as the dominant of types of Process and Relational Process is known as a process of relation. Semantically, a material process construes relates, which is inside the human or conscious being. And semantically the unmarked tense associated with this type of process is the simple present tense.

It can be concluded that Speech Function has role in delivering meaning of the texts. Speech Function is initiated by the speaker. A Speech Function by an addresser is responded by addressee. In this case, the reasons for the dominant Speech Functions are as in the following:

1). The information given is up-to-date to be discussed

2). The researcher wanted to show their one way communication to describe the character of the politicians.

3). To attract the readers' attention to read the Joko Widodo's speech at APEC CEO Summit 2014 in Beijing, China.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

This research on Experiential Function has been analyzed and based on the analysis, the researcher presented some valuable conclusions.

1. There are 6 types of Processes used in the Joko Widodo's speech at APEC CEO Summit 2014 in Beijing, China. They are Material, Mental, Relational, Existential, and Behavioral Processes. The dominant process used was Relational.
2. Relational process construes being and relation among entities through attribution and identification. In this speech, Joko Widodo would like to invite the businessman or the participants of APEC CEO Summit 2014 in Beijing, China that Indonesia has a big potential place to invest and develop their business.

5.2 Suggestions

With reference to the conclusions, suggestions are:

1. It is suggested that the English teachers should carefully examine the use of Process by which they can understand the texts better.

2. It is suggested that the president candidate should carefully examine the use Process by which they can understand the texts better.

3. It is suggested that English teachers and president candidate should notice the strength of language used by JokoWidodo in his speech to influence foreign people to invest in Indonesia.

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Appendix 1:

Transcript of Joko Widodo's Speech

Ladies and gentlemen. All CEOs. Good morning. First, on behalf of Indonesian government and the people of Indonesia, I would like to thank you for your coming to my presentation. Today, I am happy. I am very happy to be with you. Because you know, I was a businessman, a year ago. So, this morning I am very happy because we can talk about business, about investment with all of you.

The picture shows you our map of Indonesia. We have population 240 million and the distance is like from London in UK to Istanbul in Turkey. And imagine we have 7000 islands. Our national budget in 2015 is 167 billion USD and for fuel subsidy is 27 billion USD. It's huge. So we want to channel our fuel subsidy from consumption to productive activity. From consumptive activity to productive activity. We want to channel our subsidy to the farmers for seeds, fertilizers, and also for irrigation. And we want to build the dam. 25 dams in 5 years from our fuel subsidy to maintain the water supply to the farming area.

Some subsidy we want to channel to fisherman to give them both engines and refrigerators. We want to increase the income of the fisherman. Some subsidy we want to channel to micro and small enterprises in the villages. We want to help them raise their working capital. And some subsidy we want to channel to health program, the education program. And some subsidy we want to channel to the infrastructure.

In 5 years, we want to build 24 seaports and deep seaports as you know we have 17000 islands so we need seaports and deep seaports. So this is your opportunity. 24 seaports and deep seaports.

The picture shows you our Jakarta port, Tanjung Priok port. In 2009 the capacity is 3,6 million TEUs (Twenty-foot Equivalent Units) a year and our plan in 2017 is around 15 million TEUs a year. This is the potential port in Indonesia. This is your opportunity. We want to build in Sumatra island, in Kalimantan island, in Java island, in Sulawesi island, in Maluku island and also in Papua island.

And we plan to build our railway track, railway network. Now we have already in Java. We want to build in Sumatra island, in Kalimantan island, in Sulawesi island, and also in Papua island. This is your opportunity.

Now we talk about mass transportation. We want to build our mass transportation in 6 big cities in Indonesia. We have started in Jakarta last year and we want to build in Medan, in Makassar, in Semarang, in Bandung and in Surabaya. So this is also your opportunity. Because you know our national budget is limited. Now we talk about our maritime agenda. We want to build sea toll. What is sea toll? Sea toll is maritime transportation system. To make our transportation cost lower, to make our transportation cost more efficient. We want to build from the west to the east. We hope not only the vessel can enter our sea toll but also mother vessel can enter the sea

toll. So the price, the cost of the transportation will be more efficient.For example the price of the cement,

1 sack cement in Java island is 6 USD per sack cement but in Papua island the price is 150 USD per sack cement. Imagine, 25 times. So we hope with our sea toll the price in all of the islands is the same.

Electricity. We need power plant. We need around 35.000 megawatts to build our industry. To build our project. To build our industrial zone, our manufacturing zone. So we need power plant. This is also your opportunity to invest in this project because we need our power plant for manufacturing and industrial zone.

Many investors, a lot of investors, when they came to me, almost all of them, they always complain about land acquisition. I will push my ministers, my governors, my mayors, to clear this problem. I have experience in land acquisition. When I was a governor, we have project Jakarta Outer Ring Road started 15 years ago but it stopped 8 years ago because we have problem here. One and half kilometer unfinished because there are 143 families do not accept the compensation price. So last year, I invited them. I go to the ground and I invite them for lunch and dinner. Four times. Yeah, this is me (applause). I invited them and then we talked about the problem. Four times meeting. And the problem is cleared.

And now the toll road has been used 7 months ago. Now we talk about business permit. We have national one stop service. National one stop service office that can help you, that will serve you, that will facilitate you,

that will give you your business permit. For example, principle business permit needs 3 days to process.

Finally, again on behalf of Indonesian government, and the people of Indonesia, I would like to thank you for listening my presentation. We are waiting for you to come to Indonesia. We are waiting for you to invest to Indonesia. Thank you, thank you. Good morning.

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