

Self Mention
in
Donald Trump Immigration Speech



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ABSTRAK

Bramanto Agung Wibowo. 2017. Self-Mention di Pidato Imigrasi Donald Trump. Jurusan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni, Universitas Negeri Jakarta.

Penelitian ini berjudul *Self-Mention di Pidato Imigrasi Donald Trump*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan frekuensi self-mention yang paling dominan muncul dalam Pidato Imigrasi Donald Trump, menggunakan teori metadiscourse dari Hyland dan menemukan fungsi self-mention dengan teori Transitivity dikembangkan oleh Halliday. Self-mention merupakan bentuk representasi diri berdasarkan frekuensi kata ganti orang pertama. Menggunakan self-mention dalam klausa pidato dapat membantu pembicara dalam mempresentasikan diri, mendukung ide-ide, menjembatani ide dengan diri pembicara, dan mempengaruhi pendengar atau audiens untuk mendukung ide pembicara. Dengan menganalisa fungsi self-mention dapat diketahui posisi pembicara terhadap idenya, dan bukti keaslian ide pembicara sebagai pencetus ide. Sebagai materi pembelajaran, penelitian ini dapat dijadikan saran dan petunjuk bagi guru atau dosen di pelajaran ataupun mata kuliah analisis wacana. Secara pedagogi, penelitian ini dapat digunakan untuk menambah wawasan siswa dalam analisis wacana menggunakan teori metadiscourse dan metafunction, dan dapat dijadikan acuan bagi siswa maupun guru untuk menambah kualitas diri dalam berpidato bahasa Inggris dengan menggunakan self-mention dalam mempresentasikan ide-ide dan mempengaruhi pendengar. Dalam menganalisis data, penulis menggunakan dua tabel dengan masing-masing tabel mempunyai fungsi untuk menjawab pertanyaan penelitian satu dan dua. Tabel pertama, penulis menggunakan tabel Hyland (2001), untuk menemukan frekuensi self-mention dalam setiap klausa yang muncul dalam pidato imigrasi Donald Trump. Tabel kedua, penulis membuat tabel baru untuk menemukan fungsi dari self-mention berdasarkan analisis di setiap klausa dalam pidato imigrasi Donald Trump.

Penulis menggunakan teori SFL (Linguistik Fungsional Sistemik) dan analisis konten kualitatif. Data dianalisa menggunakan beberapa langkah: membaca naskah, memeriksa dan membandingkan naskah dengan pertanyaan penelitian, mengidentifikasi klausa melalui sistem kata ganti orang pertama sebagai fokus utama dalam setiap klausa, membuat tabel utama dan membuat sub tabel untuk ,

menganalisis klausa yang mengandung self-mention dan menganalisis self-mention di bawah teori transitivitas, menghitung jumlah frekuensi self-mention di semua klausa dan membandingkan dengan pertanyaan penelitian untuk menarik kesimpulan berdasarkan analisis (frekuensi terbanyak dan fungsi self-mention).

Kata Kunci: self-mention, transitivity, metadiscourse, Ken Hyland, M.A.K Halliday, SFL.

ABSTRACT

Bramanto Agung Wibowo. 2017. Self-Mention in Donald Trump Immigration Speech. English Department, Faculty of Language and Arts, State University of Jakarta.

This research is entitled *Self-Mention in Donald Trump Immigration Speech*. This study is aimed at finding the types of self-mention appear in Donald Trump Immigration Speech, using Hyland's metadiscourse theory and find the function of self-mention under Transitivity theory developed by Halliday. Self-mention is a form of self-representation based on the frequency of first person pronoun. Using self-mention in a speech clause can help speakers in presenting themselves, supporting ideas, bridging ideas with the speakers themselves, and influence the listener or the audience to support the idea of the speaker. Through analyzing the function of self-mention, the state of the speaker to the idea can be recognized, including the proof of originality of speaker's idea as ideas initiator. As a matter of learning, this research can be used as a suggestions and guidelines for teachers or lecturers in the subject or subjects of discourse analysis. Pedagogically, the study can be used to broaden the students' knowledge in discourse analysis using the theory metadiscourse and metafunction, and can be used as a reference for students and teachers to increase their speech quality in English by using the self-mention in presenting ideas and influence the listener or the audience. In analyzing the data, the writer used two tables. The first table, the writer use Hyland's (2001) table to find the self-mention frequency in every clause that appeared in the Donald Trump Immigration Speech. The second table, the writer create a new table to find the function of self-mention based on the analysis in every clause consisted in Donald Trump Immigration Speech.

The writer used SFL (Systemic Functional Linguistics) theory and qualitative content analysis. The data was analyzed using several steps: read the script, examining and comparing the script with research question, identifying the clause through the system of first person pronoun as main focus in every clause, create the main table and create the sub-table for appendices, analyzing the clause consist of self-mention and analyze the self-mention under transitivity theory, counting and comparing, draw a conclusion based on the analysis.

Keywords: self-mention, transitivity, metadiscourse, Ken Hyland, M.A.K Halliday, SFL.

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B A W

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN	i
LEMBAR PERNYATAAN	ii
LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI	iii
ABSTRAK	iv
ABSTRACT	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Research Questions.....	6
1.3 Purposes of the Study.....	7
1.4 Scope of the Study.....	7
1.5 Significance of the Study.....	8
CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW	9
2.1 Metadiscourse.....	9

2.2 Interpersonal and Textual Metadiscourse.....	10
2.3 Category of Metadiscourse.....	12
2.4 Self-Mention.....	16
2.4.1 Classification of Self-Mention.....	17
2.5 Metafunction.....	20
2.5.1 Ideational Metafunction.....	21
2.5.2 Transitivity.....	21
2.5.2.1 Participants.....	23
2.5.2.2 Process.....	24
2.5.3 Circumstances.....	31
2.6 Speech.....	34
CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY.....	36
3.1 Research Design.....	36
3.2 Time and Place of The Study.....	37
3.3 Data and Data Source.....	38
3.4 Data Collecting Procedure.....	38
3.5 Data Analysis Procedure.....	39

CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION.....	41
4.1 Findings.....	41
4.1.1 Dominant Self-Mention Types.....	41
4.1.2 Dominant Transitivity Process Types.....	43
4.1.3 The Function of Self-Mention as Participant.....	44
4.1.3.1 Self-Mention as Actor.....	44
4.1.3.2 Self-Mention as Senser.....	46
4.1.3.3 Self-Mention as Sayer.....	47
4.1.3.4 Self-Mention as Carrier.....	49
4.2 Discussion.....	50
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION.....	53
5.1 Conclusion.....	53
5.1.1 Summary of Findings of Research Question 1 – What types of Self-Mention dominantly appeared?.....	53
5.1.2 Summary of Findings of Research Question 2 – What is the function of Self-Mention in Donald Trump.....	54
5.2 Suggestion.....	56

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Chapter I discusses the background, the research questions, the purpose, the scope, and the benefit of this study.

1.1. Background of the Study

In this era, language and communication are fundamental to convey our ideas, thought, feelings, among others. English language in Indonesia is a primary needs for the student in order to communicate in international community. In current situation, students have to be capable to communicate in English, for the purpose such as: to find a job, taking examination, doing research, get information, etc. Speech is considered as one way of human communication to deliver their ideas towards something; student can use speech as a media of communication in specific circumstances. For example English presentation in English classroom, speech in International conference, and compete in the speech contest. Aryati (2014) on her paper stated, speech is an utterance with a good arrangement to be delivered to the crowd. The speech also means the activities carried out in the presence of someone with a lot of people rely on the ability of language as a tool to expressing their thoughts in the form of words (verbal) addressed to the crowd in a forum, for instance Donald Trump's speech is one of direct communication in

front of forum which consist of his intent, topic and his goal that he want to deliver to the public.

In order to be able communicate well and representing the speech value, knowing the system and rules of the language is very essential. English as an international language has its own system and rules, usually called grammar. Functional grammar is a type of English grammar which is used to understand the meaning, making the resources of the language and describing languages in functional terms. Cited in Ratih & Setyo (2014), in functional grammar there are three strands of meaning. They are ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning and textual meaning. They are usually called *Metafunction* (Gerot and Wignell, 1994:12-14).

These three types of meaning or metafunction: They are ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning and textual meaning. The writer focuses on *Ideational meanings*, which has similar purpose with speech. *Experiential meanings or Ideational meanings* are meaning about phenomena - about things (living and non-living, abstract and concrete), about goings on (what the things are or do) and the circumstances surrounding these happenings and doings. These meanings are realized in wordings through *Participants, Processes* and *Circumstances*. Meanings of this kind are most centrally influenced by the *field* of the discourse. In speech, whenever the speaker utters their opinion and produce appropriate meanings to the audience is based on the context of situations, his/her ideas,

feelings and goal utterances. *Ideational meaning* helps the speaker to control word selection which are appropriate for a certain situation, because speech is basically an act of utterances of personal experience, knowledge, and ideas. Transitivity is a part of ideational metafunction which concern with constructing one particular domain of speaker's experience in the world, both the external world of happenings and events, and speakers inner world, thoughts and feelings. In terms, there are three parts of transitivity: *participant, process and circumstance* (Halliday 1994: 107).

The transitivity system consists of structural processes to explain the process in every clause: Material process, Mental process, Relational process, Behavioral process, Verbal process and Existential process. Halliday's Transitivity concept is a powerful tool for analyzing the meanings expressed in clause, and to understand the function found in the speech.

The writer is interested in Donald Trump's immigration speech in Phoenix, on August 31, 2016, and use his way brought his speech as the data, under interactional metadiscourse theory, specifically self-mention and transitivity to analyze the function of every clauses in the speech, which is under ideational metafunction theory. Hyland (2005) stated that communication is the attitudes and assumptions of those who are communicating. He also stated metadiscourse is essential to build self-reflective expressions used to negotiate interactional meanings in a text, assisting the writer (or speaker) to express a viewpoint and

engage with readers as members of particular community (Hyland, 2005:37), It is clearly states that a certain expression is more than giving information, but also contains a writer or a speaker's emotion, attitude, value and his/her aim to interact with receiver (Nan;Liu International Journal of Language and Linguistics: 2013).

Related to metadiscourse, Hyland (2004) stated, there are two types of metadiscourse as part of metadiscourse mode, interactive and interactional metadiscourse. The writer focused on interactional metadiscourse model, Hyland (2005:49) stated, interactional resources concerns the ways writers/speakers conduct interaction by intruding and commenting on their message. The writer's goal here is to make his or her views explicit and to involve reader/audience by allowing them to respond to the unfolding spoken text. Interactional metadiscourse involve readers and open opportunities for them to contribute to the discourse by alerting them to the author's perspective towards both propositional information and reader themselves (Hyland, 2005:52). In the other words interactional metadiscourse supporting the speaker to maintaining relationship between speaker and the audience and explicitly organize a discourse or the writer's position as a speaker towards his/her audience.

According to Hyland (2005:53) Self-mention as part of interactional metadiscourse allows speaker represent him/herself in front of public to convey ideas and self-affirmation of his/her identity as a speaker, refers to: "Self-mention to the degree of explicit author presence in the text measured by the frequency of

first-person pronouns and possessive adjectives (I, me, mine, exclusive we, our, ours).”

Aryati (2014) studied Michelle Obama speech using interpersonal metadiscourse theory. Her study discovered interpersonal marker and found self-mention as mostly used category in Michelle’s speech. She investigated all of interpersonal metadiscourse theory both of interactional and interactive categories. Self-mention appear 135 times from 374 of total interactive and interactional markers. The conclusion of this study suggest self-mention is dominantly used because Michelle Obama utter her opinion and giving statement while using self-mention to prove her position as a speaker in front of her audience.

Another previous study was conducted by Nan & Liu (2013). This study also investigated interpersonal metadiscourse with different focus, Steve Job’s speech in Stanford University in 2005. Nan & Liu found 148 self-mention markers from total 235 interactional metadiscourse resources. Hyland, (2001:221) suggested: “One function of the first person argument is as an exemplification device and this usage becomes not only an instrument of self-mention for the writer as scholar, but a device for inserting him as the main protagonist in illustrative examples”. Based on Nan & Liu (2013) findings, self-mention can build positive image of the speakers, which is very essential when talking in front of audience to gain their attention. Leaving good impression is a core of building relationship with the audience.

In metafunction previous study, Ratih & Setyo (2014) analyze the transitivity on Barack Obama victory speech. They found 134 transitivity processes in total, with six different categories: Relational, Material, Behavioral, Mental, Verbal, and Existential.

By considering his capability, time and accurateness of the result of this study, on this research, the writer sets out to explore self-mention marker and the function of Donald Trump's immigration speech in Phoenix, on August 31, 2016. To support analyzing Donald Trump's speeches, the writer uses Hyland's model of metadiscourse, transitivity process suggested by Halliday (1994: 107) to analyze the self-mention function, and Hyland's Table 1 (2001:534) with some changes to support further explanation of self-mention.

By analyzing self-mention and its function found in Donald Trump's immigration speech and its function, Donald Trump as a speaker successfully drew his audiences to bring his ideas, support his position and also build a good relationship with his audience. Self-mention is one of the interactional part which play as the important role in his speech, by using self-mention, Donald Trump is able to showing his role as the speaker and utters his goals and ideas in his speech.

1.2. Research Question

1. What types of self-mention do appear dominantly in Donald Trump Immigration speech?

2. What is the function of self-mention in Donald Trump Immigration speech?

1.3. Purpose of the Study

This study aimed to analyze the type of self-mention and their function in the Donald Trump's immigration speech in Phoenix on August, 31 2016 in order to find out the type and the function of self-mention in Donald Trump's speech.

1.4. Scope of the Study

The scope of the study was limited on Donald Trump Immigration speech in Phoenix on August, 31 2016. Furthermore, the specific purposes of this study is to analyze self-mention which part of the metadiscourse models suggested by Hyland (2004) and transitivity process as part of the ideational metafunction by Halliday (1994: 107) in Donald Trump Immigration speech, to find the self-mention function.. The model is consists of interactive and interactional, but the writer focuses on interactional which consists of self-mention:

Interactive	Interactional
Transitions	Hedges
Frame markers	Boosters
Endophoric markers	Self-mention
Evidentials	Attitude Marker
Code glosses	Engagement markers

1.5. Significance of the Study

This study was conducted to learn more about interactional metadiscourse markers especially self-mention and transitivity process as part of metafunction, in order to improve knowledge of student of English Department of State University of Jakarta about interactional metadiscourse and ideational metafunction by showing self-mention markers and transitivity process in Donald Trump's speeches. In addition, the writer also hopes that this study also improves student's ability in speech by knowing self-mention markers in well-known people speech. It is hoped that the result of this study will be useful and beneficial for English Department students as a reference to build a communicative, understandable and expressive speech to maintain their relationship with the audience. Self-mention is very essential in order to convey ideas to the audience, represent self as a speaker and act as a proof of originality of speaker's idea and speech. Finally, the writer also hopes this study will motivate the readers to learn more about metadiscourse and metafunction, furthermore to provide useful information and suggestion related to self-mention in discourse analysis subject in metadiscourse as well as metafunction.

CHAPTER II

Literature Review

2.1. Metadiscourse

In 1959, Zellig Harris first put up with the concept of metadiscourse, which is later studied and revised by future scholar. Williams (1981), use term of metadiscourse and defines it as writing about writing, whatever does not refer to the subject matter being addressed. Subsequently, Vande Kopple (1985), suggested: "Metadiscourse is linguistic material which do not add propositional material but which signals the presence of an author." In ways with Vande Kopple, Hyland (2005) argues: "Metadiscourse embodies the idea that communication is more than just the exchange of information, goods or services, but also involves the personalities, attitudes and assumptions of those who are communicating" (Hyland, 2005:3).

Metadiscourse is "discourse about discourse" and refers to the author's or speakers linguistic manifestation in his text to interact with his receivers (Vande Kopple, 1985). Hyland also adds "metadiscourse is the cover term for the self-reflective expressions used to negotiate interactional meanings in a text, assisting the writer (or speaker) to express a viewpoint and engage with readers as members of a particular community" (Hyland, 2005:37), it's clearly states that metadiscourse is very important to giving certain expression that convey specific information such as

the speaker's emotion, attitude, value and his/her aim to interact with receivers (Nan, 2013).

In summary, metadiscourse is recognized as an important means of facilitating communication, supporting a writer's position and building a relationship with an audience. Metadiscourse means way for creating a reader-friendly writing that can be done in two ways. First, by organizing the text textually by adding cohesive devices on the writer's arguments, which called interactive metadiscourse. And the other one, by positioning the writer's stance towards the audience or reader by using interpersonal features, known as interactional metadiscourse.

2.2. Interpersonal and Textual Metadiscourse

According to Halliday's Functional Grammar Theory (1994), language functions to make sense of our experience and act out our social relationships. There are 3 functions, ideational, interpersonal and textual function:

- The ideational function: the use of language to represent experience and ideas. This roughly corresponds to the notion of propositional content.
- The interpersonal function: the use of language to encode interaction, allowing us to engage with others, to take on roles and to express and understand evaluations and feelings.

- The textual function: the use of language to organize the text itself, coherently relating what is said to the world and to the readers. (Halliday, 1994 cited in Hyland, 2005:26)

He suggests that interpersonal definitions in language based on speakers action: “When we inform or question, give an order or make an offer, and express our appraisal of and attitude towards whoever we are addressing and what we are talking about, we enact our personal and social relationships with the other people around us” (Halliday, 1994: 29). In the other words, interpersonal meaning embodies all the use of language to express one’s opinion, influence one’s behavior and maintain relationships with others (Nan; Liu, 2013). Textual meaning, on the other hand, relates to construction of text. It means:

“Being able to build up sequences of discourse, organizing the discursive flow and creating cohesion and continuity as the text moves along” (Halliday, 1994: 29).

Hyland (1999) states that the writer of a text predicts the receiver’s processing difficulties and requirements, and accommodates them by using certain devices; it shows the way writers organize texts and form information in texts in sequences.

Interpersonal metadiscourse is interactional relations between the participants of the communication act. This may include how the writer refers to them self, how they refer to the reader, and how they refer to third persons, for instance, their

colleagues. On the other hand, interpersonal metadiscourse deals with the subjective attitude of the writer to the content of the proposition (Aryati, 2014), in the other words, interpersonal metadiscourse theory facilitates our communication, support our viewpoints, improve our reading ability, and maintain relationships among others. Interpersonal metadiscourse aimed to be a signal to the readers or audiences to give personal ideas, conveying its message, and their communicative intentions. In addition, Interpersonal metadiscourse consist of subjective view against matter, it's important to identify it to understand the speakers attempts in order to avoid mis-information, it is adopted Hyland's (2005a: 37) view of metadiscourse as "the cover term for the self-reflective expressions used to negotiate interactional meanings in a text, assisting the writer (or speaker) to express a viewpoint and engage with readers as members of a particular community". Interpersonal model introduced by Vande Kopple (1985) as the first model of metadiscourse. He introduced two main categories i.e. "textual" and "interpersonal". Interpersonal focus on validity markers and commentaries, and later revised by Crismore (1993) and Hyland (2005).

2.3. Category of Metadiscourse

According to Hyland's (2005) all metadiscourse can contribute to the interpersonal dimension of a text. Based on classifications given by other linguists, Hyland modified Crismore et al.'s (1993) taxonomy by adopting Thompson's (2001) model of interactive and interactional. Cited in Hyland (2005:44), Thompson (2001:61) argues two main categories which have similar purpose with interpersonal

and textual category. Hyland (2005) suggest a model of metadiscourse which have followed by most of scholars. He identifies two classes of metadiscourse categories: interactive resources, which help the writer or speaker, organize the information presented in ways that the audience may find coherent and convincing, and interactional resources, which helps involve the readers and alert them to the author's perspective on propositional information or on the readers themselves. As cited in Resvan Davei, (2013), categorizes metadiscourse into interactive metadiscourse resources and interactional metadiscourse resources (as cited in Hyland, 2005:49).

Table 1. A model of Metadiscourse (Hyland, 2005:49)

(Additional information, Sentences from Resvan Davei, 2013)

No.	Category	Function	Examples	Sentences
	Interactive	Help to guide the reader through the text	Resources	These devices let the writer manage the information flow to provide his/her preferred interpretations.
1.	Transitions	Express relations between main clauses	In addition; but; thus; and	"I love English so much. I would like to continue learning English in an institute, but I don't have enough time".

2.	Frame markers	Refer to discourse acts, sequences or stages	Finally; to conclude; my purpose is	“ Finally , for improving my English, I need to study it in an institute to get a better achievement”.
3.	Endophoric markers	Refer to information in other parts of the text	Noted above; see Fig; in section 2	They refer to information in other parts of the text and make the additional material available for the readers.
4.	Evidentials	Refer to information from the other texts	According to X; Z states	They refer to sources of information from texts other than the current one.
5.	Code glosses	Elaborate propositional meanings	namely; e.g; such as; in other words	"Learning English helps me to read articles related to my field of study. That is , English chemistry engineering articles".
	Interactional	Involve the reader in the text	Resources	They involve the reader in the text, focus on the participants of the interaction and seek to display the writer’s personality in a text as he or she pulling readers along with their argument, focusing their attention, etc.
1.	Hedges	withhold commitment and open dialogue	might; perhaps;	" Perhaps the best effect of learning

			possible; about	English in classroom is to read difficult articles on the internet and to chat with English professors".
2.	Boosters	emphasize certainty or close dialogue	in fact; definitely; it is clear that	" Obviously , we can promote learning English from both academic and institute programs."
3.	Attitude markers	express writer's attitude to proposition	unfortunately; I agree; surprisingly	"When I search the internet for the chemistry articles, unfortunately , I cannot understand the entire article. Because I don't know enough vocabulary and grammar"
4.	Self-mentions	explicit reference to author(s)	I; we; my; our	"Learning English helps me to read articles related to my field of study."
5.	Engagement markers	explicitly build relationship with reader	consider; note; you can see that	"If you wish to see why learning English is important, all you need to do is look around you. (Second person pronouns)", or "How can you be successful in the entrance examination of doctoral while you

				don't know English well? " (a question marker)
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Each part of metadiscourse reflects its own characteristics, which concern their purpose towards the audiences. The interactive metadiscourse resources include transitions, frame markers, endophoric markers, evidentials, and code glosses. They “concern the writer’s awareness of a participating audience and the ways he or she seeks to accommodate its probable knowledge, interest, rhetorical expectations and processing abilities. The writer’s purpose here is to shape and constrain a text to meet the needs of particular readers, setting out arguments so that they will recover the writer’s preferred interpretations and goals” (Hyland, 2005: 49).

The interactional metadiscourse resources include hedges, boosters, attitude markers, self-mentions and engagement markers. They “concern the ways writers conduct interaction by intruding and commenting on their message. The writer’s goal here is to make his or her views explicit and to involve readers by allowing them to respond to the unfolding text” (Hyland, 2005: 49)

2.4. Self-mention

According to Hyland (2005), self-mention refers to the degree of explicit author presence in the text measured by the frequency of first-person pronouns and possessive adjectives (*I, me, mine* exclusive *we, our, ours*). Ivanic (1998) as cited in Hyland (2005) also add, self-mention is a powerful self-representation to convey

personal projection through first-person pronouns. Writers cannot avoid projecting an impression of themselves and how they stand in relation in their arguments, their community and their readers. Speaker is the principal part of a speech, self-mentions assist speaker to find accessible way for audience to comprehend the text, the presence of absence of explicit author reference is generally a conscious choice by writers to adopt a particular stance and a contextually situated authorial identity (Hyland, 2001b). In previous study, Nan, Liu (2013), noted self-mention show self-affirmation and help speaker to improve his/her reliability from audience. Self-mention enables speaker to *open the gate* in order to connect with the audience.

2.4.1. The Classification of Self-Mention

Self-mention is a powerful rhetorical strategy for constructing authorial identity, specifically in speech, self-mention function is to build self-representation, and show the speaker connection with his/her idea. As mentioned in previous section, self-mention is measured by the frequency of *first person pronoun* and *possessive adjectives* (Hyland, 2005).

First person pronoun is one of the major features working in the construction of the writer's identity (Ivanic, 1998; Ivanic & Camps, 2001). It is involved in positioning the writer's interest, world view and attitudes about reality (i.e., ideational positioning) and building the relationship between the writer and the reader (i.e., interpersonal positioning) (Ivanic, 1998; Ivanic & Camps, 2001). First person

pronoun can influence “how the message received” and showing the speaker’s authority (Hyland, 2001). For example:

I have a message for all of you: the crime and violence that today afflicts our nation will soon come to an end. Beginning on January 20th 2017, safety will be restored. The most basic duty of government is to defend the lives of its own citizens. Any government that fails to do so is a government unworthy to lead. It is finally time for a straightforward assessment of the state of our nation. I will present the facts plainly and honestly. We cannot afford to be so politically correct anymore.

From the example, the use of *I* and *We* are both *first person pronoun*, but showing different form. Which *I* is pronouns to the speaker’s self (*singular*) and *We* (*plural*) refer to speaker’s self including the audience. The first person point of view is used primarily in conversation or a situation when speaker should proof their stance toward the audience and originality of their ideas. There are different *cases* (*case* refers to the grammatical function of a noun or pronoun) in *first person pronoun* which is showing different speaker’s stances and view toward the audience:

- 1) *Subjective case* is the *case* used for a noun or pronoun which is the subject or verb, for example:

Again, I will tell you the plain facts that have been edited out of your nightly news and your morning newspaper: Nearly Four in 10 African-American children are living in poverty, while 58% of African American youth are not employed.

In the example above, *I* is *subjective case*, the pronoun *I* shows the position as subject of tell which is the verb of the sentence, and *I* means, the speaker positioning himself as the protagonist on his utterances.

- 2) *Objective case* is the case used for nouns and pronouns which function as objects. In the *first person pronouns*, **me** is considered as objective case because it's refers to speaker in objective point of view, for example:

*To my sisters Mary Anne and Elizabeth, my brother Robert and my late brother Fred, I will always give you my love you are most special to **me**.*

- 3) *Possessive adjective* (also called *possessive pronouns*) is the case used for covering all pronouns that demonstrate ownership, and indicate who (or what) owns something. *Possessive adjectives* are not *nouns* and are not formed by adding an apostrophe, and it comes before a *noun* in the sentence and lets the audience know to whom the *noun* belongs. In speech *possessive adjective* mostly used to show the speaker's relationship with his/her idea, which is important to build speaker's stance toward the audience, and as a proof of originality if speaker's idea. For example:

***My** plan is the exact opposite of the radical and dangerous immigration policy of Hillary Clinton. Americans want relief from uncontrolled immigration. Communities want relief.*

- 4) *Possessive pronoun* is almost similar with *possessive adjectives*, to show possession towards something, but unlike *possessive adjectives*, *possessive pronoun* does not come before *noun* or in a *noun phrase*. It stands alone. It can be also be used to replace a *noun*. For example:

*It begins with a new, fair trade policy that protects **ours**.*

2.5. Metafunction

Metafunction stands under functional grammar theory developed by Halliday. Metafunction act as a unity of three structure of clause. Eggins in *An Introduction to Systemic Functional Grammar* assumed that the system of transitivity is concerned in elaborating three aspects of the clause (2004: 214). The ideational metafunction, which concern with personal consciousness. In advance, the clause roles here act as *representations*. *Participants, Processes and Circumstances* are representation of the clause process in Ideational metafunction. The Interpersonal metafunction is concerned with social world, especially the relationship between speaker and hearer, in this part of metafunction, the clauses act as *exchanges*. The textual metafunction is about the verbal world, especially related to the flow of information in a text, the clauses roles here act as *messages*.

Table 2. Analysis table of Metafunctional layering

(Matthiessen & Bateman 1991), taken from Wilcock (2001)

In this job	Anne	we	're	working	with silver	
Theme		Rheme				textual interpersonal
	Vocative	Mood				
		Subject	Finite			ideational
Locative		Actor	Process		Manner	

Table 2, shows a figure of metafunctional layering which analyzed the sentence “In this job, Anne, we’re working with the silver” (Mathiessen & Bateman 1991) into three different structure of metafunctions.

2.5.1 Ideational Metafunction

In the previous discussion, there are three strands of metafunction: Ideational, Interpersonal and Textual. The writer focused only on Ideational metafunction in order to analyze the transitivity of self-mention used in Donald Trump speech. Ideational metafunction concerns with everything involved between man and surroundings. Ideational metafunction mostly used to describe events or states in personal or people sense of reality. Halliday divides ideational metafunction into two modes, the logical and the experiential metafunction. Based on the Halliday's *An Introduction to Functional Grammar* (in the third edition, with revisions by Christian Matthiessen) the logical metafunction relates to the grammar constructions to build up grammatical units, in the other words, combining two or more clauses into clause complex. The experiential function refers to grammatical resources involved in drawing personal experience into clause.

2.5.2 Transitivity

Based on Martin's *Working with Functional Grammar* (1997), transitivity is part of experiential metafunction which also strands of ideational metafunction. It mentioned in previous sub-chapter, experiential metafunction is overall of grammatical resource for construing goings on. Halliday (1985:53) stated, transitivity have major component in experiential metafunction of the clause deals with the "transmission of ideas" representing 'processes', or 'experiences': actions, events,

processes of consciousness, and relations. Martin (1997) also stated transitivity is a configuration that represents process, participant involved in it, and attendant circumstance, in addition; Halliday's concepts of transitivity emphasize to turn experiences into meaning. The *process* is realized by a *verbal group*, the *participant(s)* by (a) *nominal group(s)* (with some exceptions), and the *circumstance(s)* is realized by (an) *adverbial group* or *prepositional phrases(s)* (Halliday, 1985:101). Martin (1997:101) gives an example of representing experiences turn into meaning in transitivity:

A kite is flying across the sky ⁽¹⁾ →

A kite	is flying	across the sky
Actor	Process	Location
nominal group	verbal group	prep. phrase

Above clause ⁽¹⁾ is considered as experience of flux construed as process configuration. Started from experiencing process around the subject as participants in the clause and construed it into clause which consisting meaning.

The clause above is interpreting a process of configuration, participants involved in it and the participant's experience. Furthermore, Halliday (2004: 170), each clause is kind of figure experienced by the participants, happening, sensing, doing, having or being. All figures consist of a process, participants being directly

involved, and in addition there may be circumstances of time, space cause, manner, or the other types (Halliday and Mathiessen, 2004: 170). Clause divided into six types in transitivity system; material clause, mental clause, relational clause, behavioral clause, verbal clause, and existential clause. Each clause has three elements in representing meaning; there are process, participants, and circumstances.

2.5.2.1 Participants

The participants are elements which are directly involved in a process; it can be a person, a place or an object. In clause, participant is most commonly realized by a *nominal group*. According Halliday and Matthiessen, participant is important part of the process, each process type has at least one participant.

Table 3. Process types, their meanings, and characteristics participants.

(Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004: 260)

PROCESS TYPE	category meaning	participants, directly involved	participants, obliquely involved
Material: Action Event	‘doing’ ‘doing’ ‘happening’	Actor, Goal	Recipient, Client, Scope, Initiator Attribute
Behavioural	‘behaving’	Behaver	Behaviour
Mental: Perception Cognition Desideration Emotion	‘sensing’ ‘seeing’ ‘thinking’ ‘wanting’ ‘feeling’	Senser, phenomenon	
Verbal	‘saying’	Sayer, Target	Receiver, Verbiage
Relational: Attribution Identification	‘being’ ‘attributing’	Carrier, Attribute Identified,	Attributor, Beneficiary Assigner

	'identifying'	Identifier, Token, Value	
Existential	'existing'	Existent	

Based on the table above, the participant constituent can be further described in terms of various participant role such as *actor, goal, senser, phenomenon, carrier, attribute, token, value, behaver, sayer, existent*. The process is divided into seven types: material process, mental process, behavioral process, verbal process, relational process, existential process, and meteorological process.

2.5.2.2 Process

Process is realized in the clause with *verbal group*. *Verbal group* signifies an activity which expresses event in the clause. According to Halliday's *Introduction to Functional Grammar* revised by Matthiessen (2013) The process is commonly associated with participants and may be circumstances of time, space, cause, manner, or one of a few other types. In transitivity system the process types and participants as follow:

- 1) *Material Clause* is process of doing and happening. This type of clause is explaining what the subject doing, in this clause the subject (participant) act as an *actor*. In the material clause type, the *process role* (pr) is shown as:

Pr: material; +Actor; (+goal) (+Range) (+Beneficiary)

According to (Eggins 2004, 215) material processes are processes of “doing” or about actions, usually concrete, tangible actions. They express the notion that some entity does something; undertake some action which may be done to some other entity. Actions involve actors, or participants. Participants are realized by nominal groups. There are two types of material clause, *intransitive clause* and *transitive clause*. Intransitive clause deals with representing an event; somewhat happening in a simple structure. This clause only has one participant (actor) with no object:

Table 4. Transitive Clause

Actor	Process
The Teacher	Called

Whereas, transitive material clause is a material clause represents a doing. It has two or more participant’s goal, scope, recipient, client, and attribute. This kind of clause has an object and participant:

Table 5. Intransitive Clause

Actor	Process	Goal
The Gardener	cut	the grass

Based on the two tables above, it can be inferred both type of material clause has one participant called actor. The actor is inherent participant in both intransitive and transitive material clause. It is the one that does something or takes some actions. In the contrary, the goal or the other type of material clause's participants only included in the transitive material clause, it is the participant to whom the process is directed to.

2). *Mental clause* is an actions related to the actions of mental reactions about thoughts, feelings, and perceptions. Halliday stated, a process which encode meaning of thinking, and related to human ability to sense and perceive things is called mental process. Halliday (1994, p. 118) divides mental process verbs into three classes: cognition (verbs of thinking, knowing, and understanding), affection (verbs of liking, fearing), and (verbs of perception (verbs of seeing, hearing). In a clause of mental process, there is always one participant who is a conscious human being; that is the one that senses, feels or perceives. Halliday (1994) and Eggins (2004) call this participant as Senser. Senser is the conscious being that is feeling, thinking, wanting, or seeing. Another participant which is potentially involved in the mental clause is phenomenon. It is the participant sensed (felt, thought, wanted, or perceived) by the senser. It may be not only a thing, but also an act even a fact (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004: p.203). In the mental clause the process role is:

Pr: mental; +Senser; +Phenomenon

There are four types of mental clause which has its own purpose towards clause; Perception (seeing, hearing etc), Emotion (liking, fearing etc), Cognition (thinking, knowing, understanding etc), and Desideration (wanting).

Table 6.1 Perception

Senser	Process	Phenomenon
The audience	Saw	the show

Table 6.2 Emotion

Senser	Process	Phenomenon
Megan	Hates	Dog

Table 6.3 Cognition

Senser	Process	Phenomenon
She	remember	your password

Table 6.4 Desideration

Senser	Process	Phenomenon
He	Wanted	a new shoes

3). Halliday describes *behavioral processes* as a mid-way between materials on the one hand and mentals on the other. They are in part about action, but it is action that has to be experienced by a conscious being. Alaei & Ahangari (2016) in their journal *A Study of Ideational Metafunction in Joseph Conrad's "Heart of Darkness": A Critical Discourse Analysis*, behaviorals are typically processes of physiological and psychological behavior. The majority of Behaviorals have only one participant. Behaviorals thus express form of doing that does not usually extend to another participant. In the other words, behavioral clause is in the boundary between “doing” as Material and “Sensing” as Mental. The process role of behavioral clause is; *pr: Behavioral; +Behaver; (+Behavior) (+Phenomenon)*

Behavioral clause has behaver as its participant, behavior, and phenomenon. Behaver act as a conscious being that do something in pattern that explains the phenomenon.

Table 7 Behavioral clause

Behaver	Behavior	Phenomenon
She	is always	angry

4) *Verbal Processes* as Halliday (1994) cited in Eggins (2004) explains, a verbal process contains three participants: Sayer, Receiver and Verbiage. The process role of Verbal Processes as follows:

Pr: verbal; +Sayer; (+Receiver) (+Verbiage)

The Sayer, as a participant does not have to be a conscious being, but anything that capable of putting out a signal (Alaei & Ahangari, 2016), the receiver is the one to whom the verbal process is directed. The information could be anything, as long it's have the receiver to receive the information. Verbiage is the participant concerned with the topic, and it's nominalized statement of the verbal process. For example; "Clint climbed **the tree** this morning", the word "climb" is a verb that has function to explain the verbiage "**the tree**" in the clause and contain the information of the relationship between the topic and the sayer toward the receiver There are two types of Verbal Processes; direct or quoted speech and Indirect or reported speech. Direct speech can be realized by a quotation mark, while indirect speech does not have it.

Table 8 Direct Speech

Sayer	Process	Receiver	Quoted
I	Explain to	him	"English is important"

Table 9 Indirect Speech

Sayer	Process	Receiver	Reported
I	Explain to	him	English is important

5) *Relational Clause* is a process of interpreting “being”. Halliday (1994) stated there are some structures of process that not explain process or event. These structures of all process types that have to do with actions or events of some kinds are described. There are many processes that do not encode action meanings at all, and it’s described as “being”. Halliday described relational processes, is a process describing things that are stated to exist in relation to other things by assigning attributes or identities. Eggins (1994) divided the process into two structures that differentiate the type of clause, Attributive and Identifying. There are three kinds of relational processes, according to Halliday there are; Intensive, Possessive and Circumstantial. Based on the the types of clause, the process role are divided into two types; a) *identifying: Pr: identifying: +Token; +Value* and b) *attributive: attributive: Pr: attributive: +Carrier; +Attribute*.

6) *Existential Process* commonly identified by the word ‘there’. Eggins (2004: 214) explains that “there when used in existential processes, has no

representational meaning: it does not refer to location”. Existential clause process role is:

Pr: existential; +Existent

Existential described the phenomenon as a “thing” (person, object, institution and abstraction), “action”, or “event” (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004: 258). This kind of process is simply stated to exist, in the other word existential only described any entity without any relation with the other entity or things. The only obligatory participant in an existential process which receives a functional label is called the Existent. This participant, which usually follows the ‘there is/are’ sequence, may be a phenomenon of any kind, and is often in fact an event.

2.5.3 Circumstances

Circumstances are realized by adverbial groups, prepositional phrases and event by nominal group. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) defined nine types included in the circumstance. They are Extent, Location, Manner, Cause, Contingency, Accompaniment, Role, Matter, and Angle. The list of all types will be shown in the table below equipped with *wh-items* and *the examples of realization*.

Table 10 **Types of circumstantial element (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004: p. 262)**

	Type		Wh-items	Examples of realization
Enhancing	Extent	Distance	<i>How far?</i>	<i>For; throughout</i> 'measured; nominal group
		Duration	<i>How long?</i>	<i>For; throughout</i> 'measured; nominal group
		Frequency	<i>How many times?</i>	'measured nominal group
	Location	Place	<i>Where? [there, here]</i>	<i>at, in, on, by, near near; to, towards, into, onto, (away)from, out of, off; behind, in front of, above, below, under, alongside . . .</i> adverb of place: <i>abroad, overseas, home, upstairs, downstairs, inside, outside; out, up, down, behind; left, right, straight . . . ; there, here</i>
		Time	<i>When? [then, now]</i>	<i>at, in, on; to, until, till, towards, into, from, since, during, before, after</i> adverb of time: <i>today, yesterday, tomorrow; now, then</i>
	Manner	Means	<i>How? [thus]</i>	<i>by, through, with, by means of, out of)+ material), from</i>
		Quality	<i>how? [thus]</i>	<i>in + a + quality (e.g. dignified) + manner/way, with + abstraction (e.g. dignity); according to adverbs in -ly, -wise;</i>

				<i>fast, well; together, jointly, separately, respectively</i>
		Comparison	<i>how? what like?</i>	<i>like, unlike; in + the manner of . . . adverbs of comparison differently</i>
		Degree	<i>how much?</i>	<i>to + a high/low/ . . . degree/extent; adverbs of degree much, greatly, considerably, deeply [often collocationally linked to lexical verb, e.g. love + deeply, understand + completely]</i>
	Cause	Reason	<i>why?</i>	<i>because of, as a result of, thanks to, due to, for want of, for, of, out of, through</i>
		Purpose	<i>why? what for?</i>	<i>for, for the purpose of, for the sake of, in the hope of</i>
		Behalf	<i>who for?</i>	<i>for, for the sake of, in favour of, against [‘not in favour of’], on behalf of</i>
	Contingency	Condition	<i>why?</i>	<i>in case of, in the event of</i>
		Default		<i>in default of, in the absence of, short of, without [‘if it had not been for’]</i>
		Concession		<i>despite, in spite of</i>
Extending	Accompaniment	Comitative	<i>who/what with?</i>	<i>with; without</i>
		Additive	<i>and who/what else?</i>	<i>as well as, besides; instead of</i>
Elaborating	Role	Guise	<i>what as?</i>	<i>as, by way of, in the role/shape/guise/form</i>

				<i>of</i>
		Product	<i>what into?</i>	<i>Into</i>
Projection	Matter		<i>what about?</i>	<i>about, concerning, on, of, with reference to, in ['with respect to']</i>
	Angel	Source		<i>according to, in the words of</i>
		Viewpoint		<i>to, in the view/opinion of, from the standpoint of</i>

2.6 Speech

In this study, writer use speech as focus to be analyzed. Owen (2003:3) as cited in Aini (2011) states that speech may also be defined as a verbal means of communicating or conveying something, which is have similar function, in the textual, speech is to deliver meaning.

Spoken language is an oral process of language uses, and it's very important to deliver message and obtain information. In her journal, Aryati (2014) stated, there-are two ways of communication, those are the written language and spoken language. Written language is the language written form like, text, magazines, books, journals newspapers, etc. The other categories, spoken language is a language that is given orally. Spoken language also means form of communication from one person to another where the language is generated by organs of the human voice and is released through the mouth so as to produce a series of word; they are arranged systematically,

called the speech. One example of the spoken language forms is a face to face conversation with the people around us like public speaking.

As described above, speech is one form of public speaking. As cited in Hakim (2007), Gamble and Gamble (1984:282) writes public speaking occurs in a somewhat formal setting and the audience demands the communication be well prepared. In addition, (Barker, 1978:15) stated in public communication, a speaker is concerned about personal appearance, delivery, the message and the audience and their response.

In conclusion, speech is an oral form of expression, to deliver the speaker thoughts and ideas to audiences. Moreover, speech is done in front of the masses, using one's ability of language as a tool. Addressing is essentially an activity of expressing thoughts in the form of words (verbal) addressed to the crowd in a forum (Aryati, 2014).

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter consists of six subchapters which reveal research design, time and place of the study, data and data source, data collection procedure, data classifying procedure and data analysis procedure.

3.1 Research Design

This study was implemented using SFL (Systemic Functional Linguistics), qualitative content analysis. According to Devy as cited in Aini (2011:43):

Qualitative research studies are designed to obtain information concerning to the current status of phenomena. They are directed toward determining the nature of situation, as is exists at the time of study. There is no administration or a control of a treatment as it is found in experimental testing. The aim is to describe what exists with respect to variables or conditions or situations.

This research was designed to use qualitative methodology which aimed at find out the types the self-mention and the function used in Donald Trump's speeches.

Meanwhile, Krippendorf (2004) argued content analysis is research technique for making reliable and valid inferences from text (or other meaningful matter) to the context their use.

This study was analyzed using two tables. The first table was taken from Hyland's table (2001) in light of Hyland's theory of metadiscourse to answer the first

research question. The second table was created in order to answer the second research question, to find the function of self-mention using transitivity under metafunction theory developed by Halliday, and focused on self-mention as a part of interactional metadiscourse. (The table form can be seen in the Data Analysis Procedure section)

Hyland (2005) stated, self-mention is measured by the frequency of first person pronouns and possessive adjectives. It's indicated, in order to analyze self-mention frequency and how the speaker use self-mention features by focusing on first person pronouns and possessive adjective. The self-mention in this described into four specific parts: *subjective case*, *objective case*, *possessive adjective*, *possessive pronoun* in the first person view. The writer used SFL (Systemic Functional Linguistic) but only focused on clause which consist of self-mention and transitivity, and put it under process column. The analysis also based on the metafunction theory to utter the function of self-mention.

3.2 Time and Place of Study

The research was conducted from September up to December 2016 in English Department Education Program, State University of Jakarta, located in Jl. Rawamangun Muka – Rawamangun, East Jakarta.

3.3 Data and Data Source

The data were clauses contained of self-mention written in Donald Trump's immigration speech transcript in Phoenix, on August 31, 2016. The entire transcript was taken from (<http://www.latimes.com/politics/la-na-pol-donald-trump-immigration-speech-transcript-20160831-snap-htlmlstory.html>) as the data source. This research analyzed Donald Trump's speech in his president election campaign in 2016.

3.4 Data Collecting Procedure

The data was collected using steps below:

1. Choose the data source

The data source of this study were collected using documentation method since the data of this study that is Donald Trump's speech were collected from the transcript of the speech. Arikunto (2006: 158) stated, in applying documentation method, the researcher is looking for the data about things or variables which are in the form of notes, transcription, book, newspaper, magazine, leafs, etc. Donald Trump's immigration speech transcripts in Phoenix, on August 31, 2016, were chosen as the data source, because the objective of the study was to find the self-mention in the Donald Trump speech and the self-mention function consisted in the speech.

2. Selecting analysis unit

The unit of analysis is self-mention constituent in Donald Trump's speech transcript. The transcript unit was chosen as an analysis unit because the self-mention consisted in the Donald Trump immigration speech needs to be analyzed in order to find the self-mention function and the frequency.

3.5 Data Analysis Procedure

In this study, the writer used some steps to analyze the data as follow:

- a. Examining the Donald Trump Immigration Speech transcript and comparing the speech transcript with the research question. This research focused only on Donald Trump's immigration speech transcript in Phoenix, on August 31, 2016, and try to find how the speaker use self-mention and the self-mention function according to the speech as main focus and research question.
- b. Identifying the clauses through the system of first person pronoun as main focus. In this step, the writer identified the *first person pronoun* constituents in every clause. The *first person pronoun* constituents which are *subjective case*, *objective case*, *possessive adjective*, and *absolute possessive* in the main table. These first person pronouns considered as self-mention marker based on Hyland (2005) argued:

“Self-mention refers to the degree of explicit author presence in the text measured by the frequency of first-person pronouns and possessive adjectives (I, me, mine exclusive we, our, ours)”.

Category	Total	% of Total Self-Mention Markers
Subjective Case		
Objective Case		
Possessive Adjective		
Absolute Possessive		

Table 1. Types of Self-Mention frequency per Category (Modified from Hyland's Table 1 (2001:554))

- c. After identifying and creating the main table to answer first research question, the writer start to create a new table to analyze the function of self-mention.

No.	Conjunction	Clause	Self-mention	Process	Analysis
Total :					

Table 2. Clause analysis table

- d. After creating the new table to analyze the clause, the writer starts to break the clause based on the self-mention existence in the clause. The writer try to inferences the analysis based on the table and the frequency of self-mention marker. The inferences of how self-mention used to answer the research

question will be analyzed on Analysis column, to know how the speaker uses self-mention and transitivity to support his speech. According to Halliday and Matthiessen, transitivity is a system of constructing clause, which there is typically a process associated with participant and circumstance. It asserts the representation meaning what the clause is about (2004: p.181). It can be inferred, the function of self-mention can be represented by transitivity theory with self-mention as main participant.

- e. In the Analysis column, the writer will put the analysis of the function of self-mention used by the speaker in the clause under transitivity theory.
- f. Transfer the total of self-mention on each category to main table to identify the most used self-mention category in speech.
- g. Finally, the writer drew the conclusion by validating the evidence of self-mention markers in Donald Trump's speech based on the total and analysis column, and comparing the conclusion with the research question.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Findings

4.1.1 Dominant Self-Mention Types

Based on the content analysis to find the types of self-mention in Donald Trump Immigration Speech, the writer using Hyland's Table (2001) to count the self-mention appeared in the speech. The *first person pronoun* constituents which are *subjective case*, *objective case*, *possessive adjective*, and *absolute possessive* in the main table. These first person pronouns considered as self-mention marker based on Hyland (2005) argued: "*Self-mention refers to the degree of explicit author presence in the text measured by the frequency of first-person pronouns and possessive adjectives (I, me, mine exclusive we, our, ours)*". The result presented on tables below:

Category	Total	% of Total Self-Mention Markers
Subjective Case	183	71.48%
Objective Case	21	8.21%
Possessive Adjective	52	20.31%
Absolute Possessive	0	0%

Total	256	100%
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From the table above, the dominant self-mention types that appears in the Donald Trump Immigration Speech is subjective case, the second types is possessive adjectives, the third dominant types objective case, the speaker did not use any absolute possessive in the speech.

The subjective case dominating the clauses found in the Donald Trump Immigration Speech. The subjective case are represented by “I” as singular subjective case and “we” as plural subjective case.

4.1.2 Dominant Transitivity Process Types

From the Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) analysis conducted in Donald Trump Immigration Speech is portrayed in five processes, i.e material, and mental, verbal, and existential process.

No.	Process Types	Total	% Total of Process
1	Material	93	36.33%
2	Mental	67	26.17%
3	Verbal	17	6.64%
4	Relational	79	30.86%
5	Existential	0	0%

6	Behavioral	0	0%
	Clauses	256	100%

From the table above, the dominant process in the Donald Trump Immigration speech is the material process. Material process appears 93 times, from 256 clauses in total.

4.1.3 The Function of Self-Mention as Participant

This sub-chapter will show the use of self-mention as participant in the clause. How Donald Trump use self-mention to representing his idea, or draw the audience attention, to make the audience support his idea, etc. Findings sub-chapter will be divided according to each process category, with explanation and example table of the clause.

4.1.3.1 Self-Mention as Actor

The analysis shows that Donald Trump use material process type compared to others. According to the appendices, material process mostly used by the speaker to explain the detail of his idea or his plan, to indicate physical influence or action did by the speaker and uttering his experience. He put himself as the actor to support his speech. Self-mention assign role for him as the speaker and including the audience to draw their attention.

Sample 1 (Clause 48)

I	have met	with many	of the great parents
Actor	Material	*	Goal

In the table above, the subjective case “I” which used by the speaker to represent himself and use it to utters his experience. These participants are indicated that there is process of action, which is indicated by the use of its material process or action verbs. In this clause the speaker wants to explain his experience, using “I” as actor so that he can assign a role that he part of his experience.

Sample 2 (Clause 51(b))

I look forward	to introducing	these are amazing, amazing people
Actor	Material	Goal

In example 2, Donald Trump explains his plan to the audience. In order to deliver the goal to make the audience know what he going to do if he get elected.

Sample 3 (Clause 426)

I	write	those checks
Actor	Material	Goal

On the example 3, self-mention “I” as the actor use the term material process to show an action. “I” referring to the speaker, signals the audience that he have been taken already to do the action “write”.

4.1.3.2 Self-Mention as Senser

Self-mention as senser used by the speaker to show personal emotion, process of thinking, and to show the speaker perception toward some issue around him. The following examples can show the use self-mention as senser theme:

Sample 4 (Clause 81)

honestly	we’ve	been hearing	that number for years
*	Senser	Mental	Phenomenon

According to the above table, the speaker shows the perception process by using “hearing” as the process. Related to the previous explanation, subjective case as senser can be used to tell the audience personal perception about some issue.

Sample 5 (Clause 13 (b))

I	like and respect	very much
Senser	Process	Phenomenon

The table explains about the affection process, it's indicated the speaker as a senser show his personal feelings toward something. Self-mention as senser can be used to deliver speaker respect to the audience, circumstances or specific person

Sample 6 (Clause 284 (b))

I	think	all of us want to see
Senser	Process	Phenomenon

Above table explains about cognitive process, the participants that occur with the process are most likely explain the speaker idea or opinion.

4.1.3.3 Self-Mention as Sayer

Self-mention as sayer is devoted by the speaker to reflect his own intention, explaining something, ask the audience to do something, comment and to position himself as a spokesman.

Sample 7 (Clause 112)

I	always	says	Trojan Horse
Sayer	*	Verbal	Verbiage

Sample 8 (Clause 332)

I	will tell you	it will be on land, it will be on sea, it will be in air.
Sayer	Verbal	Verbiage

Above table shows subjective case “I” as sayer position himself as the spokesman. The speakers also use verbal process to explain something. “tell” in “I will tell you” and “says” is indicated as verbal process which explain what the speaker do to deliver his message to the audience.

Sample 9 (Clause 485)

I	am going to ask	all the angel mom to come join me on the stage right now
Sayer	Verbal	Target

Verbal process in the above table also can be used as a tool to invite the certain person to join the discussion, ask them to give their opinion. In above clause, self-mention as sayer has a function to invite certain person.

4.1.3.4 Self-Mention as Carrier

Self-mention as carrier in relational process commonly used for the same function as Material process, to support the speaker describing conflict, resolution and the obstacles (experience) and also to show possession toward something. Some examples are presented below:

Sample 10 (Clause 298)

and if	we	have	the right people doing it
*	Carrier	Relational	Attribute

Above table shows the speaker possession using auxiliary verb “have” respectively as a device to express relational clause. In other words “have the right people doing it” is a device Donald Trump use to show his possession.

Sample 11 (Clause 26)

our immigration system	is	worse than everybody ever realized
Carrier	Relational	Attribute

Self-mention as carrier shown by “our” provide meanings which attributes to the treatment of the issue of conflict. The carrier “our” is also form of self-mention

possessive adjectives, present the speaker possesses an idea, and used it to describing a situation or conflict.

4.2 Discussion

The findings reveal the most used self-mention in the Donald Trump Immigration Speech to answer first research question, *what types of self-mention do appear dominantly?* The most dominant self-mention type that appeared in the Donald Trump Immigration Speech is *subjective case*. according to the appendices subjective case “we” mostly used by Donald Trump because is represent both himself and his audience. He includes his audience in order to get their attention. For the transitivity process analysis in Donald Trump Immigration speech, it was found that Material process highly dominates in the data, followed by Relational process, and then Mental process, and the last is Verbal process, there are no Existential and Behavioral process detected in Donald Trump immigration speech.

To answer the second research question, *what is the function of self-mention in Donald Trump Immigration Speech*, the findings revealed that self-mention constituent such as *subjective case, objective case, possessive adjective and possessive pronoun* can be considered as participant. The participants are elements which are directly involved in the process. Halliday (2004) stated, The participant constituent can be a person, an object or place, and the self-mention constituent in the Donald Trump immigration speech is Donald Trump whose act as a speaker. The

realization of self-mention function is based on the self-mention as participant which is used by the speaker as part of the process.

Material process is mostly used by the speaker to inform people about the actions that have been done and will be achieved by the speaker. Self-mention as actor used as a bridge to explaining process of doing, as the speaker as main actor. Moreover, this type of process expresses the actional impact between the speaker and his actions, in order to draw audience attention. Donald Trump, is always saying about what he going to do after he get elected, by explain the audience about his experience or describe everything happened around him.

The second type that mostly appears in the Donald Trump speech is Relational process. The Relational process is represented through attributive and possessive process. Similar with the material process, relational process also can be used to describing past and current situations according to the speaker perspective. Self-mention as carrier used by Donald Trump mostly for showing his possession toward something. He is positioning himself as a possessor to show the audience that he can provide good plan and future for them and to describe some qualities and facts related to the issue to make people realize them.

Mental process is a process of inner experience, in using this type of process, the speaker explains the knowledge, awareness and desiderative to the audience in order to draw their attention. According to the data, cognition and desideration as part

of Mental process category is commonly used by the speaker to evokes audience attention, especially in context of comparing himself with his rival, Hillary Clinton. Self-mention as senser, according to the findings, mostly used to show cognitive process, in this kind of process Donald Trump always giving suggestion based on his perspective and to support his campaign. Self-mention as senser can be used to show personal intelligent, emotional, needs and sensing to explain the state of the speaker personal self, giving suggestion, and expression.

The finding of the verbal process suggests that Donald Trump tends to make his statement believable and valid, because in the verbal clause he always make declarations after his statement. Donald Trump as sayer, mostly use verbal process to provide the audience with issue, topics related to his plan after he get elected. Besides, according to the data, Donald Trump verbally support the limitation of the illegal immigrants, it's indicated that he draw his audience attention by the utterances of his plan. Self-mention as sayer, commonly used to giving audience suggestion, giving information related to the issue, and even inviting the audience to giving their opinion. Self-mention in this process is useful to positioning the speaker as a central of the audience attention. The audience can consider the speaker as a figure who needs to be pay attention with.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

According to the findings, it can be concluded that Self-mention can be used as a tool to provide a successful speech. Self-mention can improve speaker reliability from audience. According to Hyland (2001:221) Self-mention is used to address readers directly through a firm alignment with their views, pledging certainty and an interpersonal assurance of conviction. It can be inferred self-mention assist speaker to find accessible way for audience to comprehend what the speaker said.

5.1.1 Summary of Findings of Research Question 1 – *What types of Self-mention dominantly appeared?*

The study conducted to calculate the most frequent self-mention types in Donald Trump Immigration Speech. According to findings, Subjective Case is Self-mention type that the most frequent are appeared in the speech. It's indicated that Subjective case have a significant role to construct his speech. Subjective case constituents are, "I" as singular form and "we" as plural form. According to the appendices "we" is the dominant form used by the speaker. It's indicated Donald

Trump frequently use “we” in order to include the audience in his idea to draw the audience attention and interest.

5.2 Summary of Findings of Research Question 2 – What is the function of Self-mention in Donald Trump speech?

Based on the findings, self-mention function can be analyzed from the self-mention role as a participant under Transitivity theory developed by Halliday. According to Halliday (2004) the participants are elements which are directly involved in a process; it can be a person, a place or an object. In clause, participant is most commonly realized by a *nominal group*. Hyland (2005) stated, self-mention refers to the degree of explicit author presence in the text measured by the frequency of first-person pronouns and possessive adjectives (*I, me, mine* exclusive *we, our, ours*). Ivanic (1998) as cited in Hyland (2005) also add, self-mention is a powerful self-representation to convey personal projection through first-person pronouns. *I, me, mine and we, our ours* are both nominal group and first person pronoun, in the other words self-mention can be considered as a participant and can be identified using SFL (Systemic Functional Linguistic) to find the self-mention function. Every types of participant has its own function toward the self-mention. Below is the table of each self-mention as participant function in Donald Trump Immigration speech:

No.	Self-Mention as Participant Category	Function
1.	Self-Mention as Actor	Describing physical influence or action, explain the detail of the speaker idea, Mentioning the speaker's self as part of his own experience, explain the speaker plan.
2.	Self-mention as Senser	Explaining personal perception toward issue, Signals the audience about personal feelings, Showing respect to certain figures, explain personal idea or opinion (cognitive process)
3.	Self-mention as Sayer	Reflect personal intention, Explaining something, Ask the target or the audience to do something, comment, self-positioning

		as spokesman.
4.	Self-mention as Carrier	Describing conflict, resolution and obstacles, Showing self-dominant and possession.

In summary, self-mention as participant in the clause is a bridge to connect between “what the speaker said” and “what the audience received”. Because self-mention is a form of self representation of the speaker and how the audience see the speaker as a figure in speech. Through the analysis of transitivity process and participants as a system of experiential meaning, it provides an information regarding the speaker’s intention and the analysis of self-mention as part of interactional metadiscourse has revealed the role of the speaker.

5.2 Suggestion

The suggestion for the next researcher as follows:

1. This study only focus on one speech, next researcher can expand the number of speech
2. This study can be a reference for the next study

3. The next researcher can continue this study to develop all materials suggested for the students in discourse analysis subject.

The suggestions for the teacher are:

1. This study can be used as a suggestion and guide for the teachers as teaching materials in discourse analysis subject especially study about transitivity and metadiscourse.

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No.	Clause no.	Conjunction	Clause	Self-Mention	Process	Analysis
1	3		I am so glad to be back in Arizona.	Subjective Case	Mental, Senser	the senser "I" refers to the speaker tries to emphasize his feeling toward the audience. The term mental process reflected in "glad" as speaker's feeling.
2	4		The state that has a very, very special place in my heart.	Possessive Adjective	Relational, Attribute	"my" as attribute refers to relational process. The speaker want to emphasize his feeling by showing possession.
3	5		I love people of Arizona...	Subjective Case	Mental, Senser	The senser "I" tries explain his feeling to the people of Arizona which is his audience The term mental proces reflected in "love" as speaker's feeling
4	5(b)	and	...together we are going to win the White House in November.	Subjective Case	Relational, Carrier	"We" used by the speaker to include the audience within his goals, "We are going" shows process of modality refers to Carrier, shows relational.
5	8		So, I said let's go...	Subjective Case	Verbal,Sayer	The speaker "said" is explaining the Verbal Process. "I" refers to Sayer because he is uttering an ideas or his goals.

	6		We're going to Arizona,	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	The actor "We" try to emphasize his action to inviting the audience to follow his goals. "going" reflects the Material process.
7	12		Instead, I'm going to deliver a detailed policy address on	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	The actor "I" want to deliver his ideas "detailed policy address". Material process reflected in the "deliver" as a process of presenting idea.
8	12(b)	on	one of the greatest challenges facing our country today, illegal immigration.	Possessive Adjective	Relational, attribute	The carrier in this clause is "one of the greatest challenges". Which mark the attribute "our country today". The relational process realized by "facing", explaining the identifier and identified.
9	13		I've just landed having returned from a very important...	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	The actor refers to "I", the speaker use material process to show the audience what he just did, present his experience.
10	13(b)	and	...a man I like and respect very much.	Subjective Case	Mental, Senser	The senser "I" refers to the Mental process. Mental process used by the speaker to shows his feeling toward Mexico president, he have just met.

11	15		...I am a man who loves my country	Subjective Case	Mental, Senser	The sayer "I" emphasize his feeling toward his country by using "love" as part of mental process. He wanted to make people believe his feelings.
12	16		We agree on the importance of ending the illegal flow of drugs,...	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"we" as the sayer, do a material process "agree". "the importance of ending the illegal flow of drugs" has role as the goal in this clause.
13	17		We also discussed the great contributions of Mexican-American citizens...	Subjective Case,	Verbal, Sayer	"we" refers to the sayer do verbal process "discussed". Discussed categorized as verbal process similar to speak or tell form. The verbiage in this clause is "great contribution of Mexican-American citizens."
14	17(b)	to	...our two countries, my love for the people of Mexico...	Possessive Adjective	Mental, Senser	"my" is refers to the speaker's feeling toward the people of Mexico. He try to ensure his audience to believe his affection toward them. The term of mental proecess is reflected in "love" which showing his affection. "people of Mexico"

						has role as the target.
15	19		And, in the end we're all going to win.	Subjective Case	Relational, Carrier	"we" is refers to the carrier, the speaker intend to inviter all of the speaker to follows his goals. Using relational process to give attribute toward his goals, win the election.
16	20		Both countries, we're all going to win.	Subjective Case	Relational,Carrier	"we" is refers to the carrier, the speaker intend to inviter all of the speaker to follows his goals. Using relational process to give attribute toward his goals, win the election.
17	21		This is the first of what I expect will be many, many conversations	Subjective Case	Mental, Senser	"I" as the senser do a cognitive process which emphasizing process of thinking. The cognitive process is "expect", referring to the speaking expectation toward the situation.

18	22		Trump administration we're going to go about creating a new relationship between our two countries,...	Subjective Case	Relational,Carrier	"we" as the carrier, shows modality. The speaker tries to explain his goal by using relational process. He give attribute to his goals "creating a new relationship between our two countries...". "our" is considered as attribute in this clause.
19	23		We want fairness.	Subjective Case	Mental, Sensor	The sener "We" refers to the mental process "want", as part of desiderative or affection. "we" as the sener desiring for fair into the old government.
20	24		we must change our leadership in Washington,	Subjective Case	Material,Process	"we must change" is part of the material process in the clause. "we" is attached with "must change" to emphasizing the role of "we" as part of the process. "our leadership in Washington" has role as goal in this clause.
21	24(b)	and	we must change it quickly.	Subjective Case	Material,Actor	"we" as the actor referring to the "must change it quickly" as the material process. The speaker wanted to deliver his messages toward the audience about the situation

						using "change" as part of the material process.
22	26		The truth is our immigration system is worse than anybody ever realized	Possessive Adjective	Relational, Carrier	"our" is refers to carrier, the speaker use relational process to give tha audience explanation about the condition of United States immigration systems.
23	33		Let me tell you who it does not serve.	Objective Case	Verbal,Sayer	"me" as the sayer uttering his eagerness to tell the audience about specific topic. "tell" as the material process of this clause, implied that the speaker action toward the audience.
24	38		It should mean improvements to our laws and policies	Possessive Adjective	Mental, Phenomenon	"our" is referring to phenomenon. The speaker wanted to show his idea, to imprpove the laws and policies in United States.
25	40		But if we're going to make our immigration system work,	Subjective Case	Material,Actor	"we" is refers to actor, the speaker use material process to explain his plan.
26	40(b)	then	we have to be prepared to talk honestly...	Subjective Case	Material,Actor	The actor "we" do a material process "prepared". It's not categorized as the verbal process because it's not process

						of utterances, but action. "prepared" considered as the main process of this clause.
27	41		we have to listen to the concerns that working people,...	Subjective Case	Mental, Senser	The senser "we" do mental process "listen" or perceptive process. "to the concern that working people.." has role as phenomenon of this clause.
28	41(b)		our forgotten working people..	Possessive Adjective	Mental, Senser	The senser "our" do mental process "forgotten". The speaker use mental process to remind the audience about the worker's condition in United States.
29	43		We also have to be honest about the fact that not everyone who seeks..	Subjective Case	Mental, Senser	The senser "we" implies his thinking, by using mental process "have to be honest" he suggesting the audience to realize the fact that happened around them.
30	43(b)	to	join our country will be able to successfully assimilate.	Possessive Adjective	Relational,Carrier	"our country" shows possession. "our" as the carrier do Relational process by showing possession. Modality also show in the "will be able". The speaker use relational process to show possession, with the

						audience toward his country.
31	45		It's our right, as a sovereign nation to chose immigrants	Possessive Adjective	Relational, Carrier	"our" as the carrier shows possession. The speaker use relational process to shows his
32	45(b)	that	that we think are the likeliest	Subjective Case	Mental, Senser	"we" as the senser, do Mental process "think". Cognitive process used in this clause as the process of thinking.
33	47	because	our politicians have failed in their duty to secure our borders	Possessive Adjective	Mental, Senser	"our" refers to senser, the speaker use mental process to explain what his opinion toward the government. It's also can influence the audience to follow his ideas.
34	48		I have met with many of the great parents	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"I" as the actor, do material process "met". Referring to the clause " many of the great parents" has role as the goal of clause material process.
35	51		They will be joining me on this stage	Objective Case	Material, Goal	"they" is refers to the actor of the clause. Material process showed in "will be joining" as a sign of consideration to act of grouping.
36	51(b)	and	I look forward to introducing these are amazing,	Subjective	Material, Actor	"I" as the actor, do material

			amazing people.	Case		process "introducing" to draw audience attention.
37	71		illegal immigration costs our country more than \$113 billion dollars a year.	Possessive Adjective	Material, Process	"our" refers to process, the speaker put self-mention in the process to include the audience as part of his story, opinion or idea. To influence them that previous government is the cause of their loss.
38	72		And this is what we get.	Objective Case	Material, Process	"we get" refers to process, the speaker put "we" in the process to empower his previous statement (clause 71).
39	73		For the money we are going to spend on illegal immigration over the next 10 years,	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"we" as the actor do an action "going to spend" as the material process in this clause. "on illegal immigration over the next 10 years" has a role as the goal in this clause.
40	73(b)		we could provide 1 million at-risk students with a school voucher	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"we" as the actor do the material process "provide" which explaining the speaker action.
41	74		While there are many illegal immigrants in our country who are good people,	Possessive Adjective	Relational, Process	"our" refers to process, the speaker put "our" in the process to identify the "illegal immigrant" role in the clause. The speaker use it to draw audience sympathy and

						attention.
42	75		And they're hurting a lot of our people that cannot get jobs under any circumstances.	Possessive Adjective	Material, Process	"our" refers to process, the speaker put self-mention in the process to include the audience as part of his story, opinion or idea. To influence them that the illegal immigrant is the main cause of the jobless in the United States.
43	78		they're treated better than our vets.	Possessive Adjective	Material, Goal	"our" refers to goal, the speaker put "our" in goal to show possession towards "vets", it's to draw audience sympathy, so that he can influence them to follow his ideas.
44	81		honestly we've been hearing that number for years.	Subjective Case	Mental, Senser	"we" refers to senser, the speaker mental process to tell both his and the audience experience in general. It also can draw audience attention to unite.
45	83		Our government has no idea.	Possessive Adjective	Relational, Carrier	The carrier "Our government" is referring into the term relational process and act as the possessor of the "no idea". "has" in this clause, has role as relational

						process to bridge between possessor and the possessed (attributive).
46	86		Frankly our government has no idea what they're doing on many, many fronts, folks.	Possessive Adjective	Relational,Carrier	The carrier "Our government" is referring into the term relational process and act as the possessor of the "no idea". "has" in this clause, has role as relational process to bridge between possessor and the possessed (attributive). The process is similar with the previous clause, but in this clause the speaker try to ensure the audience about his ideas.
47	93		hear these words from me and all of you today	Objective Case	Mental, Phenomenon	The mental process in this clause, realized with "hear these words" as process of sensing. "me" here is not considered as senser, because is placed in the back of the clause, passive, and attached with "from".
48	98		We will treat everyone living	Subjective Case	Material,Actor	"we" do the material process as the actor. The process realized by "treat".

49	98(b)	or	or residing in our country with great dignity.	Possessive Adjective	Relational, Process	"our" refers to process, the speaker relational process to identify the previous message (no. 98)
50	100		We will be fair, just, and compassionate to all	Subjective Case	Mental, Sener	"we" as the sener, use mental process to explain his plan.
51	100(b)	but	our greatest compassion must be for our American citizens.	Possessive Adjective	Mental, Sener	"our" refers to sener, the speaker use mental process to explain what his opinion toward the government. It's also can influence the audience to follow his ideas.
52	111		we have no idea who these people are, where they come from.	Subjective Case	Mental, Sener	"we" as the sener, use mental process to give audience hints the illegal immigrants origin. The speaker use cognitive process to deliver indirect message.
53	112		I always say Trojan Horse.	Subjective Case	Verbal,Sayer	"I" as the sayer, giving a statement. This process is not categorized as behavioral because there are no proof that he always said Trojan Horse which has role as his explanation and also.a verbiage It's indicated as verbal with "say" as the process of giving statement.

54	117		What is wrong with our politicians	Possessive Adjective	Mental, Verbiage	"our" is refers to verbiage, the speaker use mental process to question the current politicians policy.
55	117(b)		our leaders if we can call them that.	Possessive Adjective	Relational, Carrier	"our leader" is the carrier of the clause. It's referring into the possession that related into the Relational process. "we can call" is the relational process, and "call" here is not considered as verbal process because it has role as the possessed.
56	118		What the hell are we doing?	Subjective Case	Mental, Verbiage	"our" is refers to verbiage, the speaker use mental process to questioning and empower his presence in front of audience.
57	121		let me tell you about my plan.	Objective Case	Verbal,Sayer	There are two self-mention in the clause, but only "me" considered as the participant. The Verbal process of "tell" giving "me" the participant role as explainer of the statement. "my" here, is considered as verbiage, because it's attached with plan (my plan).

58	122	and	weeks of debating my plan, debating, talking about it, what about this, what about that.	Possessive Adjective	Relational, Carrier	"my" is refers to the Relational process, it refers to "my" form as possession toward "plan". The speaker use relational process, to show possession of his plan, and what his through to accomplish his plan
59	124		destroy our country by the way.	Possessive Adjective	Material, Process	"our" refers to material process, the speaker put the self-mention in process to show possession of "country" in his explanation.
60	125		my plan was crafted with the input from Federal Immigration offices, very great people.	Possessive Adjective	Relational, Carrier	"my plan was crafted" is the carrier of this clause. "crafted" is an process of action, but not categorized as material because "my" is possessive form.
61	126		Among the top immigration experts anywhere in this country, who represent workers, not corporations, very important to us.	Objective Case	Relational, Attribute	"us" refers to attribute, the speaker use self-mention as attribute to support his position in his idea, but he's also include the audience to draw their attention in roder to make them support him.

62	127		I also worked with lawmakers	Subjective Case	Material,Actor	The actor "I" explaining his experience that he cooperated with the "lawmakers" as a Goal of his material process "worked".
63	128		And most importantly I've met with the people directly impacted by these policies.	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"I" refers to actor, the people use material process to present his experience.
64	130		We will build a great wall along the southern border.	Subjective Case	Material,Actor	The actor "we" which is the speaker try to include his audiences into his action. He planned to "build" a great wall as part of his plan. "build" is process of action and considered as material process
65	135		On day one, we will begin working on intangible, physical, tall, power, beautiful southern border wall.	Subjective Case	Material,Actor	"we" is referring to Actor as the material process participant. "working" is material process shows speaker action and plan about building border wall. The goal explained in "intangible, physical,tall,power, beautiful southern border wall
66	136		We will use the best technology, including above and below ground sensors that's the tunnels.	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"we" as the actor refers to "use" as material process. The speaker implies his plan about

						using technology in the border wall.
67	139	and	Mexico you know that, will work with us.	Objective Case	Mental, Phenomenon	"us" refers to phenomenon, The speaker use "us" as phenomenon to support his idea and process "you know that".
68	140		I really believe it.	Subjective Case	Mental, Senser	"I" is referring to Senser participant. "believe" is cognitive process and considered as process of thinking. The "I", is the senser who do conitive process, "believe".
69	141		Mexico will work with us.	Objective Case	Material,Goal	The actor on this clause processes is not "us". "Mexico" act as the actor and do an action "work". The self-mention "us" here has a role as a goal.
70	142		I absolutely believe it.	Subjective Case	Mental, Senser	"I" is referring to Senser participant. "believe" is cognitive process and considered as process of thinking. The "I", is the senser who do cognitive process, "believe".

71	144		I really believe they want to solve this problem along with us	Subjective Case	Mental, Senser	The senser "I" doing a cognitive process "believe". There are two self-mention in this clause, "I" and "us". "us" is considered as a phenomenon because its attached into "this problem along with us".
72	144(b)	and	and I'm sure they will.	Subjective Case	Mental, Senser	"I" is referring to senser, the speaker use mental process to show his affirmation toward his opinion. He try to convince the audience that he is doubtless and trusted.
73	145		Number two, we are going to end catch and release.	Subjective Case	Relational, Carrier	"we" is referring to "going to end" phrase which showing relational process. "catch and release" has role as attribute.
74	146		We catch them, oh go ahead.	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"we" indicated of action process. It's referring to "them" as the goal of the process Material process referes to "catch", which has similar purpose with action.
75	147		We catch them, go ahead.	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"we" indicated of action process. It's referring to "them" as the goal of the process Material process referes to "catch", which has similar

						purpose with action.
76	148		Under my administration, anyone who illegally crosses the border will be detained until they are removed out of our country	Possessive Adjective	Relational, Carrier	"my" is refers to carrier. The speaker use relational process to show his possession toward his plan "my administration".
77	150		We're not dropping them right across.	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"we" is refers to Actor, the speaker use material process to emphasize his action if he get elected, he tell the audience about his plan in order to draw audience attention.
78	155		We will take them great distances.	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"we" is refers to Actor, the speaker use material process to emphasize his action if he get elected, he tell the audience about his plan in order to draw audience attention.
79	156	but	But we will take them to the country where they came from, OK?	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"we" is refers to Actor, the speaker use material process to emphasize his action if he get elected, he tell the audience about his plan in order to draw audience attention.

80	158		I think it's so great.	Subjective Case	Mental, Senser	"I" is referring to senser, which is the participant category of mental process. The process itself in the clause is "think", as part of cognitive process. The speaker wants to express his feeling of good and excellent feeling about the opinion that later he will explain.
81	163		...criminal aliens now inside of our country...	Possessive Adjective	Relational, Attribute	"Criminal aliens" refers to the carrier of the clause. The criminal identifying the attribute "our country". The self-mention "our" shows possession toward the country, to emphasize the speaker's explanation about criminal aliens which refers to illegal immigrants in the United States. Trump uses "our" to make the audience a part of his possession.
82	164		We will begin moving them out day one.	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"we" is referring to Actor; the speaker uses material process to show his future action to begin moving the illegal immigrants out from the United States.

83	165		As soon as I take office.	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"we" is referring to Actor the speaker use material process to show his future action to begin moving the illegal immigrant out from the United States. He emphasize his plan by promising if he get elected he will do it right away
84	167		Now, just so you understand, the police, who we all respect	Subjective Case	Mental, Verbiage	"we" refers to verbiage, the speaker use mental process to give tribute to someone.
85	169		I can tell you. They're great people.	Subjective Case	Verbal,Sayer	"I" is referring to sayer, participant who uttering their opinion or ideas. "tell" is the process of verbal. The process of opinion of how great the police are , according to his feeling.
86	174		Day one, my first hour in office, those people are gone.	Possessive Adjective	Relational, Carrier	"My" showing relational process and has role as carrier of the clause. The sepaker use relational process to show his possession toward his plan. He want to emphasize his posession to make the audience know his plan and goals.
87	185		We will issue detainers for illegal immigrants who are arrested for any crime whatsoever,	Subjective Case	Relational, Carrier	"we" is referring to carrier, the speaker use relational process

						to presnet his plan to issuing illegal immigrants
88	185(b)	and	and they will be placed into immediate removal proceedings if we even have to do that.	Subjective Case		
89	186		We will terminate the Obama administration's deadly	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"we" is referring to Actor, as participant who do "terminate" as part of the speaker action. Material process "terminate" indicated the speaker intention toward the Obama policy.
90	191		My plan also includes cooperating closely with local jurisdictions to remove criminal aliens immediately.	Possessive Adjective	Relational, Carrier	"my" is referring to carrier, the speaker use relational process to show the audience his possession toward his plan, and explain them what he will do.
91	192		We will restore the highly successful Secure Communities Program.	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"we" is refers to actor, the speaker use material process to explain his plan.
92	194		We will expand and revitalize the popular 287(g) partnerships	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"we" is referring to Actor, try to emphasize his plan. Using "expand and revitalize" as part of the material process. The goal of this clause is "the popular 287(g) partnerships".

93	194(b)	that	that we don't even know about.	Subjective Case	Mental, Senser	"we" is referring to mental process. The speaker emphasize his mind and try to cope the audience by using "we" that both speaker and the audience don't know anything about the illegal immigrant, make a reason that they should banned from United States.
94	197		This is yet one more area where we are headed in a totally opposite direction	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"we" is refers to actor, the speaker use material process to explain his plan.
95	198		there's no brain power in our administration by our leader, or our leaders.	Possessive Adjective	Relational, Process	"our" refer to process, it's showing possession of "administration". The speaker use relational process to explain his opinion.
96	200		On my first day in office I am also going to ask Congress to pass Kate's Law, named for Kate Steinle.	Objective Case	Verbal, Sayer	"I" refer to sayer, the speaker use verbal process "ask" to order Kate's Law to frive away the illegal immigrant
97	201	and	And then we get them out.	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"I" refer to Actor, the speaker use material proses "propose" is to introducing someone.

98	202		Another reform I'm proposing is the passage of legislation named for Detective Michael Davis and Deputy Sheriff Danny Oliver	Subjective Case	Mental, Senser	"I" as the senser, do mental process to explain his plan to the audience. "proposing" considered as mental process cognition to put forward his plan for consideration by others. He introduce Detective Michael Davis and Deputy Sheriff Danny Oliver, so the audience know the mentioned name is part of his future plan if he get elected.
99	206		We're going to triple the number of ICE deportation officers.	Subjective Case	Relational, Carrier	"we" is referring to carrier, the process "we're going to" is modality process. The spaker use relational process to emphasizeing his plan to triple the number of ICE border to put criminal immigrant into custody.
100	207		Within ICE I am going to create a new special deportation task force focused on identifying and quickly removing the most dangerous criminal illegal immigrants in America	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"I" is refers to actor, the speaker use material process to show his plan to create a task force specialized to identifying the ilegal immgrant.

101	210	and	And our local police will be so happy that they don't have to be abused by these thugs anymore.	Possessive Adjective	Mental, Senser	"our local police" refers to senser of this clause."our" shows possession toward "local police" and it's attached each other. The speaker use mental process to portray what the local police felt, and emphasize it into the audience.
102	211		no finally we will turn the tables	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"we" is refers to actor. The speaker use material process to emphasize his position. He want to take audience attention by showing his determination.
103	211(b)		and our police will be allowed to clear up this dangerous and threatening mess.	Possessive Adjective	Material, Actor	"our" is refers to actor. The speaker want to explain his goal
104	212		We're also going to hire 5,000 more Border Patrol agents.	Subjective Case	Relational, Process	"we" is refers to carrier, the speaker use relational process to explain his idea.
105	213		Who gave me their endorsement,	Objective Case	Material, Process	"Me" in this clause is part of the process. The speaker use "who" instead of self-mentioning to emphasizing his position as part of the process. He draw audience attention by showing that Border Patrol agent as part of the government, support him.

106	213(b)		16,500 gave me their endorsement.	Objective Case	Material, Process	"Me" in this clause is part of the process. The speaker use "who" instead of self-mentioning to emphasizing his position as part of the process. He draw audience attention by showing that Border Patrolagent as part of the government, support him. He mentioning the total staff of the Border Patrol Agent, who support his decision to hire 5,000 more Border Patrol personnel.
107	215		We will expand the number of border patrol stations significantly.	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"we" has the role as actor toward "expand" as part of material process. The goal in this process is "the number of border patrol stations significantly". The speaker try to explaining his future plan in immigration policy under his watch if he elected later.
108	216		I've had a chance to spend time with these incredible law enforcement officers,	Subjective Case	Relational, Carrier	The carrier "I" is attached with have in "I've" and formed possession. The relational process

						realized with "had a chance", explain the speaker experience when meet the law enforcement officer.
109	216(b)	and	and I want to take a moment to thank them.	Subjective Case	Mental,Senser	"I" as Senser, using mental process to shows his desire to appreciate the law enforcement officers. He talked to them as part of his campaign to know about the illegal immigration status in the United States
110	218		And getting their endorsement means so much to me	Objective Case	Relational, Attribute	"me" refer to attribute, the speaker use relational process "means"
111	219		More to me really than I can say.	Objective Case	Verbal, Sayer	"I" refers to sayer, the speaker use verbal process to emphasize his feeling, showing his granted toward law enforcement officers.
112	222		We block the funding.	Subjective Case	Material,Actor	"we" as Actor, using material process to shows his intention to block the funding of illegal immigrant which is supported by Hillary Clinton as his rival in the campaign..
113	224		We will end the sanctuary cities that have resulted in so many needless deaths	Subjective Case	Relational, Carrier	"we" as carrier, refers to relational process. Modality identified from the clause

						"will", which is used by the speaker to shows his plan and intention.
114	225	and	,and we will work with Congress to pass legislation to protect those jurisdictions that do assist federal authorities.	Subjective Case	Relational, Carrier	"we" as carrier, refers to relational process. Modality identified from the clause "will", which is used by the speaker to shows his plan and intention.
115	231		she will be a disaster for our country	Possessive Adjective	Relational, Carrier	"our" refers to carrier, the speaker use relational prrocess to explain his opinion
116	235		And don't forget building up our depleted military.	Possessive Adjective	Mental, Process	"our" refers to carrier. The speaker use relational process to show his possession of his ideas, but he also want to include audience in his position.
117	236		And don't forget taking care of our vets.		Mental, Senser	"we" as senser, refers to the mental process. The speaker use mental process realized from the affection process "want", in negative view. The speaker emphasizing his feeling by using mental senser, in order to take audiences attention.
118	237		Don't forget our vets.	Possessive Adjective	Mental, Senser	"our" refers to mental process, the speaker use mental process

						to emphasize his opinion and remind the audience.
119	239		Clinton's plan would trigger a constitutional crisis unlike almost anything we have ever seen before.	Subjective Case	Material, Goal	"we" as goal, refers to the material process. The speaker placed "our" as goal to emphasize his message to audience, that both of the speaker and the audience never seen the crisis.
120	244		As with any law enforcement activity, we will set priorities.	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"we" refers to actor, the speaker use material process "set" to explain his plan.
121	252		Number six, we are going to suspend the issuance of visas to any place where adequate screening cannot occur.	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"we" refers to actor, the speaker use material process to explain his plan.
122	254		exactly this that we've ever had in the history of our country.	Subjective Case	Relational, Carrier	"we" refers to carrier, The speaker use relational process to showing his possession toward his trade deals that he done before. He tell the audience his past experience, and use relational to deliver the message/
123	255		Our country is a mess.	Possessive Adjective	Relational, Carrier	"our" as the carrier, using relational process to giving attribute to "mess". The speaker use plural subjective case and relational process to identify

						and giving explanation about the condition of his and the audience country.
124	256		We don't even know what to look for anymore, folks.		Mental,Senser	"we" as the senser, using Mental process to show his opinion. The speaker using cognitive process to deliver his idea and opinion about the condition of his and the audience country. He felt dissapointed with the government.
125	257		Our country has to straighten out.	Possessive Adjective	Relational, Carrier	our' refers to carrier, the speaker use relational process to show his suggestion and his possession toward his idea.
126	258	and	And we have to straighten out fast.	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"we" refers to actor, the speaker use material process "set" to explain his plan.
127	261		As soon as I enter office I am going to ask the Department of State	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"we" refers to actor, the speaker use material process "set" to explain his plan.
128	263		I call it extreme vetting right? Extreme vetting.	Subjective Case	Verbal,Sayer	"I" as the sayer utter his opinion as the speaker. Extreme vetting as the verbal process in this clause. It's referring to the Extreme vetting as the main idea of the

						clause.
129	264		I want extreme.	Subjective Case	Mental, Senser	Mental process is referring to "want". "want" as part of the affection process is part of the sayer "I" utterances.
130	267		And if people don't like it, we've got have a country folks	Subjective Case	Relational, Carrier	"we've" has role as the carrier. In this clause, only "we've got have a country folks" which need to be analyzed. There is self-mention and process. "got have" is the relational process and the "country folks" as the attribute
131	270		And we are going to stop the tens of thousands of people coming in from Syria.	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"we" as the actor, referring to "stop" as the mental process. The goal in this clause is "the tens of thousands of people coming from syria".
132	271		We have no idea who they are, where they come from.	Subjective Case	Relational, Carrier	"we have no idea" considered as relational process not as mental process. "have" is a process of possessing which "idea" is the part of the process. "who they are" has role as attribute.

133	277		Which I agree with 100 percent.	Subjective Case	Mental, Senser	"I" act as senser, which "agree" as Mental process. Process of understanding or agreeing is categorized as cognitive process. The phenomenon in this clause is "100 percent"
134	278		We have to build safe zones	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"We" as the actor do an action "build" as material process. The process itslef, emphasizing the speaker motive to build safe zones to prevent illegal immgrant come into the United States border.
135	278(b)	and	and we'll get the money from Gulf states.	Subjective Case		
136	279		We don't want to put up the money.	Subjective Case	Mental, Senser	"We" as senser, refers to the mental process. The speaker use mental process realized from the affection process "want", in negative view. The speaker emphasizing his feeling by using mental senser, in order to take audiences attention.
137	280		We owe almost \$20 trillion.	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	The actor "we" do an action "owe" as material process. The goal of this clause is "20\$ trillion". The speaker delivering the news based on his source,

						that United States owe almost 20\$ trillion.
138	283		We'll supervise it.	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	The actor "we" refers to the material process "supervise". The speaker use material process, and as the actor want to show his plan of managing
139	284		We'll build safe zones which is something...	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"We" as the actor do an action "build" as material process. The process itslef, emphasizing the speaker motive to build safe zones to prevent illegal immgrant come into the United States border.
140	284(b)	that	that I think all of us want to see.	Subjective Case	Mental, Senser	The senser "I" refers to the speaker cognitive process. The term of mental process showed in "think", with "all of us" as the process.
141	286	and	And we will get the right people.	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"We" as Actor, refers to material process. The speaker use material process to show his plan on recruiting border agent with good ability.

142	287		An ideological certification to make sure that those we are admitting to our country share our values and love our people.	Subjective Case	Relational, Carrier	"We" refers to carrier, the speaker use relational process to shows possession toward the country, together with the audience. He also include the audience to emphasize audience position as part of his goals.
143	289		We're very proud of our country.	Subjective Case	Mental, Senser	The senser "we" refers to the mental process "proud" as part of the affection process. The speaker use mental senser to shows affection toward his country, to make audience believe his feeling. The speaker use "we" instead "I" to show the affection similarity with the audiences.
144	290		Aren't we? Really? With all it's going through,	Subjective Case	Mental, Senser	The senser "we: refers to the mental process "really" to ensure the audience about his previous statement.
145	290(b)		we're very proud of our country.	Subjective Case	Mental, Senser	The senser "we" refers to the mental process "proud" as part of the affection process. The speaker use mental senser to shows affection toward his country, to make audience believe his feeling. The

						speaker use "we" instead "I" to show the affection similarity with the audiences.
146	291		we've admitted nearly 100,000 immigrants from Iraq and Afghanistan.	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	The actor "we" refers to the material process "admitted". The speaker use material process to show consideration toward the immigrants. In fact, it's shows dissapointment toward the government.
147	295		And we're admitting them to our country.	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	The actor "we" refers to the material process "admitted". The speaker use material process to show consideration toward the immigrants. In fact, it's shows dissapointment toward the government.
148	297		Attitudes on radical Islam, which our President refuses to say	Possessive Adjective	Relational,Carrier	"our president" shows possession, it's indicated that the speaker use relational process to shows his similar situation with the audiences which disappoinded with the current

						President action who refuse to say anything about radical Islam Issue.
149	298		And if we have the right people doing it, believe me, very, very few will slip through the cracks.	Subjective Case Objective Case (me)	Relational, Carrier Mental, Senser	"we" has role as the carrier in this clause, because "have" reform it into possessive "we have" is the possessor, and "the right people doing it" is the possessed. "believe me" is considered as the senser in this clause. In full clause the process considered as Mental process.
150	300		Number seven, we will insure that other countries take their people back when they order them deported.	Subjective Case	Mental, Senser	"we" refers to senser, the speaker use mental process to emphasize his action on illegal immigrant in United States.
151	303		So we say, OK, we'll keep them.	Subjective Case	Verbal,Sayer	"we" has role as the sayer in this clause, "say" as part of the process. "we'l keep them" has a role as the verbiage, it's the speaker utterances about illegal immigrant in United States.
152	304		Not going to happen with me, not going to happen with me.	Objective Case	Relational, Attribute	"me" in this clause has role as an attribute. It's identified by the cairrier "not going to happen"

153	305		our law enforcement officers have to release them into your communities.	Possessive Adjective	Relational, Carrier	"our" refers to carrier. The speaker use relational process to show his possession of his ideas, but he also want to include audience in his position.
154	311		In other words, if we had leaders that knew what they were doing, which we don't.	Subjective Case	Relational, Carrier	"we" refers to carrer, the speaker use relational process to shows possession toward the government, togeteher with the audience. He also include the audience to emphasize audience position as part of his goals.
155	313		Instead we have them all over the place.	Subjective Case	Relational, Carrier	"we have" is referring to carrier participant. "have" indicated as possessive form and has role as relational process. The attribute in this clause is "all over the place".
156	316		Hard to believe with the power we have.	Subjective Case	Mental, Phenomenon	"Hard to believe" is the process, the spaker use "believe" to show mental process in this clause, "we" is refers to phenomenon in this clause.
157	318		We're like the big bully that keeps getting beat up.	Subjective Case	Relational, Carrier	"we" refers to carrier, the speaker use relational process

						to show the United States condition in front of another country. He try to take the audience sympathy.
158	322	and	And, Arizona knows better than most exactly what I'm talking about.	Subjective Case	Mental, Phenomenon	"Arizona" act as the sensor in this clause, "knows" indicated mental process. The self-mention "I" has role as the Phenomenon, attached with "I'm talking about"
159	325		We take them, we take them.	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"we" as the actor, use material process to make the audience follow his idea.
160	326		Number eight, we will finally complete the biometric entry-exit visa tracking system	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"we" is refers to actor, the speaker use material to explain his idea. He mention a number of plan and suggestion, then explain his general idea.
161	326(b)	which	which we need desperately.	Subjective Case	Mental, Senser	"we" refers to senser, the speaker use mental process to show his purpose and include the audience to explain what his plan if he elected.
162	331		In my administration we will ensure that this system is in place.	Subjective Case	Relational, Carrier	The carrier "we" refers to relational process.The speaker shows possession toward "proper tracking system" He's using relational process to

						shows his plan that, if he get elected he plan to build a better tracking sytem in order to track illegal immigrant.
163	332	and	And, I will tell you, it will be on land, it will be on sea, it will be in air.	Subjective Case	Verbal, Sayer	The sayer "I" refers to verbal process. The speaker use verbal process to tell the audience about his plan if he get elected later and deliver the message.
164	333		We will have a proper tracking system.	Subjective Case	Relational, Carrier	The carrier "we" refers to relational process.The speaker shows possession toward "proper tracking system" He's using relational process to shows his plan that, if he get elected he plan to build a better tracking sytem in order to track illegal immigrant.
165	343(b)	and	and we no longer have a country.	Subjective Case	Relational, Carrier	"We" is referring to carrier participant. "no longer have" is the relational process.
166	344		We must send a message that visa expiration dates will be strongly enforced.	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"We" refers to actor, the speaker use material process to suggest and invite the audience to follow his idea.
167	345		Number nine, we will turn off the jobs and benefits magnet.	Subjective Case	Relational, Carrier	The carrier "we" refers to relational process. The speaker use relational process to

						explain and identify his future action.
168	346		We will ensure that E-Verify is used to the fullest extent possible under existing law,	Subjective Case	Mental, Senser	"we" is referring to senser, the speaker use mental process "ensure" to make the audience convinced to follow his idea.
169	346(b)	and	and we will work with Congress to strengthen and expand its use across the country	Subjective Case	Relational, Carrier	"we" refers to carrier, the speaker use relational process to explain his future plan to audience if he get elected.
170	351		If we only enforced the laws against crime,	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	The senser "we' is refers to the speaker action to enforce the immigration law, to prevent crimes did by the illegal immigrant.
171	351(b)	then	then we have an open border to the entire world.	Subjective Case	Relational, Carrier	
172	352		We will enforce all of our immigration laws.	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	the senser "we" is refers to the speaker action to enforce the immigration laws. "our" in the clause goal shows the speaker possession.
173	358		Those who abuse our welfare system will be priorities for immediate removal.	Possessive Adjective	Relational, Carrier	"our" is referring to carrier participant. The speaker give warn for the illegal imigrant, using relational process to showing possession of his idea or part of his campaign mission.

174	359		Number 10, we will reform legal immigration to serve the best interests of America and its workers, the forgotten people. Workers.	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"we" is refers to the actor, The speaker uttering his plan on illegal immigrant. He include the audience to show his togetherness. To draw his audience attention.
175	360		We're going to take care of our workers.	Subjective Case	Relational, Carrier	"we" is referring to carrier, the process "we're going to" is modality process. The speaker use relational process to suggest his future plan. He tell the audience that, if he get elected he will take care of U.S veteran. He use "we" to include the audience in his plan.
176	361		we're going to make great trade deals.	Subjective Case	Relational, Carrier	"we're going" is modality form, showing the relational process. "we" considered as the carrier and attached in the "we're going". The process is attributive process and "trade deals" has role as the attribute in this clause.

177	362		We're going to renegotiate trade deals.	Subjective Case	Relational,Carrier	"we're going" is modality form, showing the relational process. "we" considered as the carrier and attached in the "we're going". The process is attributive process and "trade deals" has role as the attribute in this clause. The speaker emphasizing the previous utterance of negotiating trade deals.
178	363		We're going to bring our jobs back home.	Subjective Case	Relatrional, Carrier	"we're going" is modality form, showing the relational process. "we" considered as the carrier and attached in the "we're going". The process is attributive process and "bring our jobs back home" as the has role as the attribute in this clause.
179	364		We're going to bring our jobs back home.	Subjective Case	Relational, Carrier	"we're going" is modality form, showing the relational process. "we" considered as the carrier and attached in the "we're going". The process is attributive process and "bring

						our jobs back home" as the has role as the attribute in this clause.
180	365		We have the most incompetently worked trade deals ever negotiated probably in the history of the world,	Subjective Case	Relational, Carrier	"we" refers to carrier, The speaker use relational process to showing his possession toward his trade deals that he done before. He tell the audience his past experience, and use relational to deliver the message/
181	367		We're going to bring our jobs back home.	Subjective Case	Relational, Attribute	"we're going" is modality form, showing the relational process. "we" considered as the carrier and attached in the "we're going". The process is attributive process and "bring our jobs back home" as the has role as the attribute in this clause.
182	376		We've admitted 59 million immigrants to the United States between 1965 and 2015.	Subjective Case	Mental, Senser	"we" refers to senser, The speaker use mental process to emphasize his opinion and ideas.
183	377		Many of these arrivals have greatly enriched our country.	Possessive Adjective	Material, Goal	"our" refers to goal, the speaker use material process and put self-mention in goal to

						showing possession toward the country, and include the audience under his statement.
184	379		But we now have an obligation to them	Subjective Case	Relational, Carrier	"we" refers to carrier, the speaker use relational process to shows his possession toward his ideas, he's emphasizing his idea to influence the audience.
185	379(b)	and	and to their children to control future immigration as we are following,	Subjective Case	Material, Goal	"we" refers to goal, the speaker use material process and put self-mention in goal to identify process, and include the audience under his statement.
186	380		We've had some big waves.	Subjective Case	Relational, Carrier	"we" refers to carrier, The speaker use relational process to showing his possession toward his opinion.
187	383		we want to ensure that it works.	Subjective Case	Mental, Senser	"we" refers to senser, the speaker use mental process to emphasize his message to the audience by using "ensure".
188	395		We need a system that serves our needs, not the needs of others.	Subjective Case	Mental, Senser	"we"refers to Senser, the speaker use mental process to shows that the country need a system that serve their needs.
189	412		And I say what do you have to lose? Choose me.	Subjective Case	Verbal,Sayer	"I" as the sayer, giving a clarification. The speaker use verbal process to remind the

						audiences to choose him as president. He also give clarification using objective case "me".
190	413		Watch how good we're going to do together. Watch.	Subjective Case	Relational, Proses	"we" refers to process, The speaker use self-mention in the process to emphasize his presence in his idea. He wanted to take the audience attention.
191	415		We want people to come into our country	Subjective Case	Mental,Senser	"We" is referring to senser, The speaker use mental process to showing his desire to make well-organized government, by implying his program in the previous clause.
192	415(b)		but they have to come into our country legally	Possessive Adjective	Relational, Attribute	"our" is refers to attribute, the speaker use "our" as attribute to support his idea and show possession in his idea "our country"
193	416		We've been living under outdated immigration rules from decades ago.	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"we" is refers to Actor, the speaker explain his idea and experience and include the audience in it.
194	418		I believe we should sunset our visa laws so that Congress is forced to periodically revise and revisit them to bring them up to date.	Subjective Case	Mental,Senser	"I" is refers to Senser, The speaker use mental process to show his confidence toward his idea.

195	421		We wouldn't put our entire federal budget on auto pilot for decades	Subjective Case	Relational, Carrier	"we" as the carrier, shows modality. The speaker tries to explain what happen with the country under current government.
196	421(b)	so	so why should we do the same for the very, very complex subject of immigration?	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"we" is refers to Actor, The speaker use material process to questioning the government policy in th United States.
197	425		Because I am proudly not a politician,	Subjective Case	Mental, Senser	"I" is refers to senser, the speaker use mental process to show his feelings.
198	425(b)	because	because I am not behold to any special interest,	Subjective Case	Relational, Carrier	"I" is refers to carrier, the speaker use relational process to empower his presence, and take audience sympathy by showing his neutrality.
199	425(c)		I've spent a lot of money on my campaign,	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"I" is refers to actor, the speaker use material process to explain his action "spent".
200	425(d)		I'll tell you.	Subjective Case	Verbal,Sayer	"I" as the sayer, use verbal process to give clarification of what he did in this campaign are for the citizen of United States.
201	426		I write those checks.	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"I" as the actor, do material process "write". He use material process, "write" to show he is

						ready for any risk that will happen if he get elected.
202	428		I will get this done for you and for your family.	Subjective Case	Relational, Carrier	"I" as the carrier. Refers to relational process. "will" is the form of modality and it's used by the speaker to give audience a promise if he get elected.
203	429		We'll do it right.	Subjective Case	Relational, Carrier	"We" refers to the carrier. The speaker use relational process to promise the audience. He try to include them in his action.
204	430		You'll be proud of our country again.	Possessive Adjective	Mental, Phenomenon	"our" is refer to phenomenon. The speaker use mental process to ensure the audience's feeling or his voter feeling if he get elected.
205	431		We'll do it right.	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"We" as the actor, refers to material process. The speaker wanted to emphasize his action to ensure his audience.
206	432		We will accomplish all of the steps outlined above.	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"We" as the actor, refers to material process. The speaker wanted to emphasize his action to ensure his audience.
207	433	and	And, when we do, peace and law and justice and prosperity will prevail.	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"we" refers to actor, the speaker use material process to show his plan if he get elected.

208	439		We will have a peace dividend to spend on rebuilding America	Subjective Case	Relational, Carrier	"We" refers to the carrier. The speaker use relational process to promise the audience. He try to include them in his action of rebuilding america if he get elected.
209	440		We're going to rebuild them, for once and for all.	Subjective Case	Relational, Carrier	"We" refers to the carrier. The speaker use relational process to promise the audience. He try to include them in his action of rebuilding america if he get elected.
210	442	that	that I have outlined above.	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"I" refers to the actor, The speaker use material process to show what he did to the audience. About his plan if he get elected.
211	446		We will break the cycle of amnesty and illegal immigration.	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	We refers to the actor. The speaker use material process to show his action, to ensure his audience.
212	447		We will break the cycle.	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	We refers to the actor. The speaker use material process to show his action, to ensure his audience.
213	449		Our message to the world will be this.	Possessive Adjective	Relational, Carrier	"our" refers to carrier. The speaker use relational process to show his possession

						of his ideas, but he also want to include audience in his position.
214	450		You cannot obtain legal status or become a citizen of the United States by illegally entering our country.	Subjective Case	Material, Phenomenon	"our" refers to phenomenon, the speaker put self-mention "our" in the phenomenon to show the audience the process of how the illegal imigrant obtain legal status as citizen in United States.
215	456		Importantly, in several years when we have accomplished all of our enforcement and deportation goals	Possessive Adjective	Material, Actor	"we" refers to actor, the speaker use material process to explain what he's going to do or his plan if he get elected
216	456(b)	which	which we will have built in record time.	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"we" refers to actor, the speaker use material process "built", to show his plan to the audience.
217	458		And the establishment of our new lawful immigration system	Possessive Adjective	Relational, Process	"our" refers to process, the speaker try to emphasize the possession toward "new lawful immigration system" within the audience, the carrier int his clause is "the establishment"
218	458(b)	and	and only then will we be in a position to consider the appropriate disposition of those individuals who remain.	Subjective Case	Mental, Senser	"we" refers to senser, the speaker emphasize the process of cognitive "consider" to make audience know what he's thinking, his opinior and ider.

219	459		That discussion can take place only in an atmosphere in which illegal immigration is a memory of the past, no longer with us,	Objective Case	Relational, Attribute	"us" refers to attribute, the speaker use self-mention as attribute to support his position in his idea, but he's also include the audience to draw their attention in roder to make them support him.
220	459(b)		allowing us to weigh the different options available based on the new circumstances at the time.	Objective Case	Material, Actor	"us" refers to actor, the speaker use material process to explain his idea.
221	460		we're in the middle of a jobs crisis, a border crisis and a terrorism crisis like never before.	Subjective Case	Relational, Carrier	"we" refers to carrier, the speaker using relational process to show the condition of the United States to the audience to draw their attention.
222	464		these are the problems we must now focus on fixing.	Subjective Case	Mental, Senser	"we" refers to senser, the speaker use mental process cognitive, to present the audience the problems that should be fixed.
223	466		These are matters of life and death for our country and its people	Possessive Adjective		
224	466(b)	and	and we deserve answers from Hillary Clinton	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"we" refers to actor, the speaker use material process "deserve" to show to the audience he and the audience needs or desire.

225	470		She doesn't have the strength or the stamina to make America great again. Believe me.	Objective Case	Mental, Verbiage	"me" refers to verbiage, the speaker use mental process to empower his presence by comparing him with his rival.
226	471		What we do know, despite the lack of media curiosity, is that Hillary Clinton promises a radical amnesty combined with a radical reduction in immigration enforcement.	Subjective Case	Mental, Senser	"we" is categorized as mental process, refers to "know" as part of cognitive process.
227	476		This election, and I believe this,	Subjective Case	Mental, Senser	"I" refers to the senser, "believe" is part of the cognitive process. The speaker use mental process to shows his confidence toward his previous statement.
228	476(b)		is our last chance to secure the border, stop illegal immigration	Possessive Adjective	Material, Actor	"our last chance" refers to Actor, the speaker use material process to invite the audience to follow his idea, and give them warning about certain condition about illegal immigration.
229	476(c)		and reform our laws to make your life better	Possessive Adjective	Material, Process	"our" refers to process, the speaker use the material process to give suggestion and his opinion to the audience
230	477		I really believe this is it.	Subjective Case	Mental,Senser	"I" refers to the senser, "believe" is part of the cognitive process. The speaker

						use mental process to shows his confidence toward his previous statement.
231	478		This is our last time. November 8. November 8.	Possessive Adjective	Relational, Carrier	"I" refers to carrier, the relational process showing possession in this clause, the speaker use relational process to give the audience a warning. He is showing possession to make the audience to choose him.
232	480		It's our last chance.	Possessive Adjective	Relational, Carrier	"I" refers to carrier, the relational process showing possession in this clause, the speaker use relational process to give the audience a warning. He is showing possession to make the audience to choose him.
233	481		It's our last chance. And that includes Supreme Court justices and Second Amendment.	Possessive Adjective	Relational, Carrier	"I" refers to carrier, the relational process showing possession in this clause, the speaker use relational process to give the audience a warning. He is showing possession to make the audience to choose him.

234	483		So I want to remind everyone what we're fighting for	Subjective Case	Mental, Senser	"I" refers to senser, the speaker use mental process to show his affection to remind the audience what they're fighting for. He used "we" to give the audience role as part of his goal.
235	483(b)	and	and who we are fighting for.	Subjective Case	Mental, Senser	"I" refers to senser, the speaker use mental process to show his affection to remind the audience what they're fighting for. He used "we" to give the audience role as part of his goal.
236	484		I am going to ask --	Subjective Case	Verbal, Sayer	"I" refers to sayer, The speaker use verbal process to invite the audience, but it's cutted by his new statement.
237	485		I'm going to ask all the Angel Moms to come join me on the stage right now.	Subjective Case	Verbal, Sayer	"I" refers to sayer, The speaker use verbal process to deliver his message. To invite the audience to give a few word.
238	489		I am not asking for their endorsement, believe me that.	Subjective Case	Verbal, Sayer	"I" refers to sayer, The speaker use verbal process to ensure the audience, he also put mental process "believe" to make his statement clearer and stronger.
239	490		I just think I've gotten to know so many of them	Subjective Case	Mental, Senser Relational, Carrier	the senser "think" is refer to senser. As part of cognition

						process. "I" as the senser in the first part of the clause. "I've" is considered as Carrier, refers to relational process.
240	493		That's tough stuff, I will tell you.	Subjective Case	Verbal, Sayer	"I" refers to sayer, the speaker use verbal process "tell" to emphasize his feeling.
241	498		Now is the time for all of us as one country, Democrat, Republican, liberal, conservative to band together to deliver justice, and safety, and security for all Americans.	Objective Case	Material, Actor	"all of us" refers to actor, he described all of the United States political genre in order to invite them by using process "band together".
242	501		Let's our secure our border.	Possessive Adjective	Material, Actor	The speaker should use "we" instead of "our". "our" referring into Actor. The term material process reflected in "secure", as an action to guard the border.
243	502		Let's stop the drugs and the crime from pouring into our country.	Possessive Adjective	Relational, Attribute	The carrier in this clause is "the drugs and the crime". "our country" is considered as attribute. The realization of relational process based on the possessive form of "our".
244	503		Let's protect our social security and Medicare.	Possessive Adjective	Material, Actor	"our" refers to the actor, the speaker use material process to invite the audience following his idea to protect social

						security and medicare.
245	506		We're going to remember this evening.	Subjective Case	Mental, Senser	"we" is refer to senser, the speaker invite the audience to have same idea as him. By using "are going to remember" as mental process. The process of thinking " remember" is part of cognitive process, "this evening" considered as phenomenon.
246	507		November 8, we have to get everybody.	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"we" is refer to material process, the speaker use material process to invite his voter to choose him in november 8.
247	509		November 8 we have to get everybody to go out and vote.	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"we" is refer to material process, the speaker use material process to invite his voter to choose him in november 8.
248	510		We're going to bring -- thank you, thank you.	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	The speaker utterances is cutted by audience applause. It's not clear what he try to deliver to the audience. But, according to "bring", it's kind of action that he try to implied

						in the messages, is part of "material" process, "we" is considered as Actor in the clause.
249	511		We're going to take our country back, folks.	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"we" is refer to Actor, the speaker invite the audience to take the country from the illegal immigrant by kicking them out if he elected in November 8, by using " are going to take" as part of material process. "our country back" is considered as goal in this clause.
250	513		We're going to take our country back.	Subjective Case		"we" is refer to Actor, the speaker invite the audience to take the country from the illegal immigrant by kicking them out if he elected in November 8, by using " are going to take" as part of material process. "our country back" is considered as goal in this clause.
251	518		if you haven't been looking to what's been happening at the polls over the last three or four days I think you should start looking.	Subjective Case	Mental, Senser	"I" is the senser, the speaker use mental process to draw audience attention.

252	520		Together we can save American lives, American jobs, and American futures.	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"we" as the actor, use material process to invite the audience by using "together", to empower his presence in front of his audience, in order to deliver his goal "save American lives"
253	521		Together we can save America itself.	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"we" as the actor, use material process to invite the audience by using "together", to empower his presence in front of his audience, in order to deliver his goal "save American lives"
254	522		Join me in this mission,	Objective Case	Material, Process	"join me" considered as the process in this clause, the speaker use material process and put self-mention in the process to invite the audience and use his presence as main figure in his idea.
255	522(b)		we're going to make America great again.	Subjective Case	Material, Actor	"we" refers to Actor, the speaker use material process to show his determination to achieve his goal.
256	523		Thank you. I love you. God bless you, everybody. God bless you. God bless you, thank you.	Subjective Case	Mental, Senser	"I" as the senser do a affection process to the audience. He emphasizing his feeling by saying "love"to the audience.

						"love" considered as the mental process.
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Biografi Penulis



Nama lengkap penulis ialah Bramanto Agung Wibowo, lahir di Jakarta pada tanggal 23 Oktober 1992, merupakan anak kedua dari 3 bersaudara dari pasangan Bapak Purwantoro Sumanang Haryono dan Ibu Nurmadiyah. Penulis berkebangsaan Indonesia dan beragama Islam. Kini penulis beralamat di Perumahan Buana Risma Blok De no 11 RT 004 RW 012, Kelurahan Jakasampurna, Kecamatan Bekasi Barat, Kota Bekasi.

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Penulis