

**THE TRANSITIVITY SYSTEMS OF THE SPEECHES ON
AFGHANISTAN PEACEKEEPING BY THE INDONESIAN FOREIGN
MINISTER AND THE BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY:
A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS**



*Building
Future
Leaders*

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Abstrak

Dina Puspita Syafitri P. Sistem transitivitas merupakan bagian dari metafungsi ideasional yang digunakan untuk menganalisis perubahan proses dalam sebuah teks. Sistem ini digambarkan dengan penggunaan proses dan partisipan yang terlibat dalam suatu sirkumstan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melakukan analisis kontrastif terhadap sistem transitivitas dalam pidato. Data dari penelitian ini adalah dua pidato mengenai Upaya Perdamaian Afghanistan yang dibawakan oleh Menteri Luar Negeri Indonesia dan Menteri Luar Negeri Inggris di Forum Internasional Afghanistan. Kedua pidato tersebut diambil dari website resmi Kementerian Luar Negeri masing-masing negara yaitu www.kemlu.go.id dan www.fco.gov.uk. Kerangka linguistik yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah Linguistik Fungsi Sistemik yang dikembangkan oleh Michael A. K. Halliday. Terdapat tiga aspek fundamental yang dianalisis dalam penelitian ini yaitu – sistem transitivitas, grup verba sebagai representasi dari proses, grup nomina sebagai representasi dari partisipan dan frase preposisi dan grup adverbial sebagai representasi dari sirkumstan. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan penggunaan proses dominan yaitu proses material yang merepresentasikan aksi dan kejadian dan proses relasional yang membangun identitas. Kedua proses dominan tersebut juga memiliki partisipan yang sama yaitu “We” dan “Kami” yang dialamatkan kepada kedua kementerian luar negeri masing-masing negara. Partisipan ini menekankan keterlibatan mereka dalam upaya perdamaian Afghanistan yang diusung dalam pidato. Hasil penelitian juga menunjukkan penggunaan sirkumstan yang dominan adalah yang berhubungan dengan lokasi baik tempat maupun waktu. Dengan dominannya penggunaan sirkumstan lokasi ini mereka menunjukkan bahwa proses yang dilakukan adalah objektif dan terpercaya.

Kata Kunci: Sistem transitivitas, Analisis kontrastif, Pidato

Abstract

Dina Puspita Syafitri P. Transitivity systems belong to the ideational metafunction which analyze the flux of experience. It is represented as a configuration of a process, participants involved in it, and attendant circumstances. This study aims to conduct a contrastive analysis of transitivity system of speech as example of rhetorical discourse. Data for this research are drawn from two speeches on Afghanistan peacekeeping delivered by Indonesian Foreign Minister, Marty Natalegawa, and British Foreign Secretary, William Hague, in International forum of Afghanistan. Both speeches are taken from the official website of each country's Foreign Ministry, www.kemlu.go.id and www.fco.gov.uk. The linguistic framework used in this study is Systemic Functional Linguistics, initially developed by Michael A. K. Halliday. Three key aspects are analyzed – transitivity system, verbal group representing the process, nominal group representing the participant, and prepositional phrase and adverbial group representing the circumstance. The results of the study show the frequent use of material processes of action and event as well as relational processes with the similar participant “we” in addressing their government that have been helping the effort of Afghanistan peacekeeping. They seem much interested in using circumstance of location, both spatial and temporal, to make their account objective and reliable.

Key words: Transitivity Systems, Contrastive Analysis, Speech

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TABLE OF CONTENT

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN.....	i
LEMBAR PERNYATAAN.....	ii
LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN.....	iii
ABSTRACT.....	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	vi
TABLE OF CONTENT.....	vii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
1.1 The Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 The Research Question.....	4
1.3 The Purpose of the Study.....	5
1.4 The Limitation of the Study.....	6
1.5 The Significance of the Study.....	6
CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 The Register of the Indonesian Foreign Minister's and the British Foreign Secretary's Rhetorical Discourses.....	7
2.2 The Study of Systemic Functional Linguistics.....	9
2.2.1 The Experiential Metafunction.....	10
2.2.1.1 The Material Process.....	11
2.2.1.2 The Relational Process.....	12
2.2.1.3 The Mental Process	12
2.2.1.4 The Verbal Process.....	12
2.2.1.5 The Existential Process	13
2.2.1.6 The Behavioral Process	13

2.2.2 The Verbal Group Representing the Process.....	13
2.2.3 The Nominal Group Representing the Participants.....	14
2.2.3.1 Deictic.....	14
2.2.3.2 Numerative.....	15
2.2.3.3 Epithet.....	15
2.2.3.4 Classifier.....	15
2.2.3.5 Qualifier.....	16
2.2.3.6 Thing.....	16
2.2.4 The Prepositional Phrases and the Adverbial Groups Representing the Circumstances.....	16
2.3 The Study of Contrastive Analysis.....	17
2.4 The Previous Related Study.....	18
2.5 The Theoretical Framework.....	20
CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY	
3.1 The Research Method.....	22
3.2 The Source of the Data.....	22
3.3 The Techniques of the Data Collection.....	23
3.4 The Techniques of the Data Analysis.....	24
CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS	
4.1 The Process Types Distribution of the Indonesian Foreign Minister's and the British Foreign Secretary's Speeches.....	28
4.1.1 The Similarities of the Process Types Distribution in the Indonesian Foreign Minister's and British Foreign Secretary's Speeches.....	30
4.1.2 The Differences of the Process Types Distribution in the Indonesian Foreign Minister's and British Foreign Secretary's Speeches.....	33
4.2 The Pattern of the Verbal Group Representing the Process.....	35

4.2.1 The Similarities of the Verbal Groups to Represent the Processes.....	37
4.2.2 The Differences of the Verbal Group to Represent the Processes.....	37
4.3 The Pattern of the Nominal Groups Representing the Participants.....	38
4.3.1 The Similarities of the Nominal Groups to Represent the Participants.....	38
4.3.2 The Differences of the Nominal Groups to Represent the Participants.....	40
4.4 The Pattern of the Prepositional Phrase and the Adverbial Group Representing the Circumstances.....	44
4.4.1 The Prepositional Phrase.....	44
4.4.1.1 The Similarities of the Prepositional Phrase Patterns to Represent the Circumstances.....	44
4.4.1.2 The Differences of the Prepositional Phrase Patterns to Represent the Circumstances.....	45
4.4.2 The Adverbial Group.....	46
4.4.2.1 The Similarities of the Adverbial Group Patterns to Represent the Circumstances.....	46
4.4.2.2 The Differences of the Adverbial Group Patterns to Represent the Circumstances.....	46
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION	
5.1 The Conclusion.....	47
5.2 The Implication.....	50
REFERENCES	
APPENDICES	

Chapter I

Introduction

This chapter provides the background of the study, research question, limitation of the study, purpose of the study, and significance of the study. The study will focus on the contrastive analysis of the transitivity systems of the scripts of the speeches on Afghanistan peacekeeping delivered by the Indonesian Foreign Minister in International Conference about Afghanistan and by the British Foreign Secretary in NATO Parliamentary Assembly.

1.1 The Background of the Study

There has been a massive interest in conducting systemic functional linguistics (henceforth SFL) nowadays in several disciplines such as education, applied linguistics, pragmatics, translation, TEFL, news discourse etc. Systemic functional linguistics has become a popular framework for investigating the form and function of both oral and written discourse (Shokouhi & Amin, 2010). The approach of Hallidayan SFL can be used in various aspects of a text; form, function, content, and context, it is also concerned with the mechanism of text structure, function and meaning of language (Halliday. 1994). In the study conducted by Haratyan, it is revealed that SFL begins the language analysis in social context formed by the influencing of social and cultural context in selecting the lexicogrammatical choice. Meaning as the central of SFL is achieved through the linguistic choices in paradigmatic and the syntagmatic levels of discourse where the words are arranged in a clause or text. (Haratyan. 2011)

One of the main assumptions of SFL is that language serves three main purposes: the experiential or ideational, through which language users express their view of the world; the interpersonal, through which language users establish and maintain social contact; and the textual, which allows the ideational and interpersonal to be brought together and organized in a way that is communicatively effective (McCabe and Heilman. 2007).

Along with this, speech as a kind of text influenced by social and cultural context in the process of constructing the content has been used by many researcher as the corpus to conduct researches by using the SFL approach. As in Wang study of Barack Obama's speech, he applied Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics in terms of the three meta-functions: ideational function, interpersonal function and textual function, to find out the formal features of Barack Obama's speech. The study aims to explore the relationships among language, ideology and power and to find out how to use the power of speeches to persuade the public to accept and support his policies (Wang, 2010). Another study is conducted by Alvi & Baseer (2011) entitled "An Investigation of the Political Discourse of Obama's Selected Speeches: A Hallidayan Perspective" which revealed the way Obama became successful in persuading the people gather around him. This study conducted through the model of transitivity as it relates closely to the ideational function of language.

Speech as a kind of discourse that involves context and text gives many parts to be analyzed with the approach of transitivity system analysis. Researches that have been conducted so far are mostly focusing on identifying the ideology or

the power lies behind the discourse. With the development of transitivity studies continue, conducting a different way in using transitivity system approach by combining it with contrastive analysis is another way to add some more development. In this study, the rhetorical discourses will be conducted by using Systemic Functional Linguistics concerning the ideational metafunction and the analysis of nominal group, verbal group, adverbial group and prepositional phrase.

The study conducted in such a way to find out the transitivity systems of the speeches on Afghanistan peacekeeping delivered by the current Indonesian Foreign Minister and British Foreign Secretary, then the result of the Indonesian and English rhetorical discourse analyses will be contrasted. The latter aims to explore the similarities and differences of the transitivity systems in those two speeches which are constructed in different language that expected to have their own specific lexicogrammatical patterns.

In Halliday's terms, transitivity as a major component in ideational metafunction of the clause deals with the representation of the processes or experiences which relate with the participant in attendant circumstances. Transitivity system is the experiential metafunction that comprehend experience in some aspects like a process, participants involved in the process and circumstances exist in the process. (Patpong, 198: 2009). They all are interrelated components with the participants having different labels such as Actor, Goal or Range; Senser, Phenomenon; Carrier, Attribute etc and the circumstances include Location, Manner, Means, Matter, Role, and Accompaniment. The transitivity

system functions to analyze the representations of reality in a text through various lexicogrammatical options influenced by the different mind styles of the authors.

The issue of Afghanistan peacekeeping is taken for the data because Afghanistan has long been used as a battleground for strategic wars by larger external powers. This is in part due to its geographic position between the Middle East, Central Asia and South Asia. Lydia Poole also revealed in her report entitled Afghanistan, that since late 2001 Afghanistan has become a major site of concentration of international aid, security and military resources, in total around US\$286.4 billion, or US\$9,426 per Afghan citizen (Poole, 2011). Afghanistan also hosts the world's largest and most costly international peacekeeping force mandated by the United Nations (UN, 2011).

The contribution of Indonesia and British to the Afghanistan peacekeeping has been build from the very first time of the chaos in Afghanistan, in which the United States started chasing and bombing the Taliban fighters after the 911 tragedy. Besides their contribution to the issue taken for the data, Indonesia and British are taken as the languages serve such different lexicogrammatical pattern and as an English language learner one would expect to know the different way of English and Indonesian constructing text to make meaning.

1.2 The Research Question

Based on the formulation of the study, the research question of this contrastive study will be “What are the similarities and differences between the transitivity systems of the speeches on Afghanistan peacekeeping by the Indonesian foreign minister and the British foreign secretary?”

In order to answer the research question, it is then elaborated in these sub questions:

1. What are the similarities and differences between the **process types** of the Indonesian Foreign Minister's and the British Foreign Secretary's speeches?
2. What are the similarities and differences between the **lexicogrammatical patterns** to represent the process elements in the Indonesian Foreign Minister's and the British Foreign Secretary's speeches?
 - a. What are the similarities and differences between the patterns of English and Indonesian **verbal groups**?
 - b. What are the similarities and differences between the patterns of English and Indonesian **nominal groups**?
 - c. What are the similarities and differences between the patterns of English and Indonesian **prepositional phrases**?
 - d. What are the similarities and differences between the patterns of English and Indonesian **adverbial groups**?

1.3 The Purpose of the Study

This study aims to conduct the contrastive analysis between the transitivity systems of the Indonesian foreign minister's and the British foreign secretary's speeches concerning the Afghanistan peacekeeping issue by using systemic functional linguistics procedures particularly ideational (experiential) metafunction.

1.4 The Limitation of the Study

This study focuses on the similarities and differences of the transitivity systems of the speeches on Afghanistan peacekeeping by the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Marty Natalegawa, and by the British Foreign Secretary, William Hague. The Indonesian Foreign Minister, Marty Natalegawa, delivered the speech at the Afghanistan International Conference in Bonn, 5th December 2011 and the British Foreign Secretary, William Hague, delivered the speech at the 2011-2014 Afghanistan towards transition in NATO Parliamentary Assembly, 21st November 2011. The components that would be analyzed are the process types, verbal groups representing the processes, nominal groups representing the participants, and prepositional phrases and adverbial groups representing the circumstances.

1.5 The Significance of the Study

The result of the study is useful for both writer and readers, especially for the non-pedagogic students of English Department, to give the valuable information about the effectiveness of Systemic Functional Linguistics in analyzing a rhetorical discourse and also in finding the contrast of English and Indonesian transitivity systems. The result of this study is also expected to be used as an initial study to motivate other researcher in conducting the contrastive analysis based on the transitivity system in different kind of discourse and to be used as preliminary information to other researchers who are interested to conduct further research in the same field.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter provides the literature review related to the study. It contains, first, the elaboration of the Register of the Indonesian Foreign Minister's and the British Foreign Secretary's Rhetorical Discourses. The second is the study of the Systemic Functional Linguistics by M. A. K. Halliday, particularly Experiential Metafunction concerning the Transitivity System in both English and Indonesian, Verbal Group Representing the Process, Nominal Group Representing the Participants, and Prepositional Phrase and Adverbial Group Representing the Circumstances. The third is concerning the study of the Contrastive Analysis, and then the elaboration of the Previous Related Study in both English and Indonesian used as preliminary information and the last is Theoretical Framework.

2.1. The Register of the Indonesian Foreign Minister's and the British Foreign Secretary's Rhetorical Discourses

As the corpus of the study, the speeches' scripts of the Indonesian Foreign Minister and the British Foreign Secretary are taken because of the interesting topic they brought in the International forum. The Afghanistan peacekeeping has been taking International community interest for over these ten years on. Indonesia and Britain are both supporting the peacekeeping in every war-faced country, including Afghanistan, by joining the UN peacekeeping organization.

Indonesian foreign minister, Marty Natalegawa, had a chance to deliver a speech at the Afghanistan International Conference in Bonn, 5th December 2011. The speech is mostly discussed about the common purpose of all member country and what Indonesian government did and going to do to keep supporting and working together with the Afghanistan government in order to reach the goal of maintaining peace in its country. The speech covers how peacekeeping means for Indonesia and why Afghanistan should always get help from every country member of UN peacekeeping organization to keep the peace in Afghanistan.

In the earlier time, not so long before the Afghanistan International Conference, the British Foreign Secretary, William Hague, delivered speech with the same topic at the 2011-2014 Afghanistan towards transition in NATO Parliamentary Assembly, 21st November 2011. Secretary William Hague covers the speech discussing mostly about the British contribution toward the peacekeeping in Afghanistan. The peacekeeping effort would not be means so much if the Taliban fighters are hardly to negotiate, William Hague stated in his speech. The speech also talks much about the hard work of Britain government to continue to give support to Afghanistan in maintaining peace in its country.

The tenors in both speeches are the Foreign ministers as the speaker represented each country's government that has contribution in Afghanistan peacekeeping process. Both of those rhetorical discourses are written text aiming to be spoken to the International forum or conference and tend to be persuasive as the main and common purpose of public speaking. In the world of public speaking, the speaker usually brought about ideology in her/his speech, especially

if it is delivered in international forum with such topic. The purpose of a speech as well is to express the speaker's viewpoint on things in the world, to elicit or change the audience's attitudes and to arouse the audiences' passion to share the same proposal of the speaker. Study of Thompson (1992) revealed that as a key factor to the success speech, language is used not only to get the message across but also to get the audience to act.

2.2 The Study of Systemic Functional Linguistics

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is theoretical approach developed by M. A. K Halliday in 1970's. Halliday defines it as "a theory of language centered on the notion of language function." SFL concerned to the idea of meaning. It emphasizes the fact that in every discourse, any user of language makes choices. It discusses how elements of language functions to convey meaning that language-users want to communicate. In a clausal level, SFL looks at who the participants are, what action is done, and in what circumstances it is done. SFL states that there are three modes of meaning, those that fall under the heading of metafunction of language.

The term metafunction thus is used to avoid confusing the notion of what being talked about with the common word: function. As Halliday puts it

"We could have called them [i.e. the functions] simply "functions"; however there is a long tradition of talking about the functions of language contexts where "function" simply means purpose or way of using language, and has no significance for the analysis of language itself. The systemic analysis shows that functionality is intrinsic to language [thus] The term 'metafunction' was adopted to suggest that function was an integral component within the overall theory. (2004: 30-31)."

The metafunctions of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) are derived from grammar and sociolinguistics. Hence, experiential metafunction serves for the expression of content, the experiential and the logical; the interpersonal metafunction is the vehicle through which the speaker establishes and maintains all human relationships (Halliday, 1994). The third is called textual function since it is concerned with the creation of a text. It is through this function that language makes links with itself and with the situation and discourse becomes possible because the speaker or writer can produce a text and the listener can recognize one.

In this study, experiential metafunction is the one that is used to analyze the transitivity system of the clauses, as the lexicogrammatical representation of Afghanistan peacekeeping can be seen from this procedure of analysis.

2.2.1 The Experiential Metafunction

The experiential metafunction refers to how the text places meaning and significance on its actors and the actions described. It is through this function that the speaker embodies in language his experience of the phenomena of the real world; and this includes his experience of the internal world of his own consciousness: his reactions, cognitions, and perceptions, and also his linguistic acts of speaking and understanding (Halliday, 1994).

In other words, experiential metafunction uses to convey new information, to communicate a content that is unknown to the hearer. Experiential function is concerned with clauses as representation. The experiential function is mainly

represented by the transitivity system in grammar. In this system, the meaningful grammatical unit is clause, which expresses what is happening, what is being done, what is felt and what the state is (Cheng Yumin, 2007 as stated in Jungling Wang).

Transitivity demands the description of a language in its own terms: considering linguistic form in terms of what it achieves in its cultural context and delaying any assumptions about grammatical categories. The systemic functional approach perceives transitivity in terms of paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations in the clause, and not the classification of verbs as 'transitive' and 'intransitive'. (Tomasowa, 1990) The system of transitivity in Indonesia also relates to the English transitivity systems proposed by Halliday in which consists of six processes: material process, mental process, relational process, behavioural process, verbal process and existential process. (see Wachidah. 2010, Khairina. 2008, and Marlia. 2008).

2.2.1.1 The Material Process

Material processes are those in which something is done. It deals with the process of doing and happening (Halliday & Mathiessen, 2004). These processes are expressed by an action verb, an Actor and the Goal or Range of the action. As speech functioned to give factual information to the audiences in order to arouse their excitement in hearing the speech the experiences of material are used. In particular in bringing such issue that give interest to international forum the events or actions done are informed in the speech.

2.2.1.2 The Relational Process

Relational processes can be classified into two types: Attributive and Identifying. The former expresses what attributes a certain object has, or what type it belongs to. The latter expresses the identical properties of two entities. In the speech relational processes are used in relating the events or people involved in the events to some identity or image in order to constructing the same ideas between the speaker and the audience.

2.2.1.3 The Mental Process

Mental processes express such mental phenomena as what Halliday called “perception”, “reaction” and “cognition” (Halliday & Mathiessen, 2004). A mental process involves two participants, Sensor and Phenomenon. The mental process is used in order to share hopes and expectation of the speaker to get the sympathy or support, particularly in this kind of speech which is a persuasive trying to get more contribution in helping the peacekeeping problem.

2.2.1.4 The Verbal Process

Verbal processes are those of exchanging information. Commonly used verbs are *say, tell, talk, praise, boast, describe*, etc. In these processes the main participants are Sayer, Receiver and Verbiage which is divided into Reported and Quoted.

2.2.1.5 The Existential Process

Existential processes represent that something exists or happens. In every existential process, *there* is an Existent.

2.2.1.6 The Behavioural Process

Behavioural processes refer to physiological and psychological behavior such as breathing, coughing, smiling, laughing, crying, staring, and dreaming, etc. Generally there is only one participant—Behaver, which is often a human. In this case, the objects used by the writer have no example of behavioural process.

2.2.2 The Verbal Group Representing the Process

“The verbal group is the constituent that functions as Finite plus Predicator or as predicator alone if there is no Finite element in the mood structure (clause as exchange); and as Process in the transitivity structure (clause as representation)”. (Halliday & Mathiessen, 2004).

The verbal group in English mostly contains of Finite and Predicator as for example in the verbal groups “complete” and “were trained”. In the former verbal group, “complete”, it has the Finite “do” and the predicator “complete” which is in simple present tense and in the latter verbal group, “were trained”, “were” is the Finite with Predicator “trained” formed in past participle. In some cases there is also a verbal group contains only a Predicator with non Finite element as can be seen in the verbal group formed in To infinitive or Present Participle like “to review” and “following”.

Indonesian verbal group, in addition, is combination of Root and Affixes. It can be the addition of only Prefix like in “Mencapai”, the Prefix “Meng-“

followed by the Root “*Capai*” or both Prefix and Suffix as in “*Mempersiapkan*” with the Root “*Siap*” plus the Prefix “*Meng-*” and “*-per-*” then the Suffix “*-kan*”. There are two types of structure in Indonesian verbal group; (1) M-D and (2) D-M (M=Menerangkan, D=Diterangkan). The D element always consists of a Verb and the M element consists of an Adverb. (Chaer, 2006)

2.2.3 The Nominal Group Representing the Participants

Nominal Group is the one function as participants in the clause. The nominal group categorized by one or more of the Deictic, Numerative, Ephitet and Classifier elements. The nominal group in Indonesian is known as frase benda which is divided into three types: *setara*, *bertingkat*, and *terpadu*. (Chaer, 2006)

“In terms of the modal structure of the clause, nominal groups serve in participant roles and in terms of the experiential structure, nominal groups serve as Subject or Complement.” (Halliday & Mathiessen, 2004)

2.2.3.1 Deictic

Deictic elements deals with determination and so-called articles in English such *the*, *a/an*, *Preseident Karzai’s*, while in Indonesian deictic elements are more or less the same with those in English represented by the words *sebuah*, *ini*, *tersebut*. The deictic element indicates whether or not some specific subset of the Thing is intended. (Halliday & Mathiessen. 2004, Alwi dkk. 1998).

2.2.3.2 Numerative

The numerative (known as Numeralia in Indonesian) element indicates some numerical feature of the particular subset of the Thing: either quantity or order, either exact or inexact. (Halliday & Mathiessen. 2004, Alwi dkk 1998) The numerative elements used in English speech are merely the inexact quantifying and ordering numeratives.

2.2.3.3 Epithet

Halliday (2004) stated that the epithet indicates some quality of the nominal groups which might be an objective property of the thing itself or it may be an expression of the speaker's subjective attitude towards it. There are two kinds of Epithet, they are Experiential epithet such as *large*, *red*, *slow*, *black* and interpersonal epithet like *awfully sweet*, and *really cute*.

2.2.3.4 Classifier

The classifier indicates a particular class of the Thing, it usually noun or adjective bounds up with the Thing. For example in “*Afghanistan people*” or in Indonesian “*Rakyat Afghanistan*”, the “*Afghanistan*” in those nominal groups is the classifier of the thing “*people*”/”*rakyat*”. That is to show which people do the speech talking about, so that it would be clearly stated that it was Afghanistan, not British nor Indonesian.

2.2.3.5 Qualifier

Qualifiers are either a phrase or a clause which follow the Thing. There are three variants of Qualifier introduced by Halliday, they are: a. prepositional phrase, b. clause, non-finite, c. clause, finite. The qualifiers is usually placed in the part of circumstance in a clause

2.2.3.6 Thing

“The element called “Thing” is the semantic core of the nominal group. It may be common noun, proper noun or (personal) pronoun.” (Halliday & Mathiessen. 2004). It can be said that the Thing is the head of the verbal group, in which all the elements is modified the Thing either placed in the front or back of the Thing.

2.2.4 The Prepositional Phrase and the Adverbial Group Representing the Circumstances

Circumstances are realized by adverbial groups or prepositional phrases. It can be identified by considering what probe is used to elicit them: 1. Extent: duration and distance, 2. Location: time and place, 3. Manner: means, quality, and comparison, 4. Cause: reason, purpose, behalf, 5. Accompaniment, 6. Matter, 7. Role. (Eggins, 1994)

The prepositional phrase serves as Adjunct in the modal structure of the clause. It consists of a preposition plus a nominal group and has no logical structure as Head and Modifier, and it cannot be reduced to a single element. (see Halliday & Mathiessen, 2004, and Chaer. 2006)

The adverbial group serves as Adjunct in the modal structure of the clause, either circumstantial adjunct or modal adjunct. In contrast with the prepositional phrase, the adverbial group has an adverb as Head, which may or may not be accompanied by modifying elements. (ibid)

2.3 The Study of Contrastive Analysis

Contrastive Analysis means the comparison of two languages by paying attention to the similarities and differences between languages being compared, in this case the L1 is Indonesian and the L2 is English as represented in the corpora of this study. It was first suggested by Whorf as contrastive linguistics, a comparative study which emphasizes on linguistic differences. Contrastive analysis in general term is a specialized investigative approach based on the distinctive elements in a language (Kardaleska, 2006). In common definition, the term can be defined as the method of analyzing the structure of two languages with a view to estimate the differential aspects of their system. There are a number of factors that interact and influence the linguistic performance of a second or a foreign language learner, they include: language transfer, intralingua interference, sociolinguistic situation, modality, age, approximate system, hierarchy of difficulties. (ibid)

Tertium comparationis (Krzeszowski 1984 stated in Jucker 2003) is the most important issue in contrastive analysis as it is concerned to the common platform established in contrasting two languages.

It is obvious that no comparison is possible without establishing a common platform of reference. In other words, all comparisons involve

the basic assumption that the objects to be compared share something in common against which differences can be stated. This common platform of reference is called Tertium Comparationis. (Krzeszowski.1989)

The contrastive analysis emphasizes the influence of the mother tongue in learning a second language in phonological, morphological and syntactic levels. Examination of the differences between the first and second languages helps to predict the possible errors that can be made by L2 learners. In learning the L2, if the mother tongue of the learner and the target language both has significantly similar linguistic features on all the levels of their structures, there will not be much difficulty in learning the L2 in a limited time.

In order to know the similar systems in both languages, the first step to be adopted are that both languages should be analysed independently (analysis of the transitivity, verbal groups, nominal groups, prepositional phrases and adverbial groups). After the independent analysis, to sort out the different features of the two languages, comparison of the two languages is necessary. From these steps of analyses, it is easy to make out that at different levels of structures of these two languages there are some features quite similar and some quite different.

2.4 The Previous Related Study

The development of the Systemic Functional Linguistics study has led many researchers to apply such linguistic framework in some kind of discourses such as news discourse, rhetorical discourse, etc. The study of Junling Wang (2010) entitled *A Critical Discourse Analysis of Barack Obama's Speeches*, for example, used Systemic Functional Linguistics theory as the main foundation of

his Critical Discourse Analysis study in order to analyze Barack Obama's speech from the point of transitivity and modality to learn how the language serves the ideology and power. The findings of Wang study revealed that Critical Discourse Analysis with the help of Systemic Functional Linguistics can be used to explore the relationships among language, ideology and power.

The next study entitled "An Investigation of Political Discourse of Obama's Selected Speeches: A Hallidayan Perspective" is conducted by Sofia Dildar Alvi, M.A.M.Phil and Abdul Baseer, M. Phil. (2011) The study examines the art of linguistic spin in three popular speeches given by Barack Obama during October 2, 2002 to February 5, 2008. The methodology of their study is focused in the model of transitivity systems. It is taken as tools for analysis as it relates closely to the experiential function of language, quite suitable for the analysis and interpretation of a political discourse since political discourse also deals with the experiential function. The results of the study show that Obama uses material processes of action and event as well as mental process of affection to physically gather the people around him. He uses relational processes as well to create his positive image in the minds of people. He seems much interested in using circumstance of location, both spatial and temporal, and circumstance of reason to make his account objective and reliable.

Some researchers also use the approach of Systemic Functional Linguistics in conducting a study with the Indonesian texts as the corpora. As in Khairina entitled *Sistem Transitivitas dalam Teks UUD 1945* as one of the example, she focused on the analysis of the process and circumstantial elements in

experiential metafunction of the UUD'45 text. The study revealed the occurrence of six types of processes; material, mental, verbal, relational, existential and behavioural, with material process as the most frequent used and the occurrence of six types of circumstantial elements namely the extent, the location, the manner, the accompaniment, the cause and the angles in which the prominent is both location and manner proving the UUD'45 text is functioned as a manual of a country in doing everything related to the sake of its country prosperity.

With such development continue, conducting the study of SFL and add some more development by combining the research of contrastive analysis into it will give an enormous profit not only to the study of SFL but also to the study of rhetorical discourse. Here, the study aimed to find out the contrastive value of transitivity systems delivered in the rhetorical discourses of Indonesian foreign minister and British foreign secretary about Afghanistan peacekeeping.

2.5 The Theoretical Framework

The analysis of this contrastive study will apply the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics. SFL is the linguistics school that was first introduced and developed by the English linguist Michael Alexander Kirkwood Halliday. SFL, first and foremost, views language as a resource for making meaning. This study is focusing on the transitivity system analysis in which regarded on the Ideational metafunction of the clause representing the experiences of the speakers.

In the analysis of ideational metafunction, SFL first looks at the process going-on that is represented in the text; then what participants are involved in the

process and the circumstance of the process. SFL categorizes 6 kinds of process: *material* (the real, physical process that happens outside of human body), *mental* (the psychological process, the process that takes place in the mind), *verbal* (the process of saying, of giving information verbally), *relational* (the process of being), *existential* (the process of existing, of being a being), and *behavioural* (the process made up of both mental and material activities).

The SFL procedures of analysis will be divided into the transitivity analysis, verbal group analysis, nominal group analysis, prepositional phrase and adverbial group analysis. Each steps of analysis will represent the processes, the participants, and the circumstances. As the SFL is concerned to the idea of meaning, by using this procedure of analysis will allow the writer to clearly describe the contrast of the transitivity systems between Indonesian and English speech on Afghanistan peacekeeping as the research question of the study.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter provides the elaboration of the methodology used in the study. The methodology consists of the elaboration of the Research Method, the Source of the Data, the Techniques of Data Collection, and the Techniques of Data Analysis.

3.1 The Research Method

This research applies a contrastive analysis which is conducted by using the systemic functional linguistics procedures. It aims to answer the research question “What are the similarities and differences of the transitivity system of the speech on Afghanistan peacekeeping by Indonesian foreign minister and British foreign secretary?” The Systemic Functional Linguistics procedures used in this contrastive study is involving the ideational metafunction analysis which deals with the transitivity systems of the clauses, the verbal group analysis, nominal group analysis and prepositional and adverbial phrases analyses. Therefore, the purpose of the study in proving the contrast of transitivity systems used in the speeches’ scripts of the Indonesian foreign minister and British foreign secretary could be analyzed with the use of systemic functional linguistics procedures as explained above.

3.2 The Source of the Data

The data for this study are the speeches' scripts of the Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. R.M. Marty M. Natalegawa which is delivered in Afghanistan International Conference, in Bonn: 5th December 2011 and the British Foreign Secretary William Hague delivered in NATO Parliamentary Assembly at the 2011-2014 Afghanistan towards transition event, 21st November 2011. Both of those scripts are taken from the official website of each country Foreign Affairs Ministry, www.kemlu.go.id for Indonesia and www.fco.gov.uk for Britain. The data consists of 222 English clauses in the British Foreign Secretary's speech and 71 Indonesian clauses in Indonesian Foreign Minister's speech.

3.3 The Techniques of the Data Collection

The data collection procedure begins with the collection of two scripts of the speech concerning the Afghanistan peacekeeping issue delivered by the Indonesian Foreign Minister and the British Foreign Secretary. Those speeches' scripts are taken from the official website of each country's Foreign Ministry, www.kemlu.go.id and www.fco.gov.uk accessed on 17th of December 2011. The two speeches' scripts are read and then the similar genre of them is highlighted. Next, the highlighted paragraph containing similar genre is breaking down into clauses resulting the 222 clauses of the English speech delivered by the British Foreign Secretary and 71 clauses of the Indonesian speech delivered by the Indonesian Foreign Minister.

3.4 The Techniques of the Data Analysis

After doing the data collecting techniques above, the clauses of the two speeches on Afghanistan peacekeeping are analyzed by using some steps. First, categorizing the Indonesian and English clauses based on their process types.

NO	Conjunction	Clause	Process
1.		We all <u>share</u> a common objective in Afghanistan,	Material
2.		<u>to ensure</u> that the country never again becomes a safe haven for international terrorism.	Mental

Table 3.1. The Indonesian Clauses Categorization

No	Conjunction	Clause	Process
1.		Rakyat Afghanistan telah <u>mencapai</u> banyak kemajuan	Material
2.	[sejak	kita <u>bertemu</u> di sini sepuluh tahun lalu]	Material

Table.3.2 The English Clauses Categorization

In the two tables above we can see that the clauses from the two scripts of the speeches are categorized according to their process type. Each table consists of the number, conjunction, the clause, the type of processes. Each clause is identified into its type of process which is material, mental, verbal, existential, relational (attributive, identifying, and possessive) or behavioral process. After the process type categorization is done, each types of process is analyzed based on its transitivity systems. The process, participants and circumstances of each clause are identified.

NO	Conj.	Circ.	Actor	Circ.	Process	Recipient	Goal	Range	Circ.	Voice
1.			We all		share			a common objective	in Afghanistan,	Active

4.			We	also (conj.adjunct)	share			a common purpose		Active
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Table 3.3 The Example of English Transitivity System

No	Conj.	Circ.	Actor	Circ.	Process	Recipient	Goal	Range	Circ.	Voice
1.			Rakyat Afghanistan	Telah (Mood adj.)	mencapai		banyak kemajuan			Active
2.	[sejak		kita		bertemu				disini sepuluh tahun lalu	Active

Table 3.4 The Example of Indonesian Transitivity System

This step of analysis is a fundamental step in the analysis as it is used to look closely to every element of the clause in each types of process. The next step is analyzing the Indonesian and English verbal groups based on its elements; Finite + Predicator or a Predicator itself with non finite element in English while Root + Affixes in Indonesian. This step is used to later identify the pattern of the verbal group frequently used in representing the processes in those two speeches.

No	Verbal Group	Prefix	Root	Suffix
1.	mencapai	Meng-	capai	
12.	memajukan	Meng-	maju	-kan

Table 3.5 The Indonesian Verbal Group Analysis

NO	Verbal Group	Modal	Finite	Non-Finite	Predicator	Tense
1.	share		do		share	Simple present
5.	[to build			To infinitive	build	

Table 3.6 The English Verbal Group Analysis

As presented in the tables above, the pattern of English and Indonesian verbal group is clearly seen then can be contrasted to show how each language constructs the process of a clause to make meaning. Categorizing the nominal groups of the clauses in both speeches and contrast the pattern will be the next

	pembangunan bangsa]													
29.	sepanjang tahun ini,	x												

Table 3.9 The Categorization of the Prepositional Phrase and Adverbial Group in Indonesian Text

Prepositional Phrase														
No	Circ.	Extent		Location		Manner			Cause			Accomp	Matter	Role
		Duration	Distance	Time	Place	Means	Quality	Comparison	Reason	Purpose	Behalf			
27.	to 2014 and beyond.]	X												
196.	In Chicago				X									
Adverbial Group														
No	Circ.	Extent		Location		Manner			Cause			Accomp.	Matter	Role
		Duration	Distance	Time	Place	Means	Quality	Comparison	Reason	Purpose	Behalf			
28.	Briefly					x								
68.	now			X										

Table 3.10 The Categorization of the Circumstances in English Text

The two tables above are the tables of the prepositional phrase and adverbial group categorization in both Indonesian and English speeches. They are to be contrasted considering the pattern used in representing the circumstances. The last but not least, after all the analyses are done drawing conclusion, giving recommendation and implication of the result will be the final step to finish the thesis.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter presents the result of the analysis in two speeches' scripts on Afghanistan peacekeeping: Indonesian Foreign Minister's and British Foreign Secretary's Speeches. The analysis was focused on the similarities and the differences of several aspects which are the process types, nominal groups representing the participants, verbal groups representing the processes and prepositional phrases and adverbial groups representing the circumstances. The result of the analysis were further interpreted and elaborated as the answer to the previously formulated research question "What are the differences and similarities between the transitivity system of the speeches on Afghanistan peacekeeping delivered by the Indonesian Foreign Minister and the British Foreign Secretary?"

4.1 The Distribution of the Process Types in Indonesian Foreign Minister's and British Foreign Secretary's Speeches

The complete elaboration about all processes evidenced from the Indonesian Foreign Minister's and British Foreign Secretary's speeches is presented in the table below.

Processes	English Speech		Indonesian Speech	
	Occurrence	Percentage	Occurrence	Percentage
Material	112	50,45%	31	43, 66%
Mental	35	15,77%	10	14, 08%
Verbal	17	7,66%	7	9, 86%
Relational	43	19,37%	22	30, 97%

Rel. Attributive	17	7,66%	11	15,49%
Rel. Identifying	22	9,91%	2	2,82%
Rel. Possessive	4	1,80%	9	12,68%
Existential	15	6,76%	1	1,41%
Behavioral	0	0%	0	0%
Total	222	100%	71	100%

Table 4.1. The Distribution of Process Types in English and Indonesian Speeches

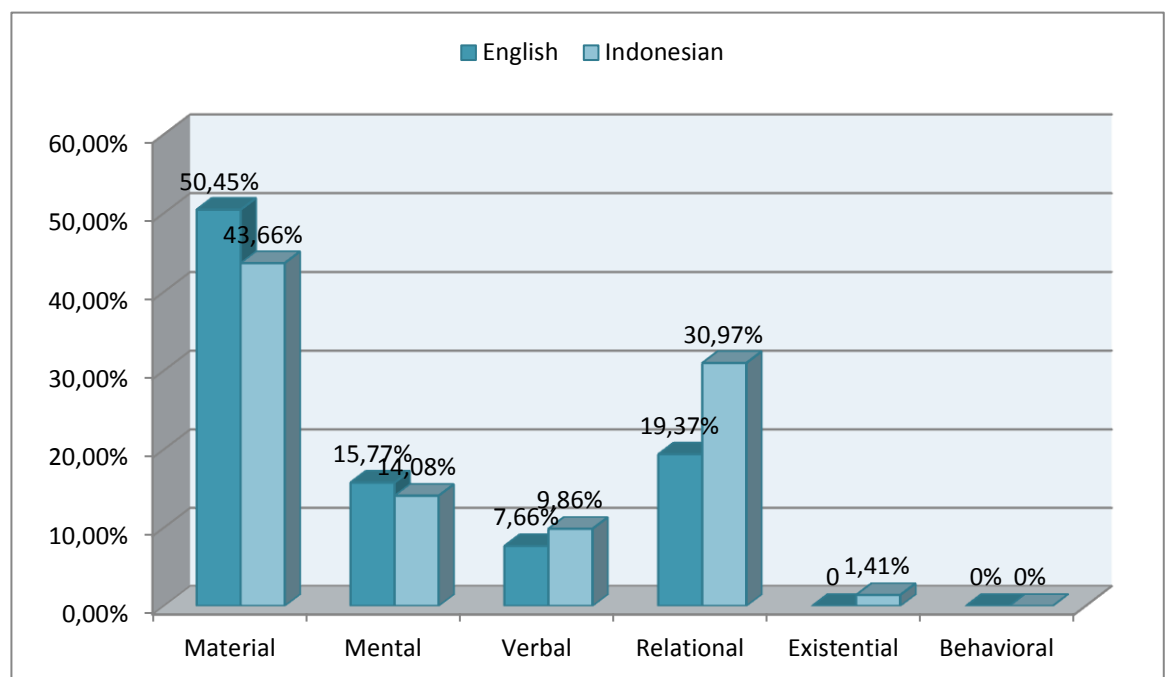


Chart 1. The difference of process types distribution in English and Indonesian

The elaboration of the table and chart will be discussed in division of two parts which are the similarities and the differences in order to clearly show the process types occur in English and Indonesian text which are constructed in such a way with the variation of dominant used process and lexicogrammatical choices probably influenced by the different style or culture of each text's origin.

4.1.1 The Similarities of the Process Types Distribution in Indonesian Foreign Minister's and British Foreign Secretary's Speeches

Based on the transitivity analysis, as Table 4.1 shows, five types of processes are evidence in the two speeches. The most dominant processes shown in both speeches are Material process and Relational process, the other processes are Mental, Verbal, and Existential and there is no evidence of Behavioral process in both of them. The whole clause of English speech contains 222 clauses in total and Indonesian speech has 71 clauses.

Material process is process of "doing" and "action". They basically mean that some entity does something, undertakes some actions, which may be done to some other entity (Halliday, 2004). The dominant use of Material process with the occurrence of 112, dominating half of the clauses with the percentage of 50, 45% in English speech and the occurrence of 31 clauses which shared 43, 66% of the whole clauses in Indonesian speech gives an indication that those speeches are mostly talked about what happens, what goes on and what the Actors' goal or range to the Recipients in what circumstances. The dominant use of Material

process in those speeches is highly motivated as they are concerned in doing the tranquility efforts for Afghanistan peacekeeping and helping the Afghans.

The next discussion is concerning the dominant used of the participants in material process. The domination in this case appears in the form of dominating the roles as participants in clauses. The most frequent used Actor in this process is “We” or “Kami”, with 15 times occurrence in English and 7 times in Indonesian. It indicates that the “We”, what both Indonesian and English use in addressing their government or Foreign Affairs Ministry, is take an important role in doing the process to reach the goal or range. The other dominant Actor used in Material process in both speeches is Afghanistan. It indicates that besides talking about what their governments do to help the peacekeeping in Afghanistan they also give the factual event of what Afghanistan do or face as the effort to keep peace in its country.

In material process of both speeches the most frequent use circumstances are Location, concerning the place and time, and Matter. The circumstance of location associates with the Actor “We” or “Afghanistan” in doing the process of helping the effort of Afghanistan peacekeeping in what time or place. The circumstance of Matter is the next dominant use of circumstances which indicates that the contingent fact is associated with the main process of helping Afghanistan peacekeeping done by the Actors.

The other similarity found in this research is the second most frequent use of process in both speeches is Relational process. In English speech it shared about 19, 37% with the occurrence of 43 clauses out of 71 and in Indonesian

speech it shared nearly as much as the Material process which is 30, 97% with the occurrence of 22 clauses. The dominant use of Relational process in those speeches indicates the relation of things: attribute, possessed or identifier to the participants: carrier, possessor and indentified which construct a certain identity or image. Although it is the second most dominant process used in both speeches the dominant types of Relational is different. This will be discussed in the subheading of differences of process type distribution.

The occurrence of Mental process as the third most frequent use process in both speeches is indicating that the actions of the participants, namely the Senser, include feeling, wanting, thinking and perceiving. The mental process shared 15, 77 % occurrence of 35 clauses and 14, 08% occurrence of 10 clauses for English and Indonesian. The most frequent participant used as the Senser in both speeches is again “We” or “Kami”. It can be seen that by the use of Mental processes the Senser is characterized as having hopes or eagerness, the so called Phenomenon, in finding solution considering the peacekeeping problem they faced.

Then in Existential process, the next process occurs in both speeches, the Existent is similar in both of them which is “Challenges” or “Tantangan-tantangan”. It indicates both English and Indonesian Foreign Minister face the same challenge in facing the peacekeeping problem in Afghanistan. The zero occurrence of behavioral process in both speeches is the last similarity of processes found. It is motivated as speech considering as serious public speaking is functioned to express the speaker viewpoint on things so it does not support the process of behaving. Then, the dominant used of Active voice in both speeches

indicates that the participants of the processes are the theme of the clauses and they served to be important in every process.

4.1.1 The Differences of the Process Types Distribution in Indonesian Foreign Minister's and British Foreign Secretary's Speeches

The use of Relational processes contributes to how the participants of the processes are constructed. Relational identifying is the dominant one in English speech with the occurrence of 9, 91% out of 19,37% of total Relational process while Attributive got the most in Indonesian with the occurrence of 15, 49% out of 30, 97% in total. The attributes given to the participants may construct a certain image or identity.

Afghans people is the most frequent use as the Identified in English speech, it indicates that the Foreign Secretary gives the information of the identity of Afghanistan in order to gather the other country member to give contribution as well in the peacekeeping of Afghanistan. While in Indonesian speech the Identified one is “Perkembangan” and “Tujuan”. It is also aimed in persuading the other country member but in different way of saying that is by giving proof with the identity about the development, “Perkembangan”, of Indonesian effort in helping Afghanistan peacekeeping as well as by giving or reminding the clear image of what is the purpose of the Afghanistan peacekeeping effort.

Gathering and arousing the contribution of the other country member can be done by consistently describing the situation faced by the Afghanistan people and the effort that have been done by each country, Indonesia and Britain. And to construct positive image of the speaker's country Relational process also used

effectively by giving identity and some attribute regarding the efforts done by each country. The use of circumstances in Relational process in both speeches is different as in English the Location is the most frequent circumstance appeared. The circumstance of Time with 6 times of occurrence and Place with 2 times of occurrence and the next is Matter. While in Indonesian speech the most frequent use circumstances is Purpose and the next is Quality. This difference may appear as the influence of cultural context in which Western tend to be objective so that in relating the Carrier to the Attribute or Identified to the Identifier has to be exact and reliable. Eastern on the other hand tend to be more efficient in thinking about the purpose of the process so that in relating things they have to know what the actual purpose of the Carrier is or what benefit can be drawn.

Nonetheless, the elliptical process is found in Indonesian Relational attributive process. The ellipsis processes are “adalah” and “menjadi”. It happens because the use of mood adjunct in Indonesian text is often influence the production of text. The impact is the omitted of the verb in order to avoid the exaggeration of words. They are shown in the passages below.

cl.5 Kebutuhan atas bantuan kemanusiaan dan pembangunan

di Afghanistan {adalah} masih sangat besar.

cl. 6 Situasi politik belum juga {menjadi} stabil

cl. 7 keamanan di seluruh negeri {adalah} masih rentan.

The use of Verbal process in the speech indicates that the Sayer have the ability in sharing their ideas about the topic delivered in their saying. The Verbal process had 7, 66% evidenced of 17 clauses from English speech and 9, 86% with the occurrence of 7 clauses in Indonesian. The Sayer in English is mostly President Karzai, by reporting his statement Foreign Secretary, William Hague, is emphasizing the commitment of President Karzai in agreeing the reconciliation to support the Afghanistan peacekeeping. In Indonesian speech the Sayer mostly filled by “Kami”, “Mereka” and “Pemerintah” which are balance in occurrence of 2 times. The use of verbal process in speech is highly motivated as speech functioned to persuade the audience so that they will also agree with the statement of the speaker. And by using some supporting quotation especially from the reliable person the speech would be powerful.

Although the dominant used Existent in Existential process in both speeches is similar as what have mentioned in discussion of similarities, the evidence of Existential process in both speeches is different. The Existential process shared 6, 76% of 15 clauses in English while only 1, 41% of 1 clause in Indonesian. It indicates that the existence of entity, event or action is matter to the international forum for the Foreign Secretary so that he has to elaborate or at least mention them but not for the Foreign Minister.

4.2 The Pattern of the Verbal Group Representing the Processes

Halliday & Mathiessen (2004) revealed that the component of verbal group is Finite plus Predicator or a Predicator itself if it is followed by a non-finite

element. The verbal group is functions as a process in the transitivity system and it relates closely to the participant as it influences how the participants' image is constructed in the text. The tables below are represented the complete elaboration of English and Indonesian verbal groups' pattern.

No.	Finite Pattern	Occurrence	Percentage
1.	Do + Bare Infinitive	50	22.52%
2.	Be + Present Participle	4	1.80%
3.	Have + Past Participle	19	8.56%
4.	Do + Bare Infinitive with a Modal	23	10.36%
5.	Have + Past participle with a Modal	2	0.90%
6.	Be	33	14.86%
7.	Be + Past Participle	7	3.15%
8.	Zero	67	30.18%
Total		222	100%

Table 4.2. The Pattern of English Verbal Group

No	Pattern	Occurrence	Percentage
1.	Meng-	18	25.35%
2.	Meng- ... -kan	17	23.94%
3.	Meng- ... -i	4	5.63%
4.	Meng - + per- ...	2	2.81%
5.	Di- ...	2	2.81%
6.	Di- ... -kan	4	5.63%
7.	Di- ... -i	2	2.81%
8.	Ber- ...	9	12.68%
9.	Ter- ...	1	1.40%
10.	... -kan	1	1.40%
Root			
11.	Siap	1	1.40%
12.	Adalah	4	5.63%
13.	Menjadi	3	4.22%
14.	Ada	1	1.40%
Total		71	100%

Table 4.3. The Pattern of Indonesian Verbal Group

4.2.1 The Similarities of the Verbal Group Patterns to Represent the Processes

The verbal group pattern in both speeches consists of a Predicator as the head in which called Root in Indonesian. The use of Predicator in both speeches is the only similarity of the verbal group pattern found in Indonesian and English indicating that in constructing the experience, English and Indonesian language has the different system; English uses finite and non finite element while Indonesian uses affixes.

4.2.2 The Differences of the Verbal Group Patterns to Represent the Processes

The pattern of verbal group in English is categorized by Predicator followed by Finite or a Predicator alone if there is no Finite element. Thus, in English the Finite element can be *do*, *has/have*, and *be* such as in *cl. 1 do + share* the verbal group is in simple present tense with the finite element “do” symbolizing the material process or in *cl.34 have + seen* the verbal group is in present perfect tense with the finite “have” symbolizing the mental process. Indonesian on the contrary, the verbal group is characterized with Root followed by affixes, either prefix or suffix or both of them, or Root alone. Affixes in Indonesian functioned to give another meaning to the predicator, for example the prefix “ber-“ usually means in possessing of something if added to the specific root like at the *cl. 46 berkontribusi* symbolizing the relational process means

having contribution in this case is having contribution in the effort of helping Afghanistan to keep the peace in its country.

Each affix has its own function if linked in to the root, so it will have different meaning with the root itself, for example in *cl. 42 mempersiapkan*, the root is “siap” which means “ready” but with the addition of prefix “meng-“ and “-per-” and the suffix “-kan” the meaning of the predicator becomes “to prepare.” The dominant use of verbal group pattern in Indonesian text is Root + Affix Meng-....-kan symbolizing the material process. It is motivated as the dominant type of process occur in Indonesia is Material process as what have been elaborated in the previous discussion.

Another difference of verbal group pattern in Indonesian and English found in this research is the term of Modality is recognized in English. There are some verbal groups with the use of modality occur in some process types such as *cl.21 will battle* and in *cl.117 can help*. In Indonesian text, the modality is called mood adjunct as it does not have effect to the predicator.

4.3 The Pattern of the Nominal Group Representing the Participants

4.3.1 The Similarities of the Nominal Group Patterns to Represent the Participants

The nominal group categorized by one or more of the Deictic (D), Numerative (N), Epithet (E), Classifier (C), and Qualifier (Q) elements. It has the Thing as the Head but there are some cases where the Thing is not available replaced by one or more of the components mentioned above. Both English and

Indonesian have the same elements of nominal groups. The passages below show the example of nominal group pattern with the detail elements of Indonesian and English nominal group which has all elements on nominal group.

No.	Nominal Group	Deictic	Num.	Ephitet 1	Classifier 1	Classifier 2	Classifier 3	Thing	Num.	Qualifier
1.	We all							We	all	
4.	We							we		
21.	the Afghan government	The			Afghan			government		
62.	[The Taliban's recent change in tactics	The Taliban's		recent				change		in tactics

Table 4.4. The English Nominal Groups Pattern

No	Nominal Group	Deictic	Numerative	Ephitet	Thing	Deictic 2	Epithet 2	Classifier 1	Deictic 3	Qualifier
1.	Rakyat Afghanistan				Rakyat			Afghanistan		
19.	Peristiwa-peristiwa monumental ini				Peristiwa-peristiwa		monumental		Ini	
42.a	sebuah program pelatihan bagi aparat kepolisian nasional,	Sebuah			Program			pelatihan		bagi aparat kepolisian nasional,
72	keempat pendekatan tersebut		keempat		pendekatan	tersebut				

Table. 4.5. The Indonesian Nominal Group Pattern

The table shows the elements of nominal groups used in both English and Indonesian. The Thing in both of the speeches can stand alone without any modified element such as in English nominal group “we” is stand alone, in

Indonesian the nominal group “we” or “kami” also can stand alone as the thing and head of the nominal group. The Epithet also can stand alone in both of Indonesian and English text with the occurrence of 7 times in English and 2 times in Indonesian.

4.3.2 The Differences of the Nominal Groups Patterns to Represent the Participants

The differences on nominal groups pattern in both speeches is the different placement in Indonesian text. Considering the nominal groups elements, Indonesian text has more random placement and tend to appear more than once in a nominal group. The discussion of the nominal groups’ pattern differences will be showed separately on each element.

4.3.1 Deictic

The deictic element of the nominal group appears in the preceding of the Thing. In English it is consistently appeared before the Thing while in Indonesian the deictic element precede the Thing only happened twice in the text, dominantly it appear after the Thing as in Indonesian the Thing always become theme so that the Thing mentioned first then comes the modifying elements. In Indonesian text the deictic element never appear alone without the Thing while in English the deictic can come alone and it appears 9 times without preceding the Thing.

English	Occurrence	Indonesian	Occurrence
D+T	27	D+T+C+Q	2
D+C+T	22	T+E+D	2
D+T+Q	26	T+D+Q	1

D+E+T+Q	1	T+C1+C2+D	1
D+E+T	8	T+C+D	2
D+N+T+Q	6	N+T+D	1
D	9	T+D	9
D+C1+C2+C3+T	2	T+C+D1+D2	1
D+E1+E2+C+T	2	T+C+D1+D2	1
D+C+T+Q	5		
D+C1+C2+T	3		
D+E+C+T	1		
D+C1+C2+T+Q	1		
D+N+C+T+Q	1		
D+N+T	2		
D+C1+C2+T	1		
D1+D2+T+Q N+D+T+Q	1		
D1+D2+T+Q	4		
	1		

Table 4.6. The Differences of the Placement of the Deictic in English and Indonesian

4.3.2 Epithet

The epithet in Indonesian can appear in any place either before or after the Thing. While in English it preceded the Thing or appeared without the Thing. The epithet functions to indicate the quality of the thing or a subjective judgment of the speaker, the use of epithet in both of the speeches is motivated as they are trying to be objective in describing things they informed to the audiences.

English	Occurrence	Indonesian	Occurrence
D+E+T+Q	13	T+E+D	2
D+E+T	8	T+E	3
N+E+T	2	N+T+E	1
D+E+C+T	1	E+T+C+Q	1
N+D+E+T+Q	1	E	2
N+E	1	N+T+E	1
E+T+Q = 4	4	T+E	2
E+T = 2	2		
E+C+T+Q = 1	1		
E+C+T = 1	1		
E+T+Q = 1	1		
E+Q = 3	3		
E = 7	7		

Table 4.7. The Differences of the Placement of the Epithet in English and Indonesian

4.3.3 Numerative

As the numerative element indicates some numerical feature of the particular subset of the Thing (Halliday & Mathiessen. 2004) the placement of the elements is always preceding the Thing. These mostly use in specifying the things being mentioned to describe the event in Afghanistan or what effort they have given to the country.

English	Occurrence	Indonesian	Occurrence
N+T	10	N+T	2
N	2	N+T+C+Q	1
N+E+T	2	N+T+E	2
N+C+T	1	N+T+D	1
N+T+Q	2	N+T+Q	4
N+D+T+Q	4	T+N	2
N+C+T+Q	1	N+T	1
N+D+E+T+Q	1		
D+N+T	1		
D+N+T+Q	5		
T+N	1		
D+N+C+T+Q	1		
D+N+T	1		

Table 4.8. The Differences of the Placement of the Numerative in English and Indonesian

4.3.4 Classifier

The classifier indicates a particular class of the Thing, it usually noun or adjective bounds up with the Thing. The placement of the Classifier in English is consistently preceding the Thing while in Indonesian is after the Thing. This suggests the differences of how Indonesian and English system in giving the classification of the head of the nominal group. The classifier also functioned in giving the more detail information about the Thing being talk about or discussed so that the audiences will not face the ambiguity or an unclear understanding.

English	Occurrence	Indonesian	Occurrence
C+T	10	T+C	39
C1+C2+T C1+C2+C3+T	3	T+C1+C2+Q	4
D+C1+C2+C3+T	1	T+C1+C2+C3	2
D+E1+E2+C+T	2	D+T+C+Q	2
D+C+T+Q	2	N+T+C+Q	1
D+C1+C2+T	5	T+C+Q	6
D+E+C+T	4	T+C1+C2+D	1
N+C+T	1	T+C+D	2
D+C1+C2+T+Q	1	E+T+C+Q	1
D+N+C+T+Q	1	T+C+D1+D2	4
E+C+T+Q	1		
E+C+T	1		
D+C+T	1		
N+C+T+Q	7		
	1		

Table 4.9. The Differences of the Placement of the Classifier in English and Indonesian

4.3.5 Qualifier

Qualifiers are a phrase or a clause which follow the Thing. It is functioned as the circumstances in a clause. The circumstance proposed by Halliday is divided into three types they are a. prepositional phrase, b. clause, non-finite, c. clause, finite. The placement of the Qualifier in English comes after the Thing and if there is no Thing, Qualifier comes after the elements being modified. In Indonesian text the Qualifier also comes last but after the other elements that modifying the Thing. The circumstances later are analyzed in different part of discussion which is prepositional phrase and adverbial group.

English	Occurrence	Indonesian	Occurrence
D+T+Q	26	T+C1+C2+Q = 3	3
D+E+T+Q	13	T+Q = 10	10
D+N+T+Q	5	D+T+C+Q = 2	2
T+Q	10	N+T+C+Q = 1	1
D+C+T+Q	5	T+D+Q = 1	1
E+T+Q	3	T+C+Q = 3	3
D+C1+C2+T+Q	1	E+T+C+Q = 1	1
N+T+Q	3	N+T+Q = 3	3
D+N+C+T+Q	1	T+C1+C2+Q = 1	1

E+C+T+Q	1		
N+D+T+Q	2		
D1+D2+T+Q	1		
E+Q	3		
N+C+T+Q	1		

Table 4.10. The Differences of the Placement of the Qualifier in English and Indonesian

4.4 The Pattern of the Prepositional Phrase and the Adverbial Group Representing the Circumstances

The circumstance in the process types is realized by the use of prepositional phrase and adverbial group. The prepositional phrase consist of a preposition followed by a nominal group and does not has head or modifier, while adverbial group is recognized with an adverb as the head which may or may not be accompanied by modifying elements.

4.4.1 The Prepositional Phrase

4.4.1.1 The Similarities of the Prepositional Phrase Pattern to Represent the Circumstances

The similarity of prepositional phrase found in both speeches is the similar pattern in circumstance of place. Both text use the preposition “in” in English or “di” in Indonesian for example in *cl.1 “in Afghanistan”*, and *cl. 35 di berbagai bidang baru*. The other similarity is circumstance of Matter takes the second most frequent pattern of circumstance used. It is indicating the information given in the speech about the situation or the problem faced by the Afghanistan become an important aspect to be delivered in order to arouse the desire of the other country member to contribute in helping the Afghanistan peacekeeping.

4.4.1.2 The Differences of the Prepositional Phrase Pattern to Represent the Circumstances

In English speech the most frequent use of circumstances is Location both spatial and temporal while in Indonesian the circumstance of Purpose takes the first rank. The dominant use pattern of prepositional phrase representing the circumstances in English is “In” for example in *cl.1 “in Afghanistan”*, *cl.51 “In the British area of operations”*, *cl.143 “In its first year,”* the next most frequent use pattern of prepositional phrase is “With” for example *cl.10 “With huge effort from nations represented in this room”*, *cl.60 “With international support,”* and *cl.166 “with Kabul or Islamabad”*. These are indicating the detail information of the experience associated with the participants of the processes is important in English speech. While in Indonesian speech, the most dominant pattern used is “Untuk” as what have been mentioned above that the dominant use of circumstance in Indonesian speech is the Purpose. The example would be:

cl. 41 “untuk keamanan nasionalnya pada tahun 2014,”

cl. 27 “untuk memberikan dukungan konkret bagi Pemerintah dan rakyat Afghanistan dalam upaya mereka untuk membangun kembali, maju dan sejahtera berdasarkan kebutuhan Afghanistan, dan diidentifikasi melalui konsultasi erat dengan pemerintah Afghanistan,” and

cl.56 “untuk menarik pelajaran dari pengalaman masa lalu.”

4.4.2 The Adverbial Group

4.4.2.1 The Similarities of the Adverbial Group Patterns to Represent the Circumstances

The similarities of adverbial group pattern in both speeches delivered by Indonesian Foreign Minister and British Foreign Secretary is the Adverbial group of Manner such as *cl. 28 “briefly,” cl. 62 “successfully and professionally,” cl. 133 Sufficiently,”* or in Indonesian it is represented by the word “Secara” followed with an Adjective; *cl. 46 “secara penuh,” cl. 54 “secara konstruktif”* becomes the first rank in use.

4.4.2.2 The Differences of the Adverbial Group Patterns to Represent the Circumstances

Another pattern of adverbial group used in both speeches is various. In Indonesian for example, the next pattern dominantly use is associated with the matter of the process followed by the word “dalam”; *cl. 25 “dalam seluruh proses pembangunan bangsa,” cl.70 “dalam menciptakan kondisi yang kondusif bagi kerjasama regional yang berkesinambungan,” and cl. 65 “dalam upaya mereka untuk membangun kembali negaranya, bergerak maju dan mencapai kesejahteraan.”* Nonetheless in English speech the pattern used is those associated with the time of the processes such as *cl. 37 “now,” cl. 40 “today,” and cl.106 “soon”*. The difference then indicates that in the construction of a text, Indonesian and English has its own important believed component that have to well associate with the experience and the participants to make meaning of the process.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

This chapter presents the conclusion of the research that has been done to answer the research question “What are the similarities and the differences between the transitivity systems of the speeches on Afghanistan peacekeeping by the Indonesian foreign minister and the British foreign secretary?” and the implication of the research.

5.1 The Conclusion

In this research, speeches have been explored as a type of rhetorical discourse, based on the selected corpus of two speeches delivered by Indonesian Foreign Minister and British Foreign Secretary in International Forum of Afghanistan. Speeches as systems of meaning are in turn realized by systems of lexicogrammar. The lexicogrammar choice in those speeches is metafunctionally explored based on the transitivity system analysis then contrasted based on the contrastive analysis approach. Experientially, human experience is construed by different process types involving different participant roles. Lexicogrammatical choice in each language influenced by the social and cultural context of the language origin is expected to be different in the process of constructing the text.

The findings revealed that material processes are selected more frequently than any other process types (50.45 % in English and 43.66 % in Indonesia). This suggests that these speeches are largely concerned with actions and events

concerning the tranquility efforts for Afghanistan peacekeeping and helping the Afghans. The dominant use of Actor “We” and “Afghanistan” in both speeches suggest that the Actors take an important role in doing the process to reach the goal or range which is to keep peace in its country. The circumstance of Location and Matter dominantly used in both speeches indicating the detail and reliable information associated with the main process of helping Afghanistan peacekeeping done by the Actors.

The second most frequent use of process in both speeches is Relational process (30.97% in English and 19.37% in Indonesian). It indicates the relation of things: attribute, possessed or identifier to the participants: carrier, possessor and identified which construct a certain identity or image. Relational identifying (9.91%) as the dominant one in English speech revealed that the identity of Afghanistan is identified in order to gather the other country member to give contribution in the peacekeeping of Afghanistan. While in Indonesian the dominant use of Relational Attributive (15.49%) indicating the effort of creating the image whether it is a positive image about Indonesian government or the identity of Afghanistan.

The occurrence of Mental process (15.77% in English and 14.08% in Indonesian) is the third most frequent use process in both speeches which indicates the actions of the Senser include feeling, wanting, thinking and perceiving. The similar Existential of “Challenges” or “Tantangan-tantangan” in Existential process indicates both English and Indonesian Foreign Minister face the same challenge in the peacekeeping problem in Afghanistan.

In the verbal groups of both speeches the dominant construction is clearly seen as in English the verbal groups are formed by the Finite + Predicator or Predicator with non-finite element, while in Indonesian they are formed by the Root + Affixes. Nonetheless, in the pattern of nominal group both English and Indonesian has similarity in using all the elements of nominal group; deictic, numerative, epithet, classifier, and qualifier although the placement is different. The Thing in Indonesian language mostly is placed before all the elements of the nominal group with the deictic and epithet consistently changing places followed by the classifier and qualifier. The one that got the same placement in both speeches only the numerative element as it is placed in preceding of the Thing in both speeches.

The prepositional phrases of both speeches show the similarity in the use of common preposition in order to modify the circumstances of Location, Reason, Purpose etc by the use of “*in*”/“*di*”, “*at*”/“*di*”, “*to/untuk*”. And the adverbial group is formed in the circumstance of Manner and Means represented in the adverbial group of “*successfully*”, “*aptly*” and “*secara penuh*” or “*secara terintegrasi*”.

In short, the frequent use of *material processes* in the speeches might be as they wanted to motivate the other country member to physically contribute in helping the Afghanistan peacekeeping problem. Moreover, the speakers’ use of *relational processes* is an effort to create a very positive image of their self or the government in the minds of the international masses. They used *mental processes* to strike to the emotional side of the masses. They are interested more in using

circumstance of location, both spatial and temporal in the analyzed paragraphs of their speeches. They also used *circumstance of reason, matter* and *manner* in the pattern of *prepositional phrase* and *adverbial group*. It seems that they wanted to make their account more objective by providing the information to the audience in spatial and temporal terms in which in this case the Foreign Secretary is the one that frequently uses the circumstance of Location in his speech.

5.2 The Implication

This study is concerned with the overall transitivity selections of the speech on Afghanistan peacekeeping. There remain other avenues for further researches to be conducted particularly in developing the research of speech by using the approach of contrastive analysis. Furthermore, within the corpus of speech it is interesting to explore the transitivity systems of different stages which make up this particular text type. For the future research, the research have been done here can be more developed by conducting deeper analysis in its contrastive analysis which may not based only in the experiential metafunction but all three metafunctions proposed by M. A. K. Halliday.

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