

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer discusses about the related of literature of the research that have correlation with process types found in President Donald Trump's speech during the Arabic Islamic Summit at King Abdul Aziz Conference Center in Riyadh on May 21st 2017. This chapter is also important for this research, because it covers all the basic study of this research.

1.1 Previous Study

For the previous study, the researcher refers to a research which rather similar to this study. The skripsi written by Luthfi Ariyanto (2011) from University of Muria Kudus which title "An Analysis of Field in SBY's Speech in Overseas Private Instrument Cooperation Conference." This skripsi focus on some points, the first is about process of types in SBY's speech at Opening Ceremony of the 19th ASEAN Summit Nusa Dua, Bali. Then second, he tries to solve the dominant of process within SBY's speech by taking the implication.

He concludes that SBY's speech is about his invitation to the audiences to develop ASEAN countries by explaining the characters and what happening in the countries (Luthfi, 2011:47). He also invites the audiences to the real action.

1.2 Theoretical Review

In this part, review of related literature is established. This part begins with previews study. The theories are about Systemic Functional Linguistics, Ideational Meaning, and Processes. They are shown briefly and explained for investigation.

1.2.1 Systemic Functional Linguistics

Functional grammar is a new generation of grammar types in which as means for use to explore how language work in making meaning and to understand a text in its context. Grammar becomes a study of how meanings are built up through the choice of words and other grammatical resources such as tone and emphasis (Thomas and Meriel, 2004:2). This may seem fairly obvious to most people since its accords with a commonsense view of language, but not all language have been concerned with meaning in such a direct way as systemic functional grammar. By grammatical system, we can begin to analyze and explain how people use language each other in accomplishing daily social life (Luthfi, 2011:7).

Underlying all these very varied application is a common focus on the analysis of authentic products of social interaction (texts), considered in relation to the cultural and social context in which they are negotiated (Eggins, 1994:1). Consequently, the most generalization application of systemic linguistic is to understand the quality of texts: why a text means what it does, and why it is valued as it is.

A grammatical analysis treats linguistic items not as expression but as form. To put the same thing in everyday term: in grammar, we are exploring language no as sound or as writing but as wording (Halliday, 1994:16). In the ordinary everyday sense of the term ‘wording’, as in ‘could you help me with the wording of this notice?’, refer to the words and structures that are used (as distinct from the pronunciation and spelling), it thus corresponds very well to Grammar. Which is more accurately called ‘Lexicogrammar’, it is including both grammar and vocabulary. In fact the technical names for the various parts or level of language correspond quite closely to those recognized in everyday ‘folk linguistic’ terminology (Halliday, 1994:17):

Phonology	is the level of	sound (pronunciation)
Orthography	is the level of	writing (pronunciation and spelling)
Grammar ('lexicogrammar')	is the level of	Wording
Semantic ('discourse semantic')	is the level of	Meaning

2.1 'Folk Linguistic' in Functional Grammar by M.A.K. Halliday

In functional Grammar, we are able to reconstruct this context of situation because there is a semantic relationship between context and text. There are encoded in three types of meaning: ideational, interpersonal, and textual (Gerot and Wignell, 1995:12). They are realized through the lexicogrammar pattern. The lexicogrammar provides clues about context of situation of text and the sum of meaning encode in lexicogrammar become signs of the context. Eggins (1994:114) claims that lexicogrammar realize expressing of context in a text through the words and structures of speakers. It means that the lexicogrammar is a level of language which realizes the context (field, tenor, and mode) through wording including transitivity (Ideational), the mode system (Interpersonal), and the theme system of a clause (Textual).

In short, it can conclude that systemic functional linguistics is used as means for people to interact each other to find the real meaning in context, especially being connected to the context of situation. Transitivity as one of variables of context is going to be realized by systemic of wording or the lexicogrammar pattern through transitivity system.

1.2.2 Ideational Meaning

Ideational meaning is meaning about phenomena, include about things (living and non living, abstract and concrete), about goings on and the circumstances surrounding these happening and doing (Gerot and Wignell, 1995:12). The other hand, ideational is called experiential in Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:212). Their book which title “M.A.K. Halliday’s Introduction to Functional Grammar” (Third Ed.) that define the clause construes a quantum of change as a figure, or configuration of a process, participants involved in it and any attendant circumstances. The extent to which language determines, rather than simply represent, experience is one of the major questions in philosophy and in linguistic (Halliday and Matthiessen, 1999:107).

In the TRANSITIVITY, Transitivity is a fundamental semantic concept in SFL which has proved to be powerful tool for the analysis of representation in texts (Haig, 2012:48). The system of Transitivity belongs to the experiential metafunction and is the overall grammatical resource for construing going on. It construes this flux of experience as quanta of change. These are represented as a configuration of a process, participant involve in it, and attendant circumstance (Martin, Matthiessen, and Painter, 1997:100).

We shall be explored the clause, when, where or how the function (Gerot and Wignell, 1995:52). In three semantic categories which explain in a way how phenomena of the real world are represented as linguistic structures. In generating a simple sentence (e.g. *Peter kicked a ball*), the transitivity network is traversed first and the result is a skeleton sentence (Lin and Peng, 2007:334).

Peter	kicked	a ball
<i>Subject (Actor)</i>	<i>Verb (Process)</i>	<i>Object (goal)</i>

2.2 Structure in Ideational meaning

Therefore represents external reality by happenings and states, which are referred to as Processes entities, known as Participants and circumstances in which the happenings and states occur, which are referred to as Circumstances. In Models for automatically learning semantic networks of words from texts use both corpus-extracted evidences and existing language resources (Fallucchi and Zanzotto, 2012:261). Moreover, the ideational focus of analysis is experiential meaning that expresses experience in clauses realized by transitivity (Ngongo, 2016:136).

The ideational function explains the content, experience, everyday logic, etc (Xingren, 2008:36). It consists of the following topics: Transitivity: (1) material process, (2) mental process, (3) relational process, (4) behavioral process, (5) verbal process, (6) existential process, and (7) meteorological process (Gerot and Wignell, 1995:55-73).

So the researcher conclude that ideational meaning is a sentence or clause that structured or construed by process as the main aspect and involved participant as an actor and any attendant of circumstances as phenomenon. Suffice it to say that when we speak of language as representing real world event, or imaginary ones, and may be that language has a central formative role in human experience.

1.2.3 Processes

Processes are central to TRANSITIVITY. Processes are realized by verb. Traditionally, verbs have been defined as ‘doing word’, but some verbs are not doing words at all, rather they express states of being or having (Gerot and Wignell, 1995:54).

Processes serve in the most central or nuclear role in a figure, they embody the temporal properties of a figure. The process element is either

polar (positive or negative) or modal (some intermediate degree between positive and negative). It may embody phrase or aspect and it will refer to past, present, or future time (Halliday and Mattiessen, 1999:64). Polarity and modality derive from interpersonal perspective on the process. But in ideational perspective, Participant and Circumstance are incumbent upon the doings, happenings, feelings, and beings. By choosing certain verb processes rather than other, the producer of a text is able to foreground certain meanings in discourse while other are suppressed. The Transitivity model thus provides one means of investigating how the linguistic structure of a text effectively encode a particular world view, that of the producer of the text (Chen, 2005:34).

Processes consist of seven types and divided into two categories. There are non-relational processes (process of doing) and relational processes (processes of being and having). Non-relational processes consist of material processes, mental processes, behavioral processes, and verbal processes. Then, for Relational processes consist of relational processes, existential processes, and meteorological processes (Halliday, 1994:107). There are seven process types identified:

Process Types	Material Process	Doing
	Mental Process	Sensing
	Behavioral Process	Behaving
	Verbal Process	Saying
	Relational Process	Being
	Existential Process	Existing
	Meteorological Process	Weathering

2.3 Seven Different Process Types by Halliday

There are indeed seven different process types identified by Holliday:

1.2.3.1 Material Processes

Material processes are processes of material doing. They express the notion at some entity physically does something-which may be done to some other entity. Clause with a Material Process obligatorily has a doing (process) and doer (participant) (Gerot and Wignell, 1995:55). Moreover, Material processes only represent part of the picture of our experience. In addition to this rather external experience, we also experience the world internally through our senses.

Based on Halliday in his book on the prototypical form of the ‘outer’ experience (material) is that of actions and events: things happen, and people or other actors do things, or make them happen (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004:170).

As a kind of complement to the active material processes, the sensory-based processes involve the neuro-cognitive system and include processes of knowing, seeing, hearing, and thinking (Fontaine, 2013:75). Most material processes could reasonable be said to involve doing words (Thomas and Mariel, 2004:110).

The youngster	Wiggled	his loose tooth
<i>Participant: Actor</i>	<i>Process: Material</i>	<i>Participant: Goal</i>

1.2.3.2 Mental Processes

Mental processes are ones of sensing such as feeling, thinking, perceiving are three types, affective or reactive (feeling), cognitive (thinking), perceiving (perceiving through the five senses). The participant

roles in Mental Process are Senser and Phenomenon (Gerot and Wignell, 1995:58).

Mental processes tend to be realized through the use of verbs like know, feel, smell, hear, like, hate, please, disgust and etc. (Thomas and Mariel, 2004:126). The ‘inner’ experience is harder to sort out, but it is partly a kind of replay of the outer, recording it, reacting to it, reflecting on it, and partly a separate awareness of our states of being. (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004:170)

That toaster	doesn't like	Me
<i>Participant: Senser</i>	<i>Process: Mental</i>	<i>Participant: Phenomenon</i>

1.2.3.3 Behavioral Processes

Behavioral processes are processes of physiological and psychological behavior, like breathing, dreaming, snoring, smiling, hiccupping, watching, listening, and pondering (Gerot and Wignell, 1995:60).

On the borderline between ‘material’ and ‘mental’ are the behavioral processes: those that represent the outer manifestations of inner workings, the acting out of processes of consciousness (e.g. people are laughing) and physiological states (e.g. they were sleeping) (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004:171).

There is one obligatory participant: the Behavior, like a Senser, the behavior is conscious being. But the process is one of doing, not sensing. Range specifies the range or scope of the process defining its coordinate or domains. In behavioral process, Range names the behavior enacted (Luthfi, 2011:11). Range in active voice can't be change into passive

voice. The process is physiological and the Range element is named the actual process.

He	snores	Loudly
<i>Behaver</i>	<i>Behavioral</i>	<i>Circumstance: manner</i>

1.2.3.4 Verbal Processes

Verbal processes are processes of saying, or more accurately of signaling. Very often these are realized by two distinct clauses, projecting clause encodes a signal source (sayer) and a signaling (verbal process) and the other (projected clauses) realized what was said. (Gerot and Wignell, 1994:62)

On the borderline of 'mental' and 'relational' is the category of verbal processes: symbolic relationships constructed in human consciousness and enacted in the form of language, like saying and meaning (e.g. the 'verbal' clause we say, introducing a report of what was said: that every fourth African is a Nigerian) (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004:171).

Verbal process contains several participants which involve their processes, they are (1) Sayer is a signal source. (2) Receiver or Client is for whom services are provided. (3) Recipient is to whom goods are given. (4) Target is one acted upon verbally. (5) Verbiage is a nominal statement of the verbal process (Luthfi, 2011:12)

She	said	I	don't like	Brussels sprouts
<i>Sayer</i>	<i>Verbal</i>	<i>Senser</i>	<i>Mental: Affect</i>	<i>Phenomenon</i>

1.2.3.5 Relational Processes

Relational processes involve states of being (including having). They can be classified according to whether they are being used to identify something or to assign a quality to something (Gerot and Wignell, 1995:67). Relational processes are typically realized by the verb *be* or some verb of the same class (known by copular verb) (Thomas and Mariel, 2004:120).

The semantic of Relational process is very complicated, and different sets of participant function can be associated with different more delicate categories of relational process. Processes which establish an identity are called Identifying Processes and processes which assign a quality are called Attributive Processes.

Relational Processes	Attributive	Intensive
		Circumstance
		Possessive
	Identifying	Intensive
		Circumstance
		Possessive

2.4 Relational Processes adapted from Suzanne Eggins (1994:256)

1.2.3.5.1 Attributive Intensive Processes

An intensive relational process involves establishing a relationship between two terms, where the relationship is expressed by the verb 'be' or a synonym. In the attributive sub-type, a quality, classification, or descriptive epithet (attribute) is assigned to a participant (carrier). The carrier is always realized by a noun or nominal group (Eggins, 1994:256).

Diana	is	a talkative dinner guest
<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Pr: intensive</i>	<i>Attribute</i>

1.2.3.5.2 Attributive Circumstance Processes

Circumstantial relational processes encode meaning about the circumstantial dimensions discussed earlier: location, manner, cause, etc. in the attributive circumstantial, the circumstance is often expressed in the attribute (Eggins, 1994:262).

The bomb	Was	in her luggage
<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Pr: intensive</i>	<i>Attribute/circ: location</i>

1.2.3.5.3 Attributive Possessive Processes

Possessive processes encode meanings of ownership and possession between clausal participants. In attributive possessive may be encode through the participant (with the Attribute the possessor, and the process remaining intensive) (Eggins, 1994:264).

This	Is	Yours
<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Pr: intensive</i>	<i>Attribute/possessor</i>

1.2.3.5.4 Identifying Intensive Processes

The reversibility of identifying intensive raises the question of determining which 'side' of the clause is Token and which the Value. Token will always be Subject in an active clause. And Value will always be Subject in a Passive clause (Eggins, 1994:260).

You	Represent	the skinniest one here
<i>Token</i>	<i>Pr: intensive</i>	<i>Value</i>

1.2.3.5.5 Identifying Circumstance Processes

When the circumstantial meaning is encoded through the participant, both the Token and the Value will be circumstantial elements of time, place, etc. (Eggins, 1994:263).

Yesterday	Was	the last time Di gave blood
<i>Token/circ: time</i>	<i>Pr: intensive</i>	<i>Value/circ: time</i>

1.2.3.5.6 Identifying Possessive Processes

When possession is expressed through the participant, the intensive verb 'to be' is used, with the Token and Value encoding the possessor and possessed (Eggins, 1994:264).

The bomb	Was	her boyfriend
<i>Token/possessed</i>	<i>Pr: intensive</i>	<i>Value/possessor</i>

1.2.3.6 Existential Processes

Existential processes are expressed by verbs of existing: be, exist and the existent can be a phenomenon of any kind (Gerot and Wignell, 1995:72). On the borderline between the 'relational' and the 'material' are the processes concerned with existence, the existential, by which phenomena of all kinds are simply recognized to 'be' or to exist, or to

happen (e.g. today there's Christianity in the south). (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004:171)

Existential are easy to identify as the structure involve the use of the word 'there'. 'There' has no representational function: it is required because of the needed for a subject in English. It is important to distinguish between 'there' used as an existential Subject, and 'there' used as a Circumstance of location (Eggins, 1994:254).

There	's	a book	on the table
-	<i>Existential</i>	<i>Existent</i>	<i>Circumstance: place</i>

1.2.3.7 Meteorological Processes

Meteorological processes are process of weather, clime, or clock. This process has no participant but consists of its process and circumstantial only. 'It' has no representational function, but does provide a subject (Gerot and Wignell, 1995:73).

It	's five o'clock
-	<i>Meteorological</i>

1.2.4 Speech

Speech can be described as the action of delivering a formal spoken communication to audience or people. Speech allows us to communicate each other at much more sophisticated level than otherwise be possible and since communication is social activity (Luthfi, 2011:15). Moreover, speech is one of the most ways in which one present a personal image for other to evaluate, both through what one says and the way one says it.

So, let me conclude that speech is simply to establish, persuade or reinforce social relation by acting in many different roles on different occasion. The uses of speech generally to obtain the information, expressing argument, persuade people. In education exactly, speech used to reinforce the idea to persuade student by using scientific resource.

1.2.5 Donald Trump

U.S. President, Donald John Trump was born on June 14th 1946, in Queens, New York, the fourth of five children of Frederick C. and Mary Macleod Trump. He is the son of Frederick Trump and Elizabeth Trump. Frederick Trump was a builder and real estate developer who specialized in constructing and operating middle-income apartments in Queens, Staten Island and Brooklyn. His parents sent him to the New York Military Academy at 13th years old. Hoping the discipline of the school would channel his energy in a positive manner.

On October 7th 1999, Trump announced the formation of an exploratory committee to inform his decision whether or not to seek the Reform Party's nomination for the presidential race of 2000. However, after a poor showing during the California primary, Trump withdrew his candidacy. It would not quell his political aspirations, however.

In 2004 Trump took advantage of his high profile persona when he began producing and starring in the NBC reality series *The Apprentice*, in which contestants competed for a management position within the Trump Organization. The show quickly became a hit and made famous Trump's television catchphrase "You're fired."

Trump turned his attention to politics, and in 2015 he announced his candidacy for president of the United States on the Republican ticket. After winning a majority of the primaries and caucuses, Trump became the official Republican candidate for president on July 19th 2016. That November, Trump was elected the 45th President of the United States, after

defeating Democratic candidate [Hillary Clinton](#).
<https://www.biography.com/people/donald-trump-9511238> (Donald Trump
Biography.com, access on Friday, June 16th 2017 | 21.00)

