

Transitivity of President Jokowi's Speech Text at the G20 Event: Systemic Functional Linguistics Study

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Abstract:

Using SFL analysis, this study seeks to describe the transitivity elements of Joko Widodo's speech at the G20 Summit. Through this research, it is hoped that insight will be gained and research development will be enhanced in the field of transitivity analysis contained in a text or similar material, and this research will then serve as a reference or source of information for future researchers. There are both spoken and written varieties of spoken language. Speech is one manifestation of oral communication. Empirical, practical, and theoretical phenomena constitute the primary foundation of research-based reasoning. This study employs a qualitative descriptive method and simple quantitative reasoning to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the quantity and presentation of tabular data. The data being analyzed is spoken data that is subsequently transcribed into words, phrases, clauses, and phrase groups. The data source is an audio-visual recording of Jokowi's speech obtained from the YouTube page of KompasTV.com. The method of data acquisition employs the listening technique, which is supported by the note-taking technique. In presenting data analysis, researchers employ general methods. The findings revealed that the types of processes detected in the data were mental, relational, behavioral, and verbal, with material processes dominating in appearance. Participant I and Participant II were discovered as humans and abstracts, respectively. The types of circumstances discovered took the form of extent, cause, matter, and function, and the manner of circumstance appearance predominated.

Keywords: *Joko Widodo's speech text, Language, SFL, Speech variety*

1. INTRODUCTION

Humans are social beings who cannot be separated from the presence of language. Disclosure of ideas, thoughts, feelings, or interactions between people, is a form of implementation of language as a medium of communication by humans. Language users use language as a tool to describe, exchange, and frame their experiences (Kusumawati et al., 2017). In line with this, several experts expressed their opinions regarding the definition of language. Dardjowidjojo (2016:16) said that language is an oral symbol used by members of a language community to communicate and interact with each other and is arbitrary based on a shared culture. Even though it is arbitrary, the use of language is bound by a system of signs or symbols that are mutually agreed upon by the communicating parties (Rina, 2017). Furthermore, Wiratno & Santosa (2014) argues that language is an organized communication tool in the form of units such as words, groups of words, clauses, and sentences that are expressed either orally or in writing. In addition, the effective use of language in communication enables the achievement of goals, messages, and nuances of interest to be conveyed (Kusumawati, 2018). Language exists as a means of verbal communication and becomes an essential thing to reveal the truth of a text and its relation to the context of communication.

Effective and efficient use of language can be realized through the characteristics of the variety of languages (Inderasari et al., 2020). There are various types of language, one of which is spoken and written language. Syahputra et al. (2022) state that written language is a language that has the main element in the form of letters, a variety of written language is closely related to text, text is a group of words that form sentences that are interconnected and present a new meaning. Written language does not require the presence of a second party as a speech partner because its use is one-way. Spoken language varieties are produced through human speech organs related to grammar, vocabulary, intonation, expression, and pronunciation (Giyanis et al., 2019). Spoken language is established between two or more individuals where one individual acts as a speaker or commonly called a speaker and another individual as a speech partner or interlocutor. Both spoken and written language requires accuracy in their presentation because they are bound by grammatical elements.

One form of oral or written communication can be found in the form of speech. Speech is a vehicle for conveying information that is conveyed orally to the general public and has different objectives depending on the type, speech generally has three objectives, inform, invite, and entertain (Puspita, 2017). There are various types of speech, but there are two types of speech in general which are formal and informal speech. Formal speeches tend to be formal and are delivered in official events such as ceremonies, meetings, political speeches, inaugurations, and other official agendas. While informal speech is more flexible because it is to entertain. Speech is different from other communications, speech is composed of several elements including opening, content, and also closing (Trianto, 2018).

One example of an official speech is President Joko Widodo's speech at the G20 event. It is known that Indonesia has been entrusted with being the host of the G20 Summit which took place on 15-16 November 2022 in Bali through a handover at the same event which was previously held in Rome, Italy in October 2021. This activity carries the theme "*Recover together, recover stronger*". The G20 Summit itself is a forum for international cooperation in the world economy that combines as many as 20 countries belonging to developed and developing countries to establish economic cooperation. There are three main agendas in this activity and those are global health architecture, renewable energy transition, and digital economic transformation (Bainnus & Rachman, 2022).

Jokowi addressed the G20 presidency in two sessions, the first session related to remarks and the second session regarding further health issues the president also discussed the struggle in dealing with the co-19 pandemic, food crisis, war, and financial crisis. Joko Widodo delivered his speech in two languages using Indonesian and English in the first session. Apart from that, Jokowi also made a speech at the dinner as part of the activity agenda. Furthermore, the handover speech as the closing of the G20 activities as well as handing over the reins of leadership to India which will chair the next G20 Summit.

The speech that the researcher will examine in this study is the speech in the second session because the speech was delivered in its entirety using Indonesian which is in accordance with the research field of study, the focus of research related to elements of transitivity (process, participant, and circumstance) using Systemic Functional Linguistics analysis (SFL). The main factors that form the basis of research thinking related to Jokowi's language practice in his speech at the G20 presidency are empirical, practical and theoretical phenomena.

An interesting empirical phenomenon at the G20 Summit held in Bali, the social language attitude of President Jokowi as the host of the G20 presidency, media involvement and socio-economic conditions were the things of interest in this activity. The linguistic aspect in Joko Widodo's speech at the G20 presidency was used to invite world leaders to address post-pandemic health issues. Assuredly this was considered positive and received full support from the Indonesian people, especially Bali, which hosted the G20 summit, as evidenced by the distribution of banners scattered in various locations. Educational and office activities carried out online as a form of community support for the success of these multilateral cooperation activities where the expected result through this activity is the recovery of Indonesia's economic conditions in the tourism sector. The tourism sector is a service sector that is very sensitive to various issues such as political, social, security and environmental issues (Sutrisnawati, 2020). In addition, the involvement of the media in reporting all series of activities to the public through television or YouTube channels that have broadcast rights for the G20 presidency has also attracted public attention.

The practical phenomenon of holding the G20 presidency that has attracted attention is the practice of using President Joko Widodo's language, the mechanism for organizing the activities of the G20 presidency. President Jokowi has his own characteristics in interacting through speeches with easy-to-accept delivery and a clear and well-organized language style in conveying health issues, crises to economic conditions allowing to exert influence and create one-way thoughts for his listeners, both among members of the presidency and the public. who heard his speech on the topic presented. The series of activities were coupled with a working session followed by dinner on the first day. On the next day it starts with planting mangroves in Tahura Mangrove in the morning, followed by the third working session then the activity ended with the handover of the next G20 presidency by the Indonesian president Joko Widodo to the Indian prime minister.

The theoretical phenomenon that makes researchers interested in analyzing Jokowi's speech at the G20 event is linguistic experience using Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). The study of a text is generally more extensively examined by using Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) as was done by Setiawan et al., (2022) who analyzes news texts through online media, in this aspect there are certain instrument matters in micro linguistics that were not able to be disclosed by previous researchers, thus Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a very appropriate approach to reveal things that are more specific and general . Systemic Functional Linguistics is a theory that examines language as a social semiotic system in which meaning is analyzed functionally (Charmilasari, 2018). In addition, linguistics is concerned with how to choose language forms in their context as texts (Wiratno, 2018). Based on this, there are several previous studies related to the study of text analysis based on a systemic functional linguistic approach which are considered to have relevance to the research conducted, including by Asad (2019), Liu & Jia (2019), Xiang (2022), Maknun et al. (2022), and Alhumsi & Alshagrawi (2022). Some of these studies are considered relevant because they analyze the meaning contained in the text in more depth, through an analysis of the function of language as a frame of mind in view that language has a function that describes experience through transitivity systems. The difference lies in the object being studied, apart from that there has not been a specific topic found, then the researcher raised Jokowi's speech at the G20 presidency as the object of study. Although research based on LFS theory has been carried out previously, updating of research topics related to transitivity still needs to be done to increase knowledge of Systemic Functional Linguistics.

The novelty of this study is the analysis of the variety of utterances in language practice delivered by Joko Widodo at the G20 Summit activities based on the transitivity system. The transitivity in question is in the form of process, participant, and also circumstan by using a systemic validation table in the analysis process. Researchers are interested in making Jokowi's speech an object of analysis based on the fact that this speech is a topic that is currently popular or widely discussed.

Based on the background above, the aim of this research is to describe the transitivity elements of Joko Widodo's speech at the G20 Summit. The expected result of this research is to obtain the range of clauses from Joko Widodo's speech transcripts. In addition, this research is expected to be able to add insight and improve research development in the field of transitivity analysis contained in a text or the like and then this research can be a reference or information for further researchers. Research on speech studies still needs to be done to add variety to Systemic Functional Linguistics research. Consequently, the primary issue that will be investigated in this research is how the transitivity element is contained in President Joko Widodo's speech at the G20 event, which includes process construction, participants, and context?

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Systemic Functional Linguistics is a school of linguistics pioneered by Michael Alexander Kirkwood Halliday (1994). The term system refers to the view that language use paradigmatically contains a set of choices. While functional implies that language is always in the context of its use and these forms of language have a function. Language is not seen structurally but based on the context behind it (Halliday & Ruqaiya, 1992). This theory has two basic concepts: a) language is a social phenomenon that is realized as social semiotics and b) language is a text that has a relationship with the social context (Setiawan, 2014). LFS is a study that views language as a system that has meaning and another system in the form of form and expression. Wiratno (2018:36) states that there are three principles in language analysis according to LFS where language must be viewed as a text not just a collection of language or grammar, language use is a process for realizing meaning, language is functional which is used to reflect the ideas, attitudes, values, and ideologies of its users.

Systemic Functional Linguistics makes text the main tool in its study. The study of language is essentially an assessment of the text. As the view (Halliday, 1992) that the way to understand language lies in the study of text. LFS is used to analyze texts from various levels. Text is described as something that has meaning (semantics) not grammar such as words, phrases, clauses, paragraphs, or texts (Setiawan, 2014). Every text, both oral and written, is formed in the context of language use which then forms a system. The text is related to what is actually done said or interpreted by the speakers in real situations where the text is formed through a social system called context. The meaningfulness of a text is not seen from the number of pages but from the context contained in it. Meaning is created by the social system and exchanged by the community into the text (Halliday, 1978).

Context plays a very important role in understanding the meaning of a text. Text can only be interpreted if we refer to the context (Eggins, 2004). Context is divided into internal context or linguistic context and external context. Text is closely related to social context, which refers to the event of language use. Text is constrained as a functional language unit within a social context, which means that the social context both determines and is determined by the text. In addition to the social context, to understand the text well, it is necessary to understand the situational context and cultural context. Situational context is the environment in which a text is operated or used. Based on the development of the context of the situation according to Halliday (1978: 110), there are three elements that affect language varieties, namely: (1) the field of discourse, which is related to the subject matter in the text (2) the tenor of discourse, which is related to the participants who take roles, including three things, namely the role of agents, status and social distance, and (3) the mode of discourse refers to the medium of delivery of the text. Meanwhile, cultural context refers to the environment in which a text is presented.

LFS theory examines the three main functions of language or called the metafunctional meaning of language consisting of ideational functions, interpersonal functions and textual functions. However, this study focuses on the transitivity system which is a form of representation of the ideational function or in other terms called the exposure function to reveal meaning based on the author's experience. The ideational function as a revealer of content or meaning contains experiential and logical sub-functions. The experiential function serves to sense aspects of the process, participants, and circuits. The logical function serves to explain the relationship between subjects, predicators, complements based on reasoning (Ambarwati, 2016).

The term of transitivity relates to grammatical elements that are systematically used to express the relationship between participants involved in an action, situation, or event (Kridalaksana, 2008). Through transitivity, the classification of texts into smaller ones can be easily done because they are composed of Process (material, mental, verbal, behavioral, relational, and existential processes), Participant (participants I and II), and State (extent, location, manner, cause, concurrent, role, problem). The embodiment of the process is in the form of a verb or verb group, the participant is a noun or noun group, and the circumstantiality is realized with adverbs and prepositional groups (Wiratno, 2018).

The transitivity theory in this study is used to view Jokowi's speech text not only from a series of sentences but based on the context behind it. The transitivity element in question is based on three forms, namely process, participant, and circumstantial.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Method is an effort used to obtain solutions to problems found in research (Creswell, 2013). The method in this study uses a qualitative descriptive approach. Qualitative descriptive method is a research method based on the philosophy of post positivism that is used to research on natural object conditions where the researcher is the key instrument (Sugiyono, 2016). The use of qualitative methods aims to describe the elements of transitivity contained in speech texts resulting in understanding in terms of linguistic context which represents the ideational function of language can be easily carried out. The purpose of descriptive research is to explain, summarize various situations, conditions, or research object convariables based on what happened (Bungin, 2011).

Apart from utilizing qualitative methods as an approach, this study was also designed based on a paradigm Creswell (2016), which uses qualitative methods and involves reasoning in simple quantitative form to provide a more complete understanding of the amount and presentation of data in tabular form where this research method is classified as using mixed methods. Mixed methods use a combination of two forms of data, involving the collection of quantitative and qualitative data that utilizes the involvement of philosophical assumptions and a theoretical framework.

The types of data in this study are primary data and secondary data. The primary data in question is in the form of oral data which is then transcribed the data in the form of words, phrases, clauses, groups of phrases. Primary data obtained directly by researchers through research data sources. While the secondary data or supporting data in this study, namely data analysis through written text or literature.

The source of data in research is where the data is obtained. The source of the data used was obtained from audio-visual recordings of Jokowi's speech obtained via video via the KomvasTV.com YouTube page. The presidency's opening speech was divided into two sessions, the first session containing remarks and the second session discussing health issues. The speech that became the source of data in this study was the second session speech. All data comes from recordings of President Joko Widodo's speeches during the G20 presidency in Bali.

The research instrument is divided into two, namely the main instrument and supporting instrument. Sugiyono (2017: 223) states that the main instrument in qualitative research is the researcher himself, but the possibility of developing a simple research instrument is expected to be able to complete the data and

compare it with observational data. Researchers play an important role as research resources in analyzing each formation of phrases, clauses, through functional validation tables. While the supporting instruments in this study the researchers utilized several supporting tools in the process of collecting and analyzing data such as recording devices, laptops, and stationery.

The data collection method uses the listening method which is supported by the note-taking method or called the writing-reading method. The note-taking method has several techniques, one of which is the free-involvement note-taking technique and the advanced method. In the conversational engagement-free listening technique, the researcher is not involved in dialogue, conversation, or speech meaning that the researcher does not participate in the process of conversation with people who are talking to each other (Sudaryanto, 2018). The researcher listened to Joko Widodo's speech which was accessed via YouTube from start to finish, then the researcher identified the text of the speech by reading the text of the speech which had been transcribed in its entirety to then divide the clauses. The note-taking technique is to record clauses, words, phrases, clauses, groups of phrases in the speech before carrying out the analysis after which the writer will classify them into transitivity, namely process, participant, and circumstance.

Researchers use inductive methods in analyzing data, there are three stages in the data analysis process, namely reduction which means summarizing, choosing the main things and focusing on the important things, then the process of presenting data which in qualitative research is narrative and aims to simplify and understand the data, then make conclusions (Miles & Huberman, 1994). Researchers apply general methods in presenting data analysis. Application of general methods for presentation of speech in the form of words, phrases, clauses and text (Mahsun, 2006).

4. RESULTS

The description of the results of the transitivity analysis in question includes process, participant, and circumstance analysis using Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) analysis. Analysis of the text of the speech can be viewed from its lexicogrammatical through searching the clauses. The analysis process is carried out by first dividing the speech text transcript into several clauses. In SFL clauses and sentences are considered to have similarities because in grammar, clauses and sentences occupy the same level. Sentence is a means of communication to convey thoughts and ideas to others where they are easily understood (Muhtadin, 2017). Furthermore, a clause is a grammatical unit consisting of a predicate, accompanied by a subject, object, complement, or description (Isnaini, 2015). Experientially, clauses are seen as a means of actualizing patterns of experience that occur around language users. Based on the results of the analysis, it can be explained that the three dominant elements in Jokowi's speech are process, participant, and circumstance.

4.1. Process

The percentage of process occurrences found in Jokowi's speech at the G20 Summit in Bali is presented in the analysis table below.

No	Process	Number of occurrences	Occurrence percentage
1	Material Process	9	39%
2	Mental Process	6	26%
3	Relational Process	4	17%
4	Behavioral Process	2	9%
5	Verbal Process	2	9%
Amount		23	100%

Based on table 1 above, the types of processes found in Joko Widodo's speech at the G20 Presidency consist of five processes. The process that has the highest number and percentage of occurrences is in the

material process, which is 9 times the number of occurrences with an occurrence percentage of 39%. Furthermore, mental processes are the processes with the second highest number of occurrences after material processes where the data shows that there are 6 number of occurrences of mental processes with a percentage of 26%. The relational process is 4 times the number of occurrences with a percentage of 17%. Verbal and behavioral processes are the processes with the least number of occurrences, namely only 9%.

According to these data, it is determined that the predominant process pattern employed tends to materialize the text as an empirical representation. This indicates that President Joko Widodo prioritizes empirical, observable, and demonstrable examples from the real world for his speech content. In contrast, President Joko Widodo is typically less concerned with the verbal development of the process. This implies that the implementation of the president's stated activities cannot be a purely verbal process (only words), but must be based on empirical facts that occur.

Table 2 Forms of Processes Found in Data

No	Process	Verbs used
1	Material Process	Save, shape, invite, give, strengthen, realize, repeat, initiate
2	Mental Process	Enjoy, recover, need, look forward to, please
3	Relational Process	Being, is
4	Behavioral Process	Take, control
5	Verbal Process	Say, start

Table 2 displays the verbs used to carry out the employed procedures. The propensity of President Jokowi to use utterances that demonstrate material, mental, relational, behavioral, and verbal processes is exemplified by action-descriptive verbs and phrases. The data include verbs related to a) material processes, such as preserving, forming, inviting, giving, strengthening, realizing, repeating, and initiating. These verbs indicate physical activity in Joko Widodo's statements. In the context of the sentences used, these verbs indicate that conveying the message involves aspects of emotion, perception, and cognition. d) behavioral: to seize, to control. The verb demonstrates the existence of a relationship or ownership relationship in order to elucidate the intended meaning. e) verbal: state, initiate. The verb denotes the speaker's direct address. By analyzing the example clauses provided below, it is possible to gain further insight into the information mentioned earlier.

Material Process

Material processes are processes that refer to physical activity. In the material process there are two participants in one clause. Participant I or those who do something are called actors and participant II, the target is called the target (Halliday & Hasan, 1985:103). The examples of the type of material processes found are:

1. *"Kesiapsiagaan kita akan menyelamatkan nyawa dan perekonomian kita"* (P3. 8)

<i>Kesiapsiagaan kita</i>	<i>akan</i>	<i>menyelamatkan</i>	<i>nyawa dan perekonomian kita</i>
noun group	adverbs	verb	adverb
Participant: actor	manner	Process: materials	Goal

The material process in the above data is manifested by the verb save. The verb shows activities that reflect physical activity. Participants in the clause are bound by participant I and participant II. Participant I (actor) is embodied by our noun. Participant II (Goal) is *nyawa dan perekonomian kita*.

2. “Indonesia telah memberikan komitmen 50 juta dolar” (P5. 16)

<i>Indonesia</i>	<i>telah</i>	<i>memberikan</i>	<i>komitmen</i>	<i>50 juta dolar</i>
noun	adverb	verb	noun	numeralia
Participant: actor	Process: materials		Goal	

The material process in the above data is manifested by the verb give. The word denotes activities carried out by a group marked by participant I in the form of a noun, namely Indonesia and binding on participant II (Gol), is *komitmen 50 juta dolar*.

3. “Ini penting untuk memperkuat kesiapsiagaan di tingkat nasional, kawasan, dan global” (P5. 18)

<i>Ini penting</i>	<i>untuk</i>	<i>memperkuat</i>	<i>kesiapsiagaan</i>	<i>di tingkat nasional, kawasan, dan global</i>
adjective	particle	verb	noun	adverb group
range	manner	Process: materials	Goal	Circumstan: location

The material process in the above data is manifested by the verb "strengthen". These verbs indicate activities involving physical activity. Participants in the data are in the form of participants who are integrated with the process and participant II is in the form of “*kesiapsiagaan*”.

Mental Process

Mental process is defined as a process that explains one's perception, cognition, and emotion. The mental process binds the sensing participant or the person who thinks, who feels the emotion or is called the sener and the phenomenon that is what the sensor thinks. One indicator that distinguishes mental processes from other processes is that mental processes can form projection clauses, besides that this process cannot be associated with the word being. Examples of the types of mental processes found in data are:

4. “Saya menantikan pandangan dan kontribusi yang mulia” (P8. 29)

<i>Saya</i>	<i>menantikan</i>	<i>pandangan kontribusi</i>	<i>dan</i>	<i>Yang mulia</i>
noun	transitive verb	noun group		noun
Sensing participants	Process: mental	Phenomenon		range

The mental process in the data above is indicated by the word "waiting". In the context of this clause, the word waiting belongs to a mental process. Participants in the data are marked with the noun "I" as a participant in the senses and phenomena that is “*pandangan dan kontribusi*”. In addition, there are participants who are one with the process which is “*Yang mulia*”.

5. “Semoga yang mulia dapat menikmati makan siang yang kami sajikan tadi” (P1. 2)

<i>Semoga</i>	<i>yang mulia</i>	<i>dapat</i>	<i>menikmati</i>	<i>makan siang yang kami sajikan tadi</i>
adverb	noun	adverb	verb	adverb
recipient		Process: mental		Phenomenon

The mental process in the data above is indicated by the verb “*menikmati*”. The word belongs to the mental process. Participant I (*sensing*) in the data is marked with the noun “*yang mulia*” while the phenomenon is manifested by “*makan siang yang kami sajikan tadi*”.

Relational Process

Relational process (*process of being*) is a type of process that connects an entity with other entities (Halliday, 1985: 112). The relationship formed in this process is an ownership relationship. This process is divided into two subtypes, namely attributive and identifiable relational processes. Participants in an attributive relational process are called owners/carriers accompanied by attributes. Meanwhile, participants in an identifiable relational process are token, identified participants who have the same position where they can be reversed. In this case it is accompanied by a value and an identifier. The examples of relational process types found in data are:

6. “*Solidaritas dan kesehatan harus menjadi ruh arsitektur kesehatan global*” (P4. 12)

<i>Solidaritas dan kesehatan</i>	<i>harus</i>	<i>menjadi</i>	<i>ruh arsitektur kesehatan global</i>
noun group	adverbs	transitive verb	noun group
Persons	Process: attributive relational		Attribute

The relational process in the data above is indicated by the word “*menjadi*”. The word denotes an attributive relational process which is accompanied by participants with “*Solidaritas dan kesehatan*” and the attribute is “*ruh arsitektur kesehatan global*”.

7. “[*Pandemi covid 19*] *Ini adalah pelajaran berharga*” (P8. 28)

<i>Pandemi covid 19</i>	<i>ini</i>	<i>adalah</i>	<i>pelajaran berharga</i>
noun group	pronoun	transitive verb	noun group
Token	Process: relational		value

The relational process in the data above is indicated by the word “*adalah*” yang menunjukkan adanya hubungan kepemilikan dan tergolong kedalam proses relasional identifikatif. which indicates an ownership relationship and belongs to an identifiative relational process. This process is accompanied by Token participants that is “*Pandemi covid 19*” and Value “*pelajaran berharga*”.

Behavioral Process

The process of behavior (*behavioral process*) shows the process that shows the physical and psychological behavior of humans. The process of behavior can be expressed with the word being. Because behavioral processes are related to physiology, these processes are between verbal processes and mental processes. Examples of behavioral processes found in the data are:

8. “*G20 harus mengambil langkah-langkah nyata dan segera*” (P3. 9)

<i>G20</i>	<i>harus</i>	<i>mengambil</i>	<i>langkah-langkah nyata dan segera</i>
noun	adverb	verb	Adverb group
Behaviors	Process: behavior		Realization

The process of behavior in the above data is marked by the word “*mengambil*” which indicates a behavioral verb. Participants in the data are indicated by the noun “*G20*” which is called behavior because it only binds one participant. The clause is accompanied by the realization of behavior.

9. “*G20 harus ikut mengawal proses pembentukan traktat pandemi*” (P5. 17)

<i>G20</i>	<i>harus</i>	<i>ikut mengawal</i>	<i>proses pembentukan traktat pandemi</i>
noun	adverb	verb	noun group
Behaviors	manner	Process: behavior	Realization

The process of behavior in the above data is marked by the word “*mengawal*” which indicates a behavioral verb. Participants in the data are indicated by the noun “*G20*” which is called behavior because it only binds one participant. The clause is accompanied by the realization of behavior.

Verbal Process

Verbal process (*verbal process*) is a process that shows an action related to communication between participants. In this process, there is participant I who is labeled as a speaker (sayer), or a person who provides information or is referred to as a reporter and participant II as something that is proclaimed/said (*verbiage*). Examples of verbal processes found in the data are:

10. “*Saya nyatakan pertemuan sesi kedua kini dibuka kembali*” (P1. 1)

<i>Saya</i>	<i>nyatakan</i>	<i>Pertemuan sesi kedua</i>	<i>kini dibuka kembali</i>
noun	transitive verb	noun group	adverb
Speaker	Process: verbal	Word	Circumstance: range

The verbal process in the data above is marked with the verb “*nyatakan*” because it relates to communication between participants. Participants in the process above are marked with the noun “*saya*” as the speaker and tied to participant II (words) which is “*pertemuan sesi kedua*”.

11. “*Saya ingin mengawali dengan sambutan pembuka saya*” (P1. 4)

<i>Saya</i>	<i>ingin</i>	<i>mengawali</i>	<i>dengan sambutan pembuka saya</i>
noun	adverb	verb	noun group
Participant I Speaker	Process: verbal		Participant II Word

The verbal process in the data above is marked with the verb “*mengawali*” because it relates to communication between participants. Participants in the process above are marked with the noun “*saya*” as the speaker and tied to participant II (words) “*sambutan pembuka saya*”.

4.2. Participant

Participants are marked as part of the process (participant I) and to whom the participant is addressed (participant II), participants are labeled according to the process category. Participants in material processes are called goal-actor, Participants in mental processes are phenomena-sensing, Relational processes are divided into: value-identification, attribute-holders, property-owners, Participants in verbal processes are called speech-speakers, Behavioral-behavior Participants, Participant of being-manifestation. The percentage of the number of participants appearing in the data can be seen in the following table.

Table 3 Number of Appearances of Participants Found in the Data

No	Participant I	Number of occurrences	Participant II	Amount emergence
1	Actor	5	Goal	9
2	Sensing	4	Phenomenon	6
3	Signs	1	Mark	1
	Persons	2	Attribute	2
	Owner	-	Owned by	-
4	Behavior	2	Realization of behavior	2
5	Speaker	2	word	2

Based on table 3 above, we can find that there were two types of participants who appeared in Jokowi's speech at the 2022 G20 Summit in Bali, and those are participant I and participant II. Participant I is an Actor with a total of 5 occurrences, Goal participants with a total of 9 occurrences. Sensory participants with a total of 4 occurrences with a total of 6 phenomena. Followed by Sign participants with 1 and Score 1. Participants with a total of 2 occurrences with 2 attributes Next, the participant's behavior is 2 times the number of occurrences, the realization of the behavior is 2 times the number of occurrences. The speaker participants are 2 times the number of appearances and the speech participants are 2 times the number of appearances. The appearance of participants in Jokowi's speech consisted of human participants and abstract participants.

The data indicates that Joko Widodo uses participant I to position an entity that functions as a representative in terms of implementing steps that can be taken to respond to a health emergency when using actor participants with the highest number of appearances. While the use of participant II is a manifestation of goals, phenomena, values, attributes, behaviors, and words, participant II is used by speakers as a manifestation of phenomena, values, attributes, behaviors, and words. The appearance of participants in Jokowi's speech included both human and non-human participants, as shown in the table below.

Table 4 Forms of participants found in the data

No	Human Type Participant	Abstract
1	I	World
2	Your honor	Developing country
3	We	Solidarity and health
4	Media crew	Indonesia
5	G20 world leaders	

Table 4 depicts the sorts of participants found in Joko Widodo's speech during the G20 presidency implementation in Bali, namely human participants and abstract participants. The singular human participants typically refer to the speaker directly ("I"), whereas the plural human participants appear the most frequently ("we", "your honor", "media crew", and "G20 leaders"). Jokowi's usage of the participle of the plural human type shows respect for the speech partners involved. Abstract non-definitive participants are used to represent the entirety of an entity ("world", "developing countries", "solidarity and health", "Indonesia").

4.3. Circumstance

Circumstances consist of location, manner, angle, extent, contingency, cause, role, accompaniment, and matter (Halliday et al., 2014). The circumstantial forms found in Jokowi's speech can be explained in the table below.

Table 5 Number of Appearances Circumstance

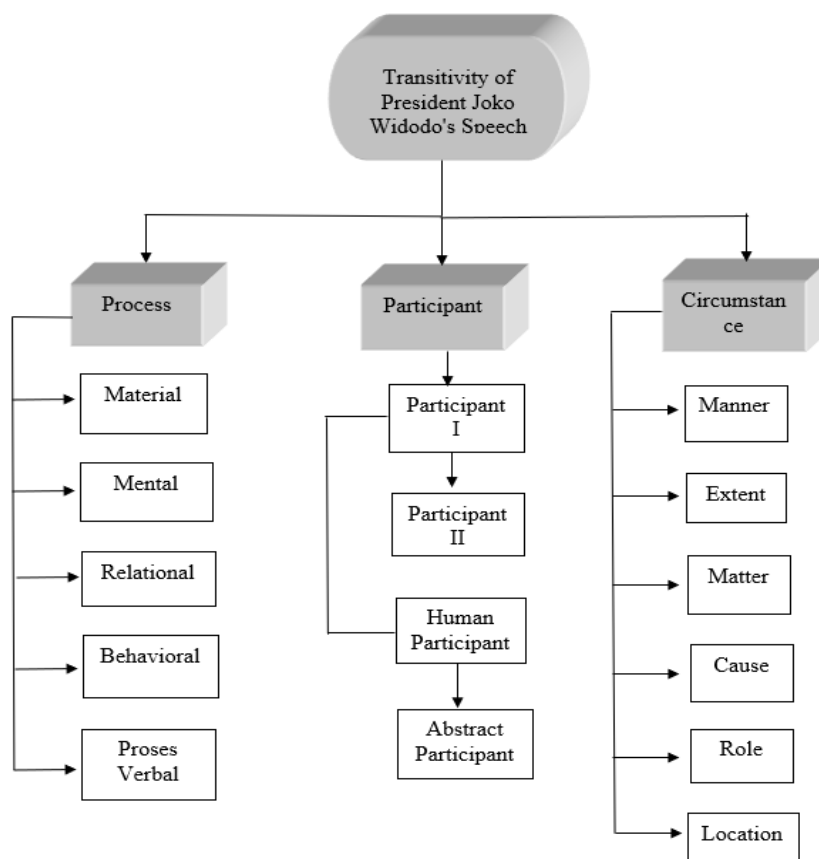
No	Circumstance type	Number of occurrences	Occurrence percentage
1	Manner	9	28%
2	Extent	7	22%
3	Matter	7	22%
4	Cause	4	12%
5	Roles	4	12%
6	Location	1	4%
	Amount	32	100%

Table 5 shows the number of occurrences of circumstance based on the analysis of the clauses found. The types of circumstance found in Joko Widodo's speech are as many as five circumstance (manner, extent, cause, matter, role, location) dominated by the appearance of circumstance manner, namely as

many as 9 number of occurrences with a percentage of occurrence of 28%. Circumstance extent and manner have the same number of occurrences, namely 7 times the number of occurrences with an occurrence percentage of 22%. Circumstantial role with 4 occurrences with a percentage of 12%. Location circumstance is the circumstance with the least number of occurrences, namely only 1 and the percentage of occurrence is only 4%. From all the data, no angle, accompaniment and contingency circumstance types were found.

The prevalence of circumstance manner in the aforementioned data indicates that Joko Widodo intends to propose methods or measures for overcoming the health-related problems and effects of Covid 19. The emergence of circumstantial extents indicates that the speaker conveys time-related information and actions to clarify the precise time of the event. Circumstantial material in which speakers attempt to explain the problems that have arisen throughout the globe during a pandemic and propose solutions. The presence of the circumstantial cause and role in the speech indicates the speaker's efforts to clarify the reasons for the proposed steps or method, as well as the role that can be played in responding to a possible health emergency. However, location does not dominate the content of the lecture because the speakers are more concerned with addressing health issues.

The transitivity process found in President Joko Widodo's address at the G20 event may be observed in the graphic below, based on an examination of process construction, participants, and context.



Scheme 1. Transitivity Map of President Joko Widodo's Speech at the G20 event

5. DISCUSSION

Halliday (in Schwarz & Ortiz, 2020) states that LFS focuses on the potential meaning of a language in relation to social and cultural contexts. This theory has two basic concepts, namely: a) language is a social

phenomenon that is manifested as social semiotics and b) language is a text that has a relationship with social context (Setiawan & Sukri, 2014). LFS theory examines the three main functions of language or what is called the meta functional meaning of language which consists of ideational functions, interpersonal functions and textual functions. However, this research focuses on the transitivity system which is a form of representation of the ideational function or in other terms it is called the function of exposure to reveal meaning based on the author's experience. The transitivity theory in this study is used to view the text of Jokowi's speech not only from a series of sentences but based on the context behind it. The transitivity element in question is based on three forms, namely process, participant, and circumstance.

In contrast to other research, such as that conducted by Kusuma & Laksana (2020), Fitri et al. (2021) only exhibit the elements of a text without interpreting the dynamics of its use. This study aims to explain in greater depth the emergence of processes, participants, and circumstance by not only presenting data but also attempting to explain the context behind the emergence of processes, participants, and circumstance that dominates the speech's content. As demonstrated by the process construction, participant construction, and circumstance construction that follow.

5.1 Process Construction

The process is part of a transitivity system that is useful for clarifying ideas, explaining activities, situational contexts, and behaviors. LFS is a type of experience that is expressed through words, namely 'process'. In traditional grammar process is interpreted as a predicate in a sentence. Something can be called a process if it actually happens and can be seen in the process and scope of a particular situation (Wachidah, 2010). Processes are usually expressed by verbs. Broadly speaking, processes are divided into six types, namely material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential processes or forms. Halliday (1994) states that dichotomously, the process is divided into two, namely the main process (material, mental, relational) and complementary processes (verbal, behavior, form).

After analyzing the clauses related to the type of process, the results of the analysis of the emergence of processes found by researchers in Jokowi's speech consist of material, mental, relational, behavioral, and verbal processes. In LFS's view, the material process is a process that shows that the actor performs an action or deed, and it can be observed and in this process it is realized by a verb that denotes a physical action. As stated by Xiang, (2022) that the material process shows the act of carrying out an event that contains two constituents where the actor acts as a person who does something while the goal is called the action taken.

Mental processes play a role in expressing inner feelings where they can be identified in the process of feeling, knowing, feeling and wanting etc (Liu & Jia, 2019). The emergence of mental processes in Jokowi's speech shows that speakers are trying to influence speech partners by involving thinking activities and elements related to emotions in communicating their ideas. Furthermore, the emergence of the relational process shows that Jokowi is trying to explain post-pandemic health conditions and trying to relate it to steps in dealing with a health emergency. The relational process associates an entity with another entity through the identification of an attribute (Maknun et al., 2022).

The material process is the emergence of the process that dominates Joko Widodo's discourse. This demonstrates that verbs describing actions and behaviors are extremely prevalent in the language. In contrast, behavioral and verbal processes appear relatively infrequently in Joko Widodo's speech in comparison to other categories of processes. For instance, in the clause "Indonesia has committed 50 million dollars," he intends to emphasize that Indonesia has contributed to the establishment of a pandemic fund through concrete actions. The use of verbs indicating a material process indicates that the speech emphasizes concrete actions and actual programs that are implemented, as opposed to relying solely on rhetoric and being limited to discourse. This finding is consistent with research conducted by Mardiono (2021) who discovered that material processes were also the prevalent element in Jokowi's speech at the World Economic Forum on East Asia, specifically the emergence of 52 material processes

with a proportion of 41.6%. This study demonstrates that the appearance of the material process by Joko Widodo is effective in welcoming the interlocutor and emphasizing investment guarantees and profit-making in Indonesia. The material process is used to describe the efforts that have been made in addressing economic conditions to be superior in the global arena.

The same results were also demonstrated in another study conducted by Putri et al. (2022), in which the emergence of material processes that dominated Jokowi's speech in his speech about easing the use of masks indicates that Joko Widodo is more likely to provide the public with information that will be implemented in real activities. In contrast, Agung et al. (2022) found that the most dominant process in Joko Widodo's discourse was verbal because he was attempting to communicate. However, after the verbal process, the material process occurs the second most frequently in the study. Based on several previous studies, this suggests that Joko Widodo emphasizes concrete actions in each of his speeches to make it simpler to persuade his audience to make a positive contribution without appearing to regulate or dictate.

5.2 Participant Construction

Participants act as a core that attracts other elements, the type of participant is determined by the process that binds it, meaning that the role of the participant depends on the type of process (Saragih, 2006). Participants can be expressed in the form of objects, humans or abstracts expressed by nouns. The role of participants in each process will certainly be different, generally there are two participants in transitivity theory, namely participants who are integrated with the process (range) and participants who are outside the reach of the process or are called beneficiaries. The beneficiary refers to the object or person addressed and differentiated according to their position, the beneficiary which is preceded by the preposition '*kepada*' 'to' is called the recipient, if using the preposition '*untuk*' the beneficiary is called the client.

This study demonstrates the use of participant I and participant II in Joko Widodo's speech, as indicated by the appearance of the actor participant and the objective participant, as described in the preceding data. According to the actor participants, Joko Widodo positioned himself as being actively involved in the first-person statements. For instance, in the clause "I invite all parties to contribute", Joko Widodo in the word "I" declares himself as an actor who initiates the conversation, whereas "all parties contribute" is an embodiment of the form of participant II, namely goals, where Joko Widodo always tries to communicate his goals to participants outside of himself. In addition, Joko Widodo uses the terms "the nobles" and "world leaders" more frequently to refer to all of the participants, indicating that he places a premium on courtesy towards his interlocutors. This finding is corroborated by previous research conducted by Agung et al. (2022).

5.3 Circumstance construction

Circumstances are defined as the physical and non-physical environment, nature, or location of a process. Circumstance applies to all types of processes because it is outside the scope of the process. In traditional grammar, circumstance is commonly referred to as adverb. Circumstances are realized with adverbial words or phrases (Hidayah, 2018). The presence of circumstance in a clause occupies a position that is not the main one at the level of traditional language because it functions as a complement. Dreyfuss and Bennett (in Ayomi & Jayantini, 2022) stated that circumstantial can be realized in various grammatical units.

Circumstances found in the data consist of manner, extent, cause, matter, role, location. Halliday & Matthiessen (2004) states that circumstan manner relates to means, tools, quality. Circumstan extent states the duration and distance including the location of place or time. Circumstantial cause relates to purpose and reason. Circumstantial matter relates to the matter being discussed. Circumstan role states the description of the role performed by the participant. Location circumstance refers to a place.

This study indicates that the circumstance manner is the most prominent manifestation of circumstance. In his speech, President Joko Widodo emphasized the importance of addressing health issues, stating, "The global health architecture must be strengthened." Thus, the first step that can be taken to prevent the spread of disease is to consider secure health infrastructure that provides equal access to health care for all individuals. Joko Widodo also explained that the WHO's role and the participation of all stakeholders, including all G20 countries, are required to support this objective. As he stated, the next actionable step is to empower developing nations as part of the solution. This necessitates the participation of developing nations in order to increase global health equity and justice. By empowering developing nations, we can establish a cooperative partnership between developed and developing nations to address global health issues. This evidence suggests that President Joko Widodo used circumstantial language in his speech.

This finding demonstrates that Joko Widodo frequently describes how actions can be carried out in his speeches. The emergence of circumstantial manner in meaningful speech, in which the speaker, in this instance President Joko Widodo, pays more attention to how the message is communicated than to who is responsible for the action. This is consistent with relevant research, specifically Sinaga Bastian et al. (2021) research on transitivity elements in the text of the 1945 Constitution before the amendment. The findings of this study indicate that the emergence of the circumstantial manner that prevails the text of the 1945 Constitution demonstrates that the text contains the methods by which the Indonesian people should act. The emergence of circumstantial manner in a text generally refers to a manner of action.

6. CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion above, it can be concluded that the presentation of President Joko Widodo's linguistic ideas and experiences through his speech at the G20 presidency according to the analysis of the elements of transitivity to the clause that the elements of transitivity contained in the speech consist of process, participant, and circumstance. The emergence of mental processes, relational, behavioral, verbal and dominated by the emergence of material processes is the range of processes found in the speech. The involvement of participants I and II are in the form of human participants (singular and plural) and non-human participants (abstract). Single human participants refer to the speaker himself where the speaker is involved in the process that occurs. The human participle is a plural form in which the speaker directly involves the speech partner. Meanwhile, the participant in the abstract form shows that the speaker is trying to mention the entity involved. In addition, Joko Widodo uses the type of circumstance manner which has the highest number of occurrences, extent and matter with the same number of occurrences, cause and role with the same number of occurrences, and circumstance location with the least number of occurrences.

Through clause analysis, when viewed from the appearance of the dominant processes, participants, and circumstance, it can be concluded that the meaning contained in the speech is where speakers try to involve and influence speech partners, entities involved in actions that can be observed by the senses, involve thinking processes, and speakers. trying to focus on ways or steps to deal with health issues. It can be seen from the dominant verbs used, the participants involved and the circumstance that dominates.

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