CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

In the public arena, indeed, individuals speak with others around them. In leading a correspondence, individuals use something as a medium called language, which can be utilized. The two different ways of correspondence are straightforwardly and by implication. Straightforwardly implies no middle person between the clients or it is just called communicated in language. Their action that connected language as a medium to trading data and associates each other is called correspondence.[1] Spoken in language often means a form of correspondence that begins with one person and continues with the next, with the language being transmitted by the organs of the human voice and delivered through the mouth, resulting in an effective progression of words known as speech. An eye to eye conversation by people around us is one of the models expressed in a language. In a roundabout manner, there is something akin to a scaffold between the clients, or what is known as composed vocabulary, where the clients normally communicate via a

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[1] Victoria, B. *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary*. (New York: Oxford University Press,2008), 84.

special gadget. A composed language likewise implies the portrayal of language by methods for a composing framework.

There are many linguistic theories that can be used to analyze a discourse. One of these theories is M.A.K Halliday Critical Discourse Analysis theory, which is to analyze grammar and social theory in a discourse. In critical discourse analyzes linguistic elements, but also pays attention to the context of the lecture behind it. In the Functional Systemic Linguistic developed by Halliday, discourse analysis is related to grammar and social theory, grammar is used to identify the role of wordings or wordings in the text while a social theory is used to explain the meaning of these wordings, social theory in discourse consist of the context are sources of meaning in discourse, therefore it can be concluded that the discourse according to linguistic Systematic Functional is describing a social process in the context of the situation and context culture.[2]

Speech is the one of verbal communication that also used as means of producing discourse. Speech is the best approach to communicate one contemplation by words were organized and conveyed in broad daylight.[3] Speech is a public talking movement which usually is in a type of formal

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[2] Atsani Wulansari, *"Analisis Wacana 'Whats Up With Monas' Dengan Pendekatan Linguistik Sistematik Fungsional",Transformatika*, Vol. 12, No 2, (September 2016), 30.

[3] Crystal. *A Dictionary on Linguistic and Phonetic*. (Oxford : Brasil Blackwell : 1985), 15.

talk performed by pioneer to communicate his assessment or give an outline about a thing or occasion that is significant and ought to be examined. Discourse has numerous capacities, one of them is to cause a favorable circumstance wherein just need an individual who submits a discourse so as can give a positive impression to the individuals who heard that discourse. There are a few instances of discourse like graduation discourse, authority discourse, strict discourse, address, and president official discourse. Around then, new president Joe Biden gave a discourse about the introduction of America's new president. The writer picked this discourse for its clarification about his discourse, he offered a message of solidarity and recuperation in the US torn by monetary disturbance and pandemic as a result of it.

Speaking or talking in public has now become a must for the vast majority, on the grounds that, in such a fast-paced world as we live in, all professions expect us to be prepared to speak in public and introduce ourselves admirably, such as in instructing and learning exercises, advancing something, introducing a presentation, and so on. Since writing alone is insufficient to communicate, the ability to speak (public speaking) becomes critical, since it can enhance the meaning of writing. Furthermore, people can learn a person's abstract framework, remember an individual's personal longer-term development, and recognize his

howling ideas by speechmaking. Which means publicly speaking will be found the "change" because it is initiated by an individual.

To know what political speech or political discourse is about, there is no straightforward answer. In any case, think of, for example, the talk in the Parliament discussion on the antagonistic bill. Those addresses will make the dispute possible in favor of something we may (or probably won't) do (or probably won't) and will show how it will improve the future (or worse). That something will be an activity that can, at a fundamental level, be executed (or stopped). Very well may do battle, mark completion, make political decisions; increase the task, complete the profit, make something that is haram. In other words, a political speech or political discourse concerns choices about potential strategies that are contentious and challenging and about which individuals might wisely oppose these ideas.[4]

Using critical discourse for basic talk investigation in the president's discourse, the analyst endeavored to clarify not just the language, force, and philosophy of the actual discourse yet besides from the speaker, the President himself. Accordingly language, force, and philosophy can be seen from its use to the social issue which is going on around then and to

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[4] "What Make A Speech Political", *Political Studies Association*, www.psa.ac.uk/what-makes-speech-political.

the social force which is attempting to impact the philosophy of the local area to turn out to be nearer to something that is wanted by the speaker.

B. **Focus of Study**

The writer in this study focuses on the analysis of transitivity it is kind of critical discourse analysis is ideational function and interpersonal function. The transitive analysis in this analysis is divided into two:

1. Ideational Function

   Focused only processes types

   a) Material process

   b) Relational process

   c) Mental process

   d) Behavioral process

2. Interpersonal Function

   Focused on modality analysis which consist of modal, tense and personal pronoun.

C. **Research question of the Problem**

   The writer investigates the specific problems mentioned below, based on the reasons specified in the study's context and to make this analysis easier to solve:

1. What are the ideational function and interpersonal function based on M.A.K Halliday theory in Joe Biden's speech?

2. What is the influence or important role in a textual script of Joe Biden's speech in the inauguration of America's president in a discourse on political speech?

D. Objectives of the Study

A research should have an objective to be achieved through its research. The objective here is as the answer of particular questions in statement of the problem. In here, there two objectives to be achieved in this research. They are stated as follows:

1. To identify the language of systematic functional grammar from ideational function and interpersonal function based on Halliday theory on Joe Biden's Speech.

2. To identify the influence or important role in a textual of Joe Biden's speech in the inauguration of America's president in a discourse on political speech

E. Significance of the Research

It can be expected that the results of this study can provide the following benefits:

1. For readers, hopefully, this research can provide a reference on Critical Discourse   Analysis of political speech.

2. For English teachers, hopefully, this research can provide internal references teachers for study language for linguistic or functional grammar

3. For the writer, she hope this research can add insight in studying how to criticize an analytical discourse in a political speech in particular.

F. Previous Study

1. *A Critical Discourse Analysis of Kim Namjoon's (RM's) Speech.* They are Uswatun Hasanah, Alek Alek, and Didin Nururddin Hidayat from Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta 2019. The result from they research is all types of process which represented transitivity system were found in RM's speech. In his speech, RM mostly talked about himself in terms of what he was in the past and he is now. Therefore, relational process became the most dominant process found in the speech. Moreover, simple present and simple past tense were two tense commonly used by RM to tell about his life now and then. Additionally, pronouns that generally identified in the speech are *I, You* and *We* since RM talked about himself, BTS and audiences which he referred with pronoun *You* in order to create intimacy. [5]

The first reference is discourse analysis in self-love campaign speeches, which is an invitation to young people around the world in his speeches, exploring the relationship between language, ideology, and power. Used by RM in his speeches to convince the public to believe, agree, and approve of his ideas and influence speeches delivered by world community leaders such as BTS leader RM.

2. *Critical Discourse Analysis of Political Speeches : A Case Study of Obama's and Rouhani's Speeches at UN.* From Massoud Sharififar and Elahe Rahimi, Kerman Institute of Higher Education, Kerman Iran. The result from Obama's and Rouhani's speeches analyzed according to Halliday's systematic functional linguistic is some features of two addressers are revelead as followed. One of the prominent factors that signalize an addresser's speech is the use of personal pronouns. Obama and Rouhani give significant role to personal pronouns such as 'we' to make sense of intimacy with audience as well as follow a common objective. The tense can be another factor that signalizes president' political speech. Because it refers to present, past and future events as well as activities that demonstrate government's objectives and at the same time display the

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[5] Uswatun Hasanah, Alek Alek, and Didin Nururddin Hidayat, "A Critical Discourse Analysis of Kim Namjoon's (RM's) Speech. *Jurnal Humaniora Teknologi*, Vol. 5, No. 2,(Oktober, 2019),23.

world wide situations that extend from political, cultural, and economical field at present. Another role of modal verbs, especially the frequent use of 'will' and 'can' 'in presidents' inaugural speeches, can persuade the audience to have faith in the government's ability about the difficulties that their country may confront in the future.[6] The second reference, the writer takes examples of references from researchers Syafifar and Rahimi, who have examined the linguistic expressions contained in political speeches delivered by Barack Obama and Hassan Rouhani at an event held at the United Nations in September 2013. Halliday's theory-based analysis is a systematic functional grammar that focuses on how systems of transitivity and modality represent ideology and power in presidential political speeches.

3. *A Critical Discourse Analysis of the US and China Political Speeches—Based on the Two Speeches Respectively by Trump and Wang Yi in the General Debate of the 72nd Session of UN Assembly.* From Lei Zhu and Wei Wang, Shanghai University of Political Science and Law and Shanghai Jianqiao University. The result from this

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[6] Massoud Sharififar and Elahe Rahimi," Critical Discourse Analysis of Political Speeches : A Case Study of Obama's and Rouhani's Speeches at UN*". Theory and Practice in Language Studies*, Vol. 5, No. 2 (February 2015), 348.

research is The research focuses on two political remarks, respectively delivered by the American president Donald Trump and Chinese foreign minister Wang Yi in the 2017 UN Assembly. The research findings show that: on the first dimension of linguistic text, by applying Martin's Attitude system, we found, in the interpersonal aspect, leaders in both countries have resorted more to Judgment resources in their remarks rather than the other two resources of the Affect System. Within the Judgment system, there is significant difference between Tenacity resources in the two leaders' remarks. On the second dimension of our analysis, namely, discursive practice, we found both leaders use a number of intertextuality resources in their remarks. Besides, both leaders have a preference to the intertextuality of Category of "The Original Producer of Discourse being the Speaker's Compatriots". The Chinese politicians have a preference to quote statements of Chinese ancient sages, whereas the American leaders are fond of using intertextuality resources from laws, legal texts and government documents.[7] The third research reference, the writer takes the example of Lei Zhu and Wei Wang on discourse analysis of

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[7] Lei Zhu and Wei Wang, " A Critical Discourse Analysis of the US and China Political Speeches—Based on the Two Speeches Respectively by Trump and Wang Yi in the General Debate of the 72nd Session of UN Assembly". *Journal of Language Teaching and Research, Vol. 11, No. 3 (May 2020), 443.*

political speech. This study focuses on two political statements made at the 2017 UN General Assembly by US President Donald Trump and Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi, respectively. The researchers completed this analysis from text linguistics, discursive practice, and social practice, using conventional three-dimensional analytical CDA methods, and Chinese politicians prefer to cite ancient Chinese philosophers. Still, American leaders prefer to rely on sources of intertextuality such as laws, legal texts, and government documents.

This research is very different from the three previous research examples because, in this research, the writer wants to explain how to identify the text of a presidential speech in terms of interpersonal and ideational functions according to Halliday's theory. This writer focuses on the structure of CDA in this part of speech, such as Systematic Functional Grammar. When Joe Biden was appointed president of the United States, the writer decided to conduct research with political analysis discourse, which will later determine the content of the speech its influence on ideology and power.

The similarity of this research is using the analysis method in literature lessons will assist students to help in properly analyzing texts, adopting a critical approach and thinking, and fully understanding the relationship between individual parts of a text that serve specific aims to create

meaning, and explain the meaning in texts as a whole unit with all of its parts taken into account. The main objective of language and literature programs is to educate students in developing essential skills. These abilities may be defined as reading, listening, speaking, writing, and linguistic knowledge and they extend beyond language and literature courses since they are useful, significant, and beneficial in many aspects of life.. Contribution to their ability to analyze and communicate furthermore, including discourse analysis methods into language and literature classes makes them more attractive and interesting, improving the probability that students would attend and actively engage in the lessons.[8]

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[8] Dilek Unveren Kapanadzec, "The Effect of Using Discourse Analysis Method on Improving Cognitive and Affective Skills In Language And Literature Teaching". *European Journal of Education Studies,* Vol 4, No 5 (2018), 104.