

# REPRESENTATION OF EXPERIENCE IN SUSILOBAMBANG YUDHOYONO'S SPEECH

Oleh:

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## Abstract

The study presents a research conducted of Experiential Function in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech at the Asia Pacific Regional Conference of Open Government Partnership (OGP) which hold in Nusa Dua Bali. The main objective found the dominant patterns of representation of experience formed by transitivity (process, participant and circumstance) and described of situational contexts (arena, participant's characteristics and semantic domain). It presented a qualitative design dealing with quantifiable (numeric) mode. The source of the data was taken from the opening speech of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono on May 6, 2014. The data were collected by applying documentary technique. The data analysis found out the findings that there were five types of process from six types of process (material, mental, relational, behavioural, verbal and existential). The patterns of each process were different from others, namely *material* patterns 59 (55.67%), mental 19 (17.92%), relational; identification 3 (2.83%), attribution 10 (9.43%), possession 7 (6.60%), verbal 5 (4.71%) and existential 3 (2.83%). The percentage shows that the dominant patterns are formed by material process. Whereas, the behavioural pattern related to physiological and psychological did not find in the speech. Meanwhile, the context of situation of the speech tend to the *field* and dominated by arena or social activity which refers to the location where social activities were performed, especially [+institutionalized].

**Keywords:** *Experiential function, Speech*

## INTRODUCTION

Language users enables to conceptualize and describe patterns of experience which was encoded in the clause as representation (experiential function) and dealt with the types of processes, the participants and circumstances associated with them. A study on language based on the Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is oriented to the description of language as a resource for meaning rather than as a

system of rules and to the speakers' meaning potential (what they can mean) rather than the constraints on what they can say. It is concerned with text rather than sentences as the basic unit in which meaning is negotiated. It treats grammar as the realization of discourse, naturally related to its semantics. In modelling language as systems of meaning potential, choices becomes the basis for language use. Not only is language in use or text

shaped by choice, it is also influenced by social context of situation and culture.

Halliday's Functional Grammar is a tool to explore the specific type of linguistic choices that are used for some specific purposes. Systemic Functional Grammar deals with three major functions; Ideational, interpersonal and textual. *Ideational* functions allow the user to convey the meanings with an understanding of the context, community and material world. *Interpersonal* functions of language illustrate the connection between the sender and the receiver through different angles, while *Textual* functions refer to the internal formation and association of a text.

The ideational function is the content function of language. It is realized in transitivity and serves to represent situations and events in the world and the entities, actions and process involved. It is in the ideational function that the text produces embodies in language their experience of the phenomena of the real world.

Transitivity system fits into experiential metafunction of language and explores the variation of experience. It works within clause level and each clause determines its following components, such; process, participant and circumstance.

Halliday suggested six types of process and Martin, Matthiessen and

Painter (1997) elaborated them in detail in their book "Working with Functional Grammar". They further describe them and specify their participants, they are: material, mental, relational, behavioural, verbal and existential.

The context of situation which obtains through a systematic relationship between the social environment on the one hand, and the functional organization of language on the other. Language as a tool to express views and notions. Most of the politicians use language to spread a specific ideology. A politician usually employs various process to achieve his/her purpose. It becomes almost a rule that at least one process dominates in a particular discourse due to the particular register it belongs to.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

### ***Research Design***

The researcher uses a descriptive qualitative design, because it explains the data systematically, factually and accurately (Issac and Michael, 1971:42). According to Ary (2010:29) there are many different types of qualitative research; we consider briefly eight of the most widely used approaches: (1) basic interpretative studies, (2) case studies, (3) document or content analysis, (4) ethnography, (5) grounded theory, (6) historical studies, (7) narrative inquiry and (8) phenomenological studies.

The writer applied basic interpretative studies provides descriptive accounts targeted to understanding a phenomenon using data that might be collected in a variety of ways such as interviews, observations, and document review. The purpose is to understand the world of experience of another.

As already noted, this study is one part of qualitative research namely document or content analysis. The material that is used is public records that is SBY's speech at the Asia-Pacific Regional Conference of Open Government Partnership. This study described the findings of the patterns of representation in the speech and in what context the way it is. To support the explanation of the data and to give description clearly about the pattern in representation of experience in SBY speech. The researcher also presents the frequency of the process and circumstance element that appear in the speech.

#### ***Data and Source of the Data***

The data of this research are clauses found in SBY's speech which downloaded from internet. The data downloaded in original form. Then, the researcher did not need to transcribe the utterances from the speech. The data source of this research is SBY's speech in the opening ceremonial at the Asia-Pacific Regional Conference of Open

Government Partnership (OGP) which hold from 6-7 May 2014 in Nusa Dua Bali-Indonesia.

#### ***Technique of Collecting Data***

The most common data collection methods used in qualitative research are: (1) observation, (2) interviewing, and (3) document or artifact analysis. Artifacts may include audion and video recordings, photographs, games, artwork, or other items that provide insight related to the context or participants. (Ary, 2010:431)

Firstly, observation is a basic method for obtaining data in qualitative research and is more than "hanging out". The qualitative researcher's goal is a complete description of behaviour in a specific setting rather than a numeric ummary of occurence or duration of observed behaviours. Qualitative observation is more likely to proceed without any prior hyphoteses. Qualitative observation rely on narrative or words to describe the setting, the behaviours, and the interactions. The goal is to understand complex interactions in natural settings.

Secondly, interviews are used to gather data from people about opinions, beliefs, and feelings about situations in their own words. They are used to help understand the experiences people have and the meaning they make of them rather than to test the hypotheses. The structure

of the interview follows the extent to which the questions to be asked are developed prior to the interview. In the qualitative approach, the list of questions is generally more limited in length and most questions cannot be answered with yes or no or limited word responses.

Thirdly, document and artifacts. Qualitative researchers may use written documents or other artifacts to gain an understanding of the phenomenon under study. The term documents here refers to a wide range of written, physical, and visual materials. Documents may be personal, such as autobiographies, diaries and letters; official, such as files, reports, memoranda, or minutes, or documents of popular culture, such as books, films and videos.

Fourthly, document analysis can be written or text-based artifacts (textbooks, novels, journals, meeting minutes, logs, announcements, policy statements, newspapers, transcripts, birth certificates, marriage records, budgets, letters, e-mail messages, etc). Or non written records (photographs, audiotapes, videotapes, computer images, websites, musical performance, YouTube videos, virtual world settings, televised political speeches, etc).

As already mentioned, this study were gathered the data by using documentary technique. Because the data of the study is written or text based,

especially transcript of the political speech by SBY at the Asi Pacific Regional Conference of Open Government Partnership (OGP). It means that through documentary technique, the data were collected by reading and studying some books and references related to the study.

### ***Instrument of Collecting Data***

One of the distinguishing characteristics of qualitative research is the methods used to collect and analyze data. In qualitative study, the human investigator is the primary instrument for gathering and analyzing of data.

Lincoln and Guba (1985) introduced the concept of human as instrument to emphasize the unique role that qualitative researchers play in their inquiry. Because qualitative research studies human experiences and situations, researchers need an instrument flexible enough to capture the complexity of human experience, an instrument capable of adapting and responding to the environment.

Whereas, Bogdan and Biklen (1992) stated that "the researcher is the key instrument." It means that everything which is related to this research controlled by the researcher.

While Sugiono (2008) stated that "instrument in naturalistic inquiry is the human." In this study, the key instrument of the research is the researcher himself.

He reads the document and written record as qualitative inquiry relies on fieldwork methods, especially document analysis.

This research took the SBY's speech as source of data and applied experiential function to analyze the data, to find and to elaborate the patterns of representation in the speech and its context. Another instrument that was used by the researcher to gather the data are notebook (to download the data), and phone (using the hotspot connection that connected to the notebook to download), printer (to print the data out), etc.

#### ***Technique of Analyzing Data***

In analyzing the data, there are some procedures based on experiential function as follows: (1) Separating the text into clauses, (2) Analyzing each clause in terms of the experiential function, (3) Identifying the types of process and circumstance in the speech, (4) Identifying the pattern of experiential function element in the speech, (5) Identifying the most dominant pattern used in the speech, (6) Elaborating some reasons for the most dominant pattern used in the speech.

(Saragih, 2012:39-40)

## **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

### ***Data***

The data of the research were clauses found in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech at the Asia Pacific Regional Conference of Open Government

Partnership (OGP) held in Nusa Dua Bali on May 6-7, 2014. The speech especially delivered in the opening of the conference at the first day, namely on May 6.

### ***Data Analysis***

Representation of the speech realized by applying experiential function in analyzing the data. It analyzed based on Halliday's theory. The realizations were elaborated by analyzing the patterns which formed by transitivity system, namely process, participant and circumstance.

There are six (6) types of process used in the speech such as *material*, *mental*, *relational*, *behavioural*, *verbal* and *existential*. Meanwhile, there are seven (9) types of circumstances such as *extent*, *location*, *manner*, *cause*, *contingency*, *accompaniment*, *role*, *matter* and *angel*. The proportion of the process and circumstances used in the speech summarized in the table 4.2 and 4.3, which is obtained by using the pattern introduced by Bungin (2005:171), namely;

$$\text{Types of process} = \frac{Fx}{N} \times 100$$

Where

$Fx$  = individual frequency (one type of process)

$N$  = total number (all types of process)

The results of the calculations of process types are summarized in the table 4.2

**Table 4.2** Proportion of process types and its percentage

No	Types of process*	Number of process	Percentage
1	Material	59	55.67 %
2	Mental	19	17.92 %
3	Relational		
	a. Identification	3	2.83%
	b. Attribution	10	9.43%
	c. Possession	7	6.60%
4	Behavioural	-	-
5	Verbal	5	4.71 %
6	Existential	3	2.83 %
	<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* Types of process related to the patterns

From the table 4.2 can be seen that the number of *material*; 59 (55.67%), *mental* ; 19 (17.92%), *relational*; 20 and divided into three; *identification*; 3 (2.83%), *attribution*; 10 (9.43%), *possession*; 7 (6.60%), *behavioural* process; 0 (0%), *verbal*; 5 (4.71%), and *existential*; 3 (2.83%). It means that the dominant is material process, they were 59 process (55.67%).

Futhermore, there are 9 types of circumstances found in SBY's speech at the Asia-Pacific Regional Conference of Open Government Partnership. They are *extent*, *location*, *manner*, *cause*, *contingency*, *accompaniment*, *role*, *matter* and *angle*.

The results of the calculations of circumstances types are summarized in the table 4.3

**Table 4.3** Proportion of circumstances types and its percentage

No	Types of process*	Number of circumstances	Percentage
1	Extent		
	Temporal (duration)	4	4.30%
	Spatial (distance)	0	0%
2	Location		
	Temporal (time)	15	16.13%
	Spatial (place)	5	5.38%
3	Manner	28	30.10%
4	Cause	2	2.15%
5	Contingency	6	6.45%
6	Accompaniment	15	16.13%
7	Role	8	8.60%
8	Matter	1	1.08%
9	Angle	9	9.68%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the table 4.3 can be seen that the number of circumstances *extent* (*temporal:duration*) is 4 (4.30%), *extent* (*spatial:distance*) is 0 (0%), *location* (*temporal:time*) is 15 (16.13%), *location* (*spatial:place*) is 5 (5.38%), *manner* is 28 (30.10%), *cause* is 2 (2.15%), *contingency* is 6 (6.45%), *accompaniment* is 15 (16.13%), *role* is 8 (8.60%), *matter* is 1 (1.08%) and *angle* is 9 (9.68). It means that the dominant is circumstance of manner, they were 28 (30.107%).

### Findings

After the data divided into the clauses, there were found one hundred six (106) of clauses. The clauses were analyzed by applying experiential function and displaying the pattern which was formed by transitivity (process, participant and circumstance). The patterns were coded by types of process, namely *material*, *mental*, *relational*, *behavioural*, *verbal*, and *existential*. But, in this research the findings only found five (5) patterns; *material*, *mental*, *relational*, *verbal*, and *existential*.

The number of the patterns were different one pattern from other patterns: (1) the total number of *material* patterns were 35 from 59 patterns, they were at the clause; 6, 7, 9, 11, 15, 16, 18, 23, 24, 26b, 28, 29, 30, 33, 34, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 51b, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 62, 63, 64, 66, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 80, 83, 85, 87, 88, 89, 93, 95, 96b, 97b, 98, 99, 101,

103, 104, 105, 106. (2) *mental* patterns were 6 from 19 patterns, they were at the clause; 1, 2, 8, 16a, 19a, 38, 46a, 50, 54, 59a, 59b, 84b, 91, 94, 96, 97, 99b, 100, 102. (3) *relational* patterns were 14 from 20 patterns, they were at the clause; 42b, 45, 46b, 47b, 50b, 51, 52, 61, 65b, 66b, 67, 68, 76, 78, 79, 82, 84, 89b, 90, 92. (4) *verbal* patterns were five from 5 patterns, they were at the clause; 42a, 65, 81, 86, 91b. (5) *existential* patterns were 2 from 3, they were at the clause; 13, 17.

In other words, the political issues are affective to the use of material process or in this case material pattern. This is to say that due the persuade another countries joining the program the text required dominantly used of material process (material pattern). Meanwhile, the behavioural patterns did not find in the speech. It based on the definition of behavioural process. Behavioural process is the process of phsyological and phsyncological behaviour namely *breathing, dreaming, snoring, smiling, watching, listening*, etc.

There were no single word that has been mentioned in the speech, because to determined the types of process were realized by realization of the process itself. It means that the typical of process realized by verbal group and the processes are central of transitivity or obligatory. Therefore, the context of situation of the speech affected by field. It deterministics

to the use of the element of experiential function and dominated by arena, especially [+institutionalized] or social activity refers to the location where social activities were performed. It is analyzed that all text are about politics and they are related to persuade another countries joining to Open Government Partnership (OGP).

### ***Discussions***

Based on data analysis and findings, it can be seen that the dominant were material patterns, the patterns were 35 from 59 patterns and the pattern clauses or a half from the total number of the clauses found in SBY's speech. Material process is known as process of doing which related to the verb of the sentence. The common examples of verbs used in the material process namely: *have successfully brought, shows, began, include, determined, etc.*

Semantically, material pattern indicate activities or event which happen in the outside world. That is why material pattern is the dominant in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech at the Asia Pacific Regional Conference of Open Government Partnership (OGP) in 2014. It means that SBY wants to tell all countries joining the program to fight political issues like: promote transparency, empower citizen, fight corruption and harness new technology.

Therefore, SBY dominantly used the participant “I” in the speech. For example it can be taken from clause number 1, 6 and 8, namely; (1) At the outset, “I” would like to welcome all of you to Bali—a world renowned island, rich in culture, tradition and history, (6) “I” therefore commend the Indonesian Organizing Committee, together with the OGP Steering Committee and the OGP Support Unit, for convening this important Conference and (8) “I” can see among us representatives of governments, regional and international organizations, civil society organizations, academia, youth, private sector, and the media. It indicates that SBY wants to invite all governments sector, Indonesian people and another countries to build up their country each other. It can be concluded that speech function has role in delivering meaning of the text.

Speech function is initiated by the speaker. The speech function by an addresser is responded by addressee. In this case, the reasons for the dominant speech function are as follow: (1) The information given is up to date to be discussed, (2) The writer wants to show their one way communication to describe the character of the politicians and (3) To attract the readers’ attention to read the SBY’s speeches. Leckie-Tarry (1995:36) that the field of text is constituted by three features of arena or social activity,

participant’s characteristics and semantic domain. Thus, there are varieties of sounds, lexical items and lexicogrammar as varieties of language with respects to the factors of arena or social activities, participants’ characteristics and semantic domain.

Meanwhile, the context of situation in this study concerned to the *field* and dominated by arena or social activity refers to the location where social activities were performed, especially [+institutionalized]. The feature of [+institutionalized] means that social activities are regulated or governed by a certain institution whereas that [-institutionalized] refers to social activities which are free from institutional influence or authority. It means that an activity is conducted or constrained by institutional rules, namely *Asia Pacific Regional Conference of Open Government Partnership (OGP)*.

## CONCLUSIONS

This thesis has been analyzed by applying experiential function analysis. The researcher presents some valuable conclusions. (1.a) There are six (6) types of process in experiential function; material, mental, relational, behavioural, verbal and existential process.

Based on analysis and findings, the SBY’s speech at the Asia Pacific Regional Conference of Open



Government Partnership in 2014, there were five (5) processes that formed the patterns of representation of experience namely; material, mental, relational, verbal and existential. (1.b) Material is the most dominant patterns in SBY's speech at the Asia Pacific Regional Conference of Open Government Partnership in 2014. It means that material process is known as process of doing. It deals with the notion that some entity 'does' something which may be done 'to' some other entity. (2) There are nine types of circumstances found in the speech, namely *extent, location, manner, cause, contingency, accompaniment, role, matter* and *angle*. The most dominant circumstance appeared is circumstance of *manner* with total number 28 circumstances, while less circumstance is *matter*. (3) Context of situation related to the field in this study.

Field stand for three entries, namely *arena* [+institutionalized/-institutionalized], *participant's characteristics* [personal/social] and *semantic domain* [+specialized/-specialized]. The most dominant entry appeared in the speech were *arena*, especially [ +instituionalized]. It means that an activity is conducted or constrained by institutional rules, which the context refers to the political issue.

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