CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Analysis

A dialect is a variety of language distinguished according to user; different groups of people within the language community speak different dialects. It is possible also to recognize varieties of a language along another dimension, distinguished according to use. Language varies as its function varies: it differs in different situations. The name given to a variety of a language distinguished according to use is register. (Halliday, McIntosh and Strevens 1964: 87 in Sinar, 2007: 38).

Since language evolved as speech, in the life of the human species, all writing systems are in origin parasitic on spoken language; and since language develops as speech, in the life of every hearing individual, this dependency is constantly being re-enacted. Even with the deaf, whose first language uses the visual channel, this is not writing; Sign is more closely analogous to spoken than to written language (Halliday 2004: 7).

Many people use language to express their thoughts and feeling. Communication exists because of language, that’s why human being cannot be from
language. Language in discourse is primarily a social interactional phenomenon, so discourse analysis studies the language of utterances in relation to its function in social interaction.

When people speak or write, they produce text, the term ‘text’ refers to any instance of language, in any medium, that makes sense to someone who knows the language (cf. Halliday and Hasan, 1976: chapter I in Halliday 2004: 3). Human in society need to interact, to communicate or to show their ideas to the other, speech has a relationship with languages. It is one of the ways to communicate or express one’s idea. Every language has some rank scale of phonological constituency is organized (cf. Halliday, 1992: on Mandarin in cf. Halliday 2004: 5).

We use language to construct houses, to carry on arguments, to convey information from one person to another, to entertain; in short, to communicate. Speech is one of the ways to communicate or express one’s ideas, from those definition, we may conclude that speech is a part of language because it is a system of voluntary produces by symbols. Beside that, speech permits all people to communicate or interact. Language is not only a means of communication, but also a social phenomenon. Speech, for some cases, can be a social phenomenon. For example, a speech can motivate somebody or group of people to do something.

One level of language is discourse. Concerning with discourse there are many writers who have defined about discourse. Some of definitions of discourse are:
Discourse is category that belongs to and derives from the social domain, and text is a category that belongs to derives from the linguistic domain. The relation between the two is one of realization: Discourse finds its expression in text. However, this is never a straightforward relation; any one text may be the expression or realization of a number of sometimes competing and contradictory discourses” (emphases added) (Kress 1985, in Sinar 2007: 23).

Discourse is a text, sentence, clause and other many kinds of discourse, such as prose, poems, speech, conversation, composition, lyric of song, radio script, film, symbol, text in a book, newspaper, article, magazine and news magazine article (Indriani: 2008). Therefore, written text of speech is a kind of discourse that involves context and text, the analyzed three Benazir Bhutto’s speeches by using Discourse Analysis Approach of Language.

The ideational function consists of logical and experiential function. The experiential function is realized by the transitivity system. Transitivity is structure of English clauses. Clauses can be seen to select for a process type (Eggins, 2004: 57).

The process consists of Material Process (process of doing), Mental Process (process of sensing), Relational Process (process of being), Verbal Process (process of saying), Behavioral Process (the combination of psychological and physiological behavioral), and the last Existential Process (represents that something exist and happen). The participant are directly involved in the process by being effected by it,
the one that is done to, sensed, etc. while circumstances are typical *adjuncts* (Indriani: 2008).

Benazir Bhutto was born on June 21st 1953; she was died on December 27th 2007 in Karachi. Benazir Bhutto was the most powerful woman in the Islamic word. And from her speeches he has power control and influences his environment. She is one of the greatest ladies of the world. She was a Pakistan Politician, the first woman elected to lead a Muslim state, twice elected as Prime Minister of Pakistan. First in 1988 and again 1993 she was the eldest child of former premier, she was the first woman leader of Muslim country in modern time to head the government of an Islamic. The Benazir Bhutto’s speeches are chosen as the object of the analysis because I am interested in the language found in her speech, and the character of Benazir Bhutto as a brave women, is the main reason for choosing her.

This thesis only concerns with one component of the metafunction a function that is the ideational meaning. The ideational meaning consists of a system which is called the Transitivity. The system of transitivity is a presentation of meaning in a clause.

1.2 Problems of the Analysis
Based on the background, in this thesis, there are some problems that will be analyzed, and these problems need to be resolved. The problems are:

1. How to apply the experiential function theory in analyzing text?
2. What experiential meanings are in Benazir Bhutto’s speeches?
3. What is the dominant of the experiential meanings process of Benazir Bhutto’s speeches?

1.3 Objectives of the Analysis

Dealing with the analysis of Transitivity process found in two selected Benazir Bhutto’s speeches, the objectives of the analysis of this thesis are:

1. To describe the theory of experiential functions in analysis text.
2. To find out the experiential functions accrued in Benazir Bhutto’s speeches.
3. To find out the dominant types of experiential meaning processes in Benazir Bhutto’s speeches by using SFL theory.

1.4 Significance of the Analysis

After completing this thesis it is expected that language learners could have an adequate knowledge on experiential meaning’s processes through a speech. Moreover, this thesis can also be useful as one of the references in analyzing process
in speech by using the system of transitivity. Also to find out the six types of experiential meaning process in Benazir Bhutto’s speech. Hopefully, this thesis will be useful for the readers who are interested in studying discourse analysis with focus on experiential meaning process.

1.5 Scope of the Analysis

The analysis is focused on the processes in the systems of transitivity on three Benazir Bhutto’s speeches which consists of material process, mental process, verbal process, relational process, behavioral process, and the last Existential process found in the Benazir Bhutto’s speeches.