

COMPARING DISCOURSES IN DONALD TRUMP AND HILLARY CLINTON'S  
SPEECHES ON 'WAR ON TERROR'

**A Thesis**

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for Degree of Sarjana Humaniora*

**By:**

**Ardilla Maulia Puteri**

**NIM. 1710739001**



**Supervisor:**

**Dr. Sawirman, M.Hum**

**NIP. 196809032000031001**

**English Department**

**Faculty of Humanities – Andalas University**

**Padang**

**2023**

## ABSTRAK

Wacana pidato tentang ‘perang melawan teror’ yang disampaikan oleh Donald Trump dan Hillary Clinton dibahas dalam skripsi ini. Untuk mencapai tujuan dari penelitian, peneliti menggunakan teori Linguistik Fungsional Sistemik (LFS) oleh Halliday untuk mengetahui makna ideasional pada kedua pidato yang disampaikan oleh kedua calon presiden Amerika Serikat tersebut. Penelitian dilakukan dengan mengidentifikasi setiap klausa dari kedua wacana pidato tersebut. Untuk mengidentifikasi elemen-elemen transitivitas yang ada dalam kedua wacana pidato oleh calon presiden tersebut, peneliti menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dibantu dengan metode statistik deskriptif untuk melihat penyebaran fungsi dan elemen-elemen transitivitas dalam kedua wacana pidato tersebut. Masing-masing wacana dikelompokkan menjadi klausa-klausa. Kemudian, setiap klausa diidentifikasi berdasarkan elemen-elemen transitivitasnya. Adapun proses, partisipan dan keadaan dari klausa tersebut dihitung kemunculannya dan dipersentasekan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada 168 proses yang didapatkan dari kedua wacana pidato tersebut, 102 di antaranya adalah proses yang ada dalam pidato Trump dan 66 merupakan proses yang dikemukakan oleh Hillary. 102 proses yang ada dalam pidato Trump diantaranya proses material (66,67%), proses mental (17,64%), proses relasional (10,78%), proses verbal (3,92%), dan proses wujud (0,98%). Sedangkan 66 proses yang ada dalam pidato Hillary diantaranya proses material dengan persentase (66,07%), proses mental (12,12%), proses relasional (16,67%), proses tingkah laku (1,51%) dan proses verbal (4,54%). Proses yang dominan pada kedua wacana pidato tersebut yaitu proses material dengan persentase (66,07%). Dominasi-dominasi proses berikutnya adalah proses mental (15,47%), proses relasional (13,09%), proses verbal (4,17%), proses wujud (0,59%) dan proses tingkah laku (0,59%). Proses wujud dan proses tingkah laku ditemukan sebagai proses paling sedikit kemunculannya di kedua wacana pidato. Partisipan yang terlibat dalam proses material juga ikut mendominasi dalam kedua wacana pidato tersebut, yaitu *partisipanaktor* dengan persentase (23,15%). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada 89 *elemen keadaan* yang didapatkan dari kedua wacana pidato tersebut, 62 diantaranya adalah *elemen keadaan* yang ada dalam pidato Trump dan 27 merupakan *elemen keadaan* yang dikemukakan oleh Hillary. Sedangkan 27 *elemen keadaan* yang ada dalam pidato Hillary. Hasil penelitian ini juga membuktikan bahwa Donald Trump menggunakan proses material untuk mendeskripsikan imaji negatif (*negative image*) teroris. Hal senada juga ditemukan dalam pidato Hillary Clinton yang juga menggunakan proses material dalam menyampaikan citra negative teroris. Hal itu mengindikasikan bahwa kedua tokoh tersebut mengancam aksi teror dan teroris(me) di dunia.

Kata kunci: Wacana anti-teror, Transitivitas, LinguistikFungsionalSistemik, Donald Trump, Hillary Clinton

## ABSTRACT

These discourses on the 'war on terror' delivered by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton is discussed in this study. To achieve the objectives of the study, the researcher used the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) theory by Halliday to find out the ideational meaning of the two speeches delivered by the two US presidential candidates. The research was conducted by identifying each clause of the two speech discourses. To identify the elements of transitivity in the two speeches by the presidential candidate, the researcher used a qualitative approach assisted by descriptive statistical methods to find out the distribution of functions and elements of transitivity in the two speech discourses. Each discourse is grouped into clauses. Then, each clause is identified based on its transitivity elements. As for the process, participants and circumstances of the clause, its occurrence is counted and the percentage is calculated. The results showed that there were 168 processes obtained from the two speeches, 102 of which were processes in Trump's speech and 66 were processes proposed by Hillary. The 102 processes in Trump's speech included material process (66.67%), mental process (17.64%), relational process (10.78%), verbal process (3.92%), and existential process (0.98%). While the 66 processes in Hillary's speech included material process with percentages (66.07%), mental process (12.12%), relational process (16.67%), behavioral process (1.51%) and verbal process (4.54%). The dominant process in the two speech discourses was the material process with a percentage (66.07%). The next dominant processes are mental process (15.47%), relational process (13.09%), verbal process (4.17%), material process (0.59%) and behavioral process (0.59%). The existential process and behavioral process are found to be the least occurring processes in both speech discourses. Participants who were involved in the material process also dominated the two speech discourses, namely actor participants with a percentage (23.15%). The results showed that there were 89 elements of circumstances that were obtained from the two discourses of the speech, 62 of which were circumstantial elements in Trump's speech and 27 were proposed by Hillary. The results of this study also proved that Donald Trump used a material process to describe the negative image of terrorists. The same thing was also found in Hillary Clinton's speech which also used a material process in conveying a negative image of terrorists. This indicated that the two figures condemn acts of terror and terrorist(me) in the world.

Keywords: War on Terror Discourses, Transitivity, Systemic Functional Linguistics, Donald Trump, and Hillary Clinton