

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Research

Language serves as the primary medium through which humans construct and negotiate social reality. It is far more than a mere tool for transmitting information; it is a complex system for expressing identity, emotion, and ideology. Language expresses and symbolizes this dual aspect of 'good to think' and 'good to eat' in its semantic system, which is organized around the twin motifs of reflection and action – language as a means of reflecting on things, and language as a means of action on things (Halliday, 1978). Based on explanation before, language is not merely a means of communication; it is much more complex than that. We, human share out thoughts, emotions, feelings, and other things related to our social life through the language. Language does, of course, allow us to inform each other. But it also allows us to do things and to be things, as well. In fact, saying things in language never goes without also doing things and being things (Gee, 2010). Language itself can be written or spoken. In the context of feelings, thoughts and emotions, every single human has their own emotions, feelings and other, and that make us unique. Some of us express through our writings such as poem, article or even write a story. While on the other hand there are some of us prefer to express our feeling by speaking. Based on that explanation, there is a big chunk of analyzing a language, not just the structure, but the underlying meaning. This is where Discourse Analysis plays its roles.

Stubbs defines discourse as language above the sentence or above clauses (Stubbs, 1983). This contrasts with types of analysis more typical of macro linguistics, which are chiefly concerned with the study of grammar: the study of smaller bits of language, such as sounds (phonetics and phonology), parts of words (morphology), meaning (semantics), and the order of words in sentences (syntax). Discourse analysts study larger chunks of language as they flow together. Some discourse analysts consider the larger chunks to be 'texts', which may be whole conversations or written passages" (Yule, 1996).

Form of a language has been informed before, such as literary works, and speeches. Speech usually associated with formal event in various

environments, such as, weddings, schools, and government. In the government context, speech is an important event especially when the one who speaks is, for example, the president, or parliament member, or from the people that have influential impact in the world. Sometimes, speech can be attracted enough especially if we look at who give the speech and at what event the speech is delivered. One type of speech that are quite attractive is when there is a multinational event, summits, or conference and there are many representatives from every country that are participate in the event discuss and share their thoughts to solve some problem that are currently happening in the world for example war, food crisis, energy crisis and many other. There are several types of speeches, they are persuasive speech, informative speech, motivational speech, and many other. In this study the writer will focus on persuasive speech because it is a type of speech that are used by most politicians, but the speech itself is well-known as Political Speech. Political Speeches serve as essential communication tools for politicians, enabling them to convey their messages, shape public opinions, and mobilize support for their agendas (Habermas, 2006). These speeches are rich sources of discourse data that require careful analysis to unravel the underlying meanings, persuasive strategies, and ideological positioning embedded within them (Masroor et al., 2019).

At the fourth quarter of 2023, people all around the world are surprised and shocked with the event that happen in Europe and Middle East. The conflicts between Palestine and Israel, and also the conflicts between Russia and Ukraine. We can't ignore this incident and equate it like other ordinary incidents. It is important for us the people of the world to know and notice about this incident. This incident can affect and influence world in social, economy, and political context. Country leaders around the world share their perspective related to this incident and the response will also affect their image to the face of the world. Joe Biden, as a President of the United States of America during that time, also shared his perspective in his speech. Speech is example of language product which can be analyzed using various methods for example using Discourse Analysis.

In Discourse Analysis, there are various ways of analyzing a language. M.A.K Halliday introduces Systemic Functional Linguistics where he said that language can be analyzed in three function, the Ideational Metafunction, Interpersonal Metafunction, and Textual Metafunction. Inside the Ideational Metafunction, there is Experiential Meaning, that shows how the speaker construes the world through the choice of words that he uses when he speak. This Experiential meaning can be deduced from analyzing the text using transitivity analysis. Transitivity analysis not only exist in SFL but also Critical Discourse Analysis. Both transitivity analysis in Systemic Functional Linguistics and Critical Discourse Analysis lies on their shared focus on understanding how the language is used to represent social reality. In SFL, the transitivity analysis refers to a way which clauses are organized into participants, processes, and circumstances. This includes the choices made by speakers or writers to encode their experiences of the world, including the participants involved and the circumstances surrounding the process. In CDA, the focus is on how language is used to exercise power, reinforce social relationships, and create social identities. CDA analysts examine how language is used to construct and maintain social inequality, and how it can be used to challenge and resist dominant ideologies. Based on that, it is can said that transitivity analysis is used to unpack discourses and analysts can gain insight into how the speaker or writer is representing social reality, and how they are positioning themselves and others in relation to that reality. Based on explanation above, this research only focuses on the transitivity analysis in Systemic Functional Linguistics, not Critical Discourse Analysis

1.2. Theoretical Framework

1.2.1. Systemic Functional Linguistics

In order to uncover underlying meanings and power dynamics in political speeches, discourse analysis offers a methodical and rigorous approach that enhances our understanding of political communication processes. Discourse analysis provides a valuable framework for understanding the complexities of political speeches and uncovering the discursive practices employed by politicians to achieve their communicative goals (Wodak, 2014).

In order to analyze the underlying meanings in speech, there is a term named Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) which was proposed by M.A.K Halliday in 1961 (Halliday, 1961). SFL views language as a social semiotic system, meaning that it sees language as a resource for meaning-making within a social context. Language can be analyzed in terms of three metafunctions: the ideational, interpersonal, and textual metafunctions (Halliday, 1978).

Ideational Metafunction is concerned with how language represents the speaker's or writer's experience of the world. It involves the expression of field (what is happening), tenor (who is involved), and mode (how it is happening). This metafunction explores the processes of clause construction and the grammatical choices that allow us to represent our experiences. Within the ideational metafunction, Halliday identifies three main components: the experiential function, the logical function, and the spatial function. The experiential function deals with the representation of participants (who or what is involved in the experience) and processes (what is happening or being done). The logical function addresses the relationships between elements in a clause, such as cause-effect or condition-consequence relationships. The spatial function, on the other hand, involves representing space and locating objects within it. Understanding the ideational metafunction helps us analyze how speakers use language to convey their experiences, describe events, and construct meaning through grammatical choices and semantic representations.

The interpersonal metafunction focuses on the social and interactive aspects of language, highlighting how language is used to express relationships, attitudes, and negotiate meaning within a communicative context. This metafunction emphasizes that language is not solely a means of conveying information but also a tool for interpersonal engagement. The interpersonal metafunction encompasses various elements, such as mood, modality, and the exchange of information. Mood refers to the speaker's expression of their attitude towards the proposition, manifested through choices of modality (such as obligation, possibility, or certainty) and polarity (positive or negative). Modality reflects the speaker's subjective evaluation and perspective, influencing the meaning and the force of the utterance. The exchange of information involves the

management of information flow and the negotiation of meaning through the use of various speech acts (statements, questions, commands, etc.) and politeness strategies. By analyzing the interpersonal metafunction, linguists can understand the social dimensions of language, the negotiation of power and relationships, and the communicative purposes behind specific linguistic choices.

The textual metafunction pertains to the organization and structure of language in written and spoken texts. It focuses on how language is used to create coherent and cohesive texts that facilitate understanding and convey information effectively. This metafunction involves the study of grammatical choices and discourse features that contribute to textuality. The textual metafunction encompasses features such as theme-rheme structure, information packaging, cohesion, and coherence. Theme-rheme structure involves the distribution of given (theme) and new (rheme) information within a clause or sentence, aiding in the organization of information flow. Information packaging refers to the ways in which information is structured and presented in texts, ensuring coherence and clarity. Cohesion refers to the grammatical and lexical devices that link elements within a text, while coherence addresses the overall logical flow and meaningfulness of a text. By analyzing the textual metafunction linguists can uncover the mechanisms through which texts are organized and structured to convey meaning effectively, enabling them to explore genres, discourse structures, and textual strategies employed in different contexts.

1.2.2. Experiential Meaning

Experiential meaning is a part of the Ideational Metafunction that Halliday proposed in the Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). In experiential meaning, we see the clause as the representation of both the ‘outer’ and ‘inner’ experiences. There are many researchers have proposed their definitions on experiential meanings. “Experiential meaning is concerned with the way in which language encodes and communicates experiences and perceptions of the world” (Bloor & Bloor, 2013). Based on those definitions above, Eggins, (2004) conveyed that to analyze the underlying meaning of the experiential meaning is using the transitivity analysis.

1.2.3. Transitivity Analysis

This study employs a transitivity analysis as its primary methodological approach. Transitivity analysis is an essential tool to analyze the experience. Transitivity analysis can show how speakers and writers reflect their experience in the world around them then encode it in language. Transitivity analysis by its nature, involves both the system (the choices) and the structures (the instances). Transitivity analysis organized clauses that are produced by the speakers to show their experience in the world into participants, process and circumstances. Participants are the entities involved in the process described by the clause. It can be people, animal, objects, institutions, or even abstract entities. For further explanation of participant, the researcher will explain it later after explain the process type in transitivity analysis. Process is the action, state, or event described by the clause. Process is the central element of the transitivity analysis. In transitivity analysis, there are six types of verb process. Those are material processes, mental processes, behavioral processes, verbal processes, existential processes, and relational processes (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014).

1.2.3.1. Process Type

1. Material Process

Material Process is a process that involves physical actions or events. This process typically involves an actor as the participant who do the action, and a goal which a thing that the actor wants to achieve or what they acted upon to. In material process, there are two subtypes, they are action and event. Action is where the participant is doing something. While event is when something is just happens. For example:

The cat	chased	the mouse
Actor	Process: Material	Goal

2. Mental Process

Mental Process is a process that involves with the cognitive of the entity that do the action or in other words it involves with the perceptual experiences. Mental processes represent the internal world of consciousness, and they are concerned in which we experience and perceive the world around us (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). Mental Process can be divided into four subtypes, they

are perception, cognitive, desideration, and emotion. Perception is focus on human sense such as seeing, feeling through the skin, tasting, hearing. Cognition is focus on the thought of the human, such as thinking, knowing, understanding, and believing. Then, for desideration, it is focus on desire, such as wanting something, wishing, hoping, or intending. The last subtype is the emotion, which is mainly focus on human emotion such as love, fear, hatred, and liking. For example:

I	saw	a beautiful sunset
Senser	Process: Mental	Phenomenon

3. Verbal Process

Verbal Process is a process that involves with communication or speech. The participants in this type of process are Sayer (the speaker) and verbiage as the words that are spoken from the speaker. Halliday & Matthiessen, (2014) said that, “Verbal processes represent the ways which we communicate and express ourselves through language, and they are concerned with the ways in which we use language to convey meaning” (p. 306) For example:

She	asked	for a direction
Sayer	Process: Verbal	Verbiage

4. Behavioral Process

Behavioral processes represent the ways in which we interact with the world around us, and they are concerned with observable actions that do not involve an explicit actor or goal (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 273). This process type is between the material and mental process. Processes that are presented in this type of process are like breathing, smiling, staring, crying, and dreaming. For example:

The baby	cried	all night
Behaver	Process: Behavioral	Circumstances: Extent

5. Existential Process

Existential Process is a process type that involve with the existence or presence of entities. Usually, if there is a word ‘there’ in a sentence that will be a sign of existential process. Existential processes represent the ways in which

we express the existence or presence of entities in the world, and they are concerned with the ways in which we use language to convey the presence or absence of entities. (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014) (p. 338). For example:

There	is	a storm
	Process: Existential	Existent

6. Relational Process

Relational Process is a process type that are very unique and has its own characteristics. English system operates in three main types of relation – ‘intensive’, ‘possessive’, and ‘circumstantial’ and each of these comes in two distinct modes of being – ‘attributive’, and ‘identifying’ (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 263). Based on Halliday explanation, we can divide the relational process into six types. The writer adopted the table from (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 265) :

	(i) Attributive ‘a is an attribute of x’	(ii) Identifying ‘a is the identity of x’
(1) Intensive ‘x is a’	Sarah is wise	Sarah is the leader; The leader is Sarah
(2) Possessive ‘x has a’	Peter has piano	The piano is Peter’s; Peter’s is the piano
(3) Circumstantial ‘x is at a’	The fair is on Tuesday	Tomorrow is the 10th; The 10th is tomorrow

Here is the example for each relational process:

1	<i>John</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>A teacher</i>
	Carrier	Process: Relational Intensive Attributive	Attribute
2	<i>John’s book</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>a history book</i>
	Possessor	Process: Relational Possessive Attributive	Possessed
3	<i>The weather</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>sunny</i>
	Token	Process: Relational Circumstantial Attributive	Value
4	<i>John</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>the team leader</i>
	Token	Process: Relational Intensive Identifying	Value
5	<i>This car</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>John’s</i>
	Token	Process: Relational Possessive Identifying	Value
6	<i>The meeting</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>this morning’s event</i>
	Token	Process: Relational Circumstantial Identifying	Value

1.2.3.2. Participants

Participants are the persons who are doing the process or participated in the process. Every process type has its own participant to make it different with each other. According to Halliday & Matthiessen, (2014), there are participants that are directly involved, and participants that are obliquely involved. To make it even easier to understand, the writer adopted table from (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 311) :

Process Type	Category Meaning	Participants, directly Involved	Participants, obliquely involved
Material: Action Event	‘doing’ ‘doing’ ‘happening’	Actor, Goal	Recipient, Client; Scope; Initiator; Attribute
Behavioral	‘behaving’	Behaver	Behavior
Mental: Perception Cognition Desideration Emotion	‘sensing’ ‘seeing’ ‘thinking’ ‘wanting’ ‘feeling’	Senser, Phenomenon	Inducer
Verbal	‘saying’	Sayer, Target	Verbiage; Receiver
Relational: Attribution Identification	‘being’ ‘attributing’ ‘identifying’	Carrier, Attribute Identified, Identifier, Token, Value	Attributor, Beneficiary Assigner
Existential	‘existing’	Existent	

1.2.3.3. Circumstances

In transitivity analysis, there is a process and participant as the entity who does the process or the action. There is one element in the transitivity analysis which is the circumstances. Circumstances provide additional information that describe the condition or situation about the process, it can be location, time, or manner of the event. According to Halliday & Matthiessen, (2014), there are four expansions in the circumstances. They are Enhancing, Elaborating, Extending, and Projection Each of those expansions also has their own specific type.

1. Enhancing

In the Enhancing expansion, there are five circumstances. They are Extent, Location, Manner, Cause and Contingency. According to Halliday & Matthiessen, (2014), “Enhancing circumstances augment the configuration of process +

participants through the specification of extent or location in time or space of the unfolding of the process, the manner of the unfolding of the process, the cause of the unfolding of the process, or the contingency of the unfolding of the process.”

2. Extending

According to Halliday & Matthiessen, (2014), “Extending circumstances augment the configuration of process + participants through the specification of an element that stands in an extending relation to one of the participants in relation to its participation in the process.”

3. Elaborating

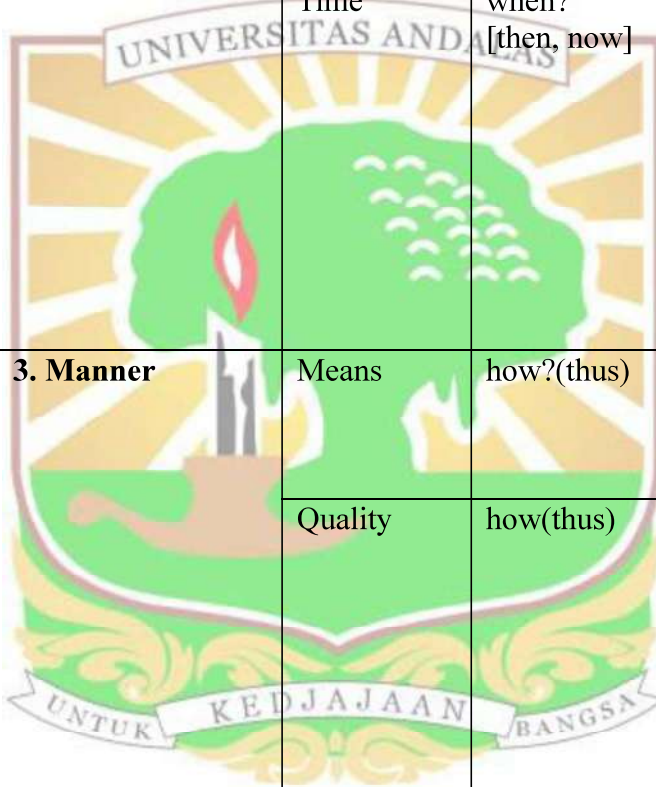
In Elaborating circumstances, there is only one type, which is ‘Role’. According to Halliday & Matthiessen, (2014) “Elaborating circumstances augment the configuration of process + participants through the specification of the role in which one of the participants participates in the process: this participant is elaborated circumstantially.

4. Projection

If we talk about projection, words that came up to our mind is perception, other point of view. According to Halliday & Matthiessen, (2014), “circumstances of projection relate to projecting ‘mental’ and ‘verbal’ clauses – either to the Senser or Sayer of that clause (Angle) or to the Verbiage (Matter)”.

To give a clear explanation about circumstances, the writer adopted a table from (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 313-314):

	Type	WH-Item	Example of Realization
Enhancing	1. Extent	Distance	how far? <i>for; throughout</i> ‘measured’ nominal group
		Duration	how long? <i>for; throughout</i> ‘measured’ nominal group
		Frequency	how many times? measured’ nominal group
	2. Location	Place	where? [there, here] at, in, on, by, near; to, towards, into, onto, (away) from, out of, off; behind, in front

				of, above, below, under, alongside ... adverb of place: abroad, overseas, home, upstairs, downstairs, inside, outside, out, up, down, behind; left, right, straight ...; there, here
		Time	when? [then, now]	at, in, on; to, until, till, towards, into, from, since, during, before, after. adverb of time: today, yesterday, tomorrow; now, then
3. Manner		Means	how?(thus)	by, through, with, by means of, out of [+material], from
		Quality	how(thus)	in + a + quality (e.g. dignified) + manner/way, with + abstraction (e.g. dignity); according to adverbs in -ly, -wise; fast, well; together, jointly, separately, respectively
		Comparison	how? what like?	like, unlike; in + the manner of ... adverbs of comparison differently
		Degree	how much?	to + a high/low/... degree/extent;

				adverbs of degree much, greatly, considerably, deeply [often collocationally linked to lexical verb, e.g. love + deeply, understand + completely]
	4. Cause	Reason	why?	because of, as a result of, thanks to, due to, for want of, for, of, out of, through
		Purpose	why? what for?	or, for the purpose of, for the sake of, in the hope of
		Behalf	who for?	for, for the sake of, in favor of, against [„not in favor of“], on behalf of
	5. Contingency	Condition	why?	in case of, in the event of
		Default		in default of, in the absence of, short of, without [„if it had not been for“]
		Concession		despite, in spite of
Extending	6. Accompaniment	Comitative	who/what with?	with; without
		Additive	and who/what else?	as well as, besides; instead of
Elaborating	7. Role	Guise	what as?	by way of, in the role/shape/guise/form of
		Product	what into?	into
Projection	8. Matter		what about?	about, concerning, on, of, with reference to, in

				[„with respect to“]
	9. Angle	Source		according to, in the words of
		Viewpoint		to, in the view/opinion of, from the standpoint of

1.3. Review of Previous Study

There are numerous studies that share the same interest on the transitivity analysis of a speech especially political speech because this type of speech is rich with discourse data. Here are five studies that author uses as review and help the researcher to gain deeper insights on the matter.

The first study that researcher use for this research is from an article published by Yichao Zhang, entitled *Transitivity Analysis of Hillary Clinton's and Donald Trump's First Television Debate*. Zhang (2017), focus on two questions in the paper. First, what are the he distributions of six processes used by the two candidates; are there any similarities and differences or some rules in the distribution? Second, what are the reasons of such distributions, and what are the functions of the distributions of different processes and main participants in helping the speakers to convey their intentions? Based on the research from Zhang (2017), it shows that most frequent process type in transitivity analysis from the speech of political figures is Material process, then Mental Process, and followed by Relational Process. There are 43 clauses in Hillary Speech and 59 clauses in Trump speech. Both their speech most frequent process type is Material process. In Hillary speech, the material process is 37.66% of total clauses, and from Trump's speech, 35.06% of the most frequent process type is material process. This study helps the researcher to know that in political speech, the most frequent process type occur is the material process. This study also tells the clear comparative approach. The weakness of this study is the sample of the data is limited only from one debate. Another weakness of this study is the lack of ideational perspective or the experiential meaning.

The second study that researcher use for this research is an article from Arina Isti'anah entitled *Transitivity Analysis in Four Selected Opinions about*

Jakarta Governor Election. Isti'anah (2014), focus four selected opinions about the election, given by those who are interested in politics, by employing transitivity analysis. The result of the analysis shown that from 40 processes that are analyzed in the research, the most frequent process type that happen is material process which around 57.5% or 23 processes, then relational process around 30% or 12 processes, then verbal process around 7.5% or 3 processes. Based on those numbers, Isti'anah (2014), said that material process prove that language users have freedom to convey their ideas in different styles of wordings. It means that, different participants in the clause signify different intention meant by opinion givers. In this study, Isti'anah (2014), provide detailed distribution of Circumstantial Elements which is really helpful for the researcher. The weakness again the small sample size that only consist of 40 clauses.

The third study that used for this research is an article published by Mengyang Zhao and Yi Zhang, entitled *A Transitivity Analysis of American President Donald J. Trump's Inaugural Address*. (Zhao & Zhang, 2017) study focus on the distribution of six transitivity process in the Trump's inaugural address. In their study, there are 140 clauses and the most occur process type is material process which is 96 process or around 68.6% of the all process then followed by relational process, which consist of 22 process or around 15.7% of all process. Zhao & Zhang (2017), also explain why material process so dominant in political speech is because of its expressiveness and descriptiveness. Zhao & Zhang (2017), also mention that a large amount of material process, make Trump's speech more objective and vivid. The strength of this study is the type of speech that they analyzed in the article which is political speech. Previous study number 1 and 2 also conclude that the most frequent process type in political speech is material process. This study again proves the same. The weakness of this study is the underdeveloped Experiential meaning, where this study mainly focuses on what it said more than what reality is construed.

The fourth study is an article entitled *Exploring the Experiential Meanings of the COVID-19 Survivors' expression* by Zulprianto and Fanany. In this study, they mainly focus on exploring the experiential meaning on the expression of COVID-19 survivors that the data are collected from eight online

news platforms which in total, the corpus was 12.970 words long. The analysis on in study is on clause level and the result is there are 32 processes can be analyzed from the data. The type of Process that occurs the most is relational, 18 times in total or equal to 56% of the total process from the data. Second is Material process which is 9 times or equal to 28% of the total process. Even though the type of data that used in this study is different with the data that the researcher used for the thesis, this article still helps the researcher to gain deeper insights in transitivity analysis and enlighten the researcher with various source of information related with SFL especially transitivity analysis. The weakness of this study is due to the sample is originally written in Bahasa Indonesia, the translations are sometimes inconsistent and can change the meaning and it limit the corpus.

The fifth study that are going to be used for this research is an article written by Zulprianto, et al., entitled *Analyzing the Experiential Meanings of Survivors' Expressions of Natural Disasters in Indonesia*. The authors of this study analyze the expression of the survivors' taken from Indonesia online news platform such as CNN Indonesia, Sindo News, Liputan 6, Kompas, Tribunnews and many other online news platforms and obtain 195 expressions. Transitivity analyses were applied to the 195 expressions, aiming at revealing how the survivors construe their experiences of being impacted by the natural disasters (Zulprianto et al., 2023). The study shows that, material process occurs the most which is 92 times or equal with 47.2% of total process, then followed by mental process which is 26 times or equal with 13.3%. Material process occurs the most is nothing extraordinary because according to Zulprianto et al., (2023) natural disasters are material events or processes in that when they occur, they are likely to change the earth's landscape, so the survivors choose material process to help them express their external construal of the disasters.

The author uses that previous study as reference and helps the author to gain deeper understanding about the transitivity analysis and apply the theory to the analysis. From that previous study, the author also finds that there is pattern when someone use transitivity analysis on political speech, which is the most frequent process that occur is the Material process. The opinion is constructed based on the result from 3 previous studies that the author uses for this research

which is studies from Zhang (2017), Isti'anah (2014) and Zhao and Zhang (2017). Based on those previous studies, many researchers have used transitivity analysis to study different kind of texts. For example, some have looked at speeches about diseases like COVID-19, while others have studied election debates or television debates, or natural disasters. These previous studies have largely focused on one single issue or domestic contexts. This study aims to fill the gap by conducting the transitivity analysis on Joe Biden's Speech addressing the Europe and Middle East Conflicts. It will investigate what choice of language he uses to describe the conflicts. Furthermore, it will examine what choice of words in the speech that he uses to show who is responsible for the violence and who are the victims. By doing this, this research will provide a new understanding of how world leader uses language to explain complex and ongoing wars to the public.

1.4. Research Questions

The main focus of this research is to find out the transitivity system and how it depicts USA President Joe Biden's feelings and emotion towards the situation between Israel and Palestine. Related to the topic, this study will address the two research questions as follow:

1. What is the transitivity analysis in the Joe Biden's Speech about the Europe and Middle East conflicts?
2. What experiential meanings can be possibly deduced from the transitivity analysis used in the Joe Biden's Speech about the Europe and Middle East Conflicts?

1.5. Objective of the Study

The main objectives of this research are based on the research questions. The first objective is to find out the transitivity analysis used in the Joe Biden's speech about Europe and Middle East Conflicts. This means, the research involved analyzing and classifying the Process Types, Participants, and Circumstances within the speech. The second main objective is to find out the possible experiential meaning that can be deduced from the transitivity analysis found in the Joe Biden's Speech about Europe and Middle East Conflicts. Through this second objective, the researcher showed how the specific linguistics choices

constructed the reality and shaped the interpretation of the events and the actors involved in the conflict which is Joe Biden himself.

1.6. Scope of the Study

The research is conducted in the framework of Discourse which is focused in the transitivity analysis and in this analysis the researcher will find out the process type, participant, function, circumstantial element, or in other words the transitivity system and also how the transitivity analysis depicts USA President Joe Biden response, feels, and emotions in his speech on Europe and Middle East War.

