

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Using language in the speech of a state official is one of the topics widely discussed by language researchers. This is because language studies have experienced rapid development, which is attached to aspects of human life such as education, economics, etc., and political aspects. In politics, language can be a tool to influence people's minds. Not only that, through their speeches, they can also convey information or appeals to do or not do something. This is because speech is persuasive, informative, and recreational.

Talking about speech, this research discusses two speeches that contain information and appeals that can influence people's minds. Two important national figures declared this speech after their territory was attacked by terrorists. Terrorists carry out their attacks in various areas. Some of them, such as the terrorist attacks in the United States, resulted in the collapse of the WTC and Pentagon headquarters, and thousands people becoming victims. The terrorist attacks also occur in Melbourne, Australia, resulting in three Australians becoming victims. This proves that terrorism subsists everywhere. Sawirman (2007) stated that terrorism exists everywhere, and terrorism does not reside in one particular ideology.

There are two speech discourses about the 'war on terror' taken from two-state officials in this study. Actions against terrorism, otherwise known as the war on terror, are regularly campaigned by state officials. According to

Sawirman (2008), seeing to the official UN website the address is www.un.org, terrorism is often discussed by world figures (such as Bush, Howard, Downer, and others), including in speeches statehood. It is proved that terrorism is often used as a topic by state officials in their speeches. This is because terrorism's action harms a country from various aspects.

The first speech, which discussed terrorism, was taken from a state speech by George W. Bush. This speech was declared after a group of terrorists attacked his territory. He was the 43rd American President who served from 2001-2009. Bush is one of the most popular presidents, as he received the highest recorded approval ratings after the 9/11 attacks, otherwise known as the war on terror. The term "war on terror" was coined by George W. Bush. This is due to the collapse of the glory of the World Trade Center (WTC) and the Pentagon headquarters of the United States Department of Defense and killed thousands of people, including civilians and foreign nationals who were visiting. Thousands of others were injured by terrorist groups on September 11, 2001. The 9/11 terrorist attacks became a turning point in the Bush presidency. George W, Bush, who was in office, condemned the perpetrators behind the attack and promised to find out who would be responsible for this incident and bring them to justice.

The second is a speech by Scott Morrison. He is the Australian 30th Prime Minister and still serves today. During his reign, there was also an attack in Melbourne on Burke Street, Australia. As a result of this attack, three people became victims, one of whom died. This act of terror on Bourke Street was

carried out by a man from Somalia on November 9, 2018. Responding to this case, Scott Morrison, in his speech, said that the person who attacked the Australian was a terrorist, and there are no excuses for him.

Based on the speeches by two-state officials, the author intends to analyze two discourses taken from two speeches of George W. Bush and Scott Morrison. Although these speeches have several similarities, apart from discussing the war on terror, this speech was delivered by George W. Bush and Scott Morrison after a group of terrorists attacked their territory.

This research focuses on transitivity systems. Transitivity is chosen because it analyzes all grammatical aspects, including the type of process, participant function, and circumstance. Systemic functional linguistics studies grammar on the relationship between shape and meaning as a meaning-making asset. The meaning is taken from each of the clause. Each clause in a content contributes to the overall meaning and helps the text achieve its goals. Clauses not only provide information but also construct the meaning of the text. The clauses also a representation of the experience, wrapping the meaning of the content, and the meaning of how the interaction is structured. For example, providing information about place (*New York*), some group of people (*they*), performing a fairly tangible action (*giving*), of an object (*box*), to a beneficial person (*you*). To capture the series of representational meanings, it is necessary to analyze each clause in the text.

Analysis using systemic functional linguistics and employ a framework transitivity analysis, which identifies the ideational meaning embodied by

grammatical choices to see how George W. Bush and Scott Morrison construct the image of terrorists in their speeches. Furthermore, comparing these two discourses taken from official speeches is very interesting to analyze. By comparing the two speeches using transitivity analysis, the author could determine what type of processes dominate and how they both use language to express their ideas about terrorists in their speeches.

1.2. Research Question

Speech discourses is usually prepared to convey a certain message or purpose to the listeners. In speech discourse usually contains an invitation to do or do not do something. But it is not easy to listener to get the meaning conveyed.

Based on that, the research problems are formulated as follow:

1. What are the type of transitivity, including process types, participant functions, and circumstantial elements, used in George W. Bush and Scott Morrison's speech discourses about the war on terror?
2. How do George W. Bush and Scott Morrison construct the image of terrorists in their speeches?

By these research questions, it is expected that I could find out the transitivity used and how they construct the image of terrorists in the two speeches of these two state officials.

1.3. Objective of the research

Generally, through transitivity analysis, it can be seen how these two state officials use language in their speech. From this, it can be seen what processes they predominantly use in their speeches. In addition, through this analysis, it can be seen how they describe and represent the image of terrorism through the language they use. Based on the explanation above, the objectives of this research can be formulated as follows:

1. To find out the transitivity system used in George W. Bush and Scott Morrison's speech about the war on terror.
2. To identify how terrorists are depicted and represented through the language used by George W. Bush and Scott Morrison in their speeches about the war on terror.

1.4. Scope of the research

The main focus of this research is narrowed to the distribution of a possible transitivity system in George W. Bush and Scott Morrison's state speeches on the war on terror. In this case, I would like to find out the transitivity system used in the two speeches includes the process, participants, and circumstances that could construct the image of terrorists in their speeches.

1.5. Method of the research

The method used in conducting this research is divided into several steps, including the source of the data, collecting the data, analyzing the data, and presenting the result of the analysis.

1.5.1. Source of the Data

In this research, from several speeches about the war on terror, the researcher only took one speech from George W. Bush, which he stated on September 11, 2001, after the terrorist attacks on that day. Likewise, with Scott Morrison, the researcher also chose only one speech from some of Scott's speeches about terrorists. The speech he delivered was declared on November 10, 2018, after the attack on Burke Street.

This research data are two discourses taken from two-state officials', two speech discourses: George W. Bush and Scott Morrison. The audiovisual source is taken from www.youtube.com. The channel names are MCAmericanpresident and Sky News. The online address of the website page is <https://millercenter.org.com> and <http://www.news.sky.com> both of these sites are trusted. In addition to the audiovisual source, the researcher also used transcripts of George W. Bush and Scott Morrison's speeches source downloaded from google at the website address <https://millercenter.org/thepresidency/presidential-speeches/September-11-2001-address-nation-terrorist-attacks> and <https://www.pm.gov.au/media/press-conference-sydney-nsw>. These two transcripts are used to make it easier to transfer data in oral form, into writing form.

1.5.2. Collecting the Data

The method used for data collection in this study was watching the video from the internet. A note-taking technique also accompanied this method. This is

because the data source is in the form of oral data. Therefore it needs to be transferred in writing from which will then be analyzed. In collecting the data, I watched the video repeatedly and listened to it carefully. After that, I wrote it down in a note assisted by a transcript. Then reread the speech while matching it with the video. After being sure, the speech discourses are separated into sentences, then in the form of clauses. The clauses will be grouped into tables that will be analyzed to see the process, participant function, and circumstantial element.

1.5.3. Analyzing the Data

After getting the data source and collecting the data, the written data will continue to be analyzed. In analyzing the data, the method used is based on the transitivity theory by Halliday (2014). The written data was separated into clauses, and the clauses will be analyzed, which consists of process, participant function, and circumstance element. After the data are identified into that categories, it will then be described following the research question. Descriptions are carried out by parsing the speech discourse based on transitivity analysis, including elements of the process, participants, and circumstances put forward by Halliday. The data are selected and grouped based on their transitivity system, and then the percentage is calculated to see what processes dominate the two discourses. The formula used in calculating the ratio is:

$$X = \frac{Y}{Z} \times 100\%$$

X = the percentage of occurrences of the process

Y = the number of occurrences of the process

Z = total processes

To see how the terrorists image are portrayed in the two speeches, the analysis in this study uses Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) and utilize the framework of transitivity analysis, which identifies the ideational meaning embodied by the choice of grammar. The data that has been analyzed is then reconsidered, then the data will be described to obtain results and conclusions.

1.5.4. Presenting the Result of Analysis

In presenting the results of the analysis, the researcher first presents the results of the analysis using word descriptions. Furthermore, it will be assisted by providing several codes, tables, and charts. This table will easily see clause categories according to each process, participant, and circumstance element. Besides, charts are also used to present the percentage of processes that dominate the two speeches.

