INDONESIA REPRESENTATION AND JOKOWI'S INTENTION IN JOKOWI SPEECH AT APEC CEO 2014
(An Ideational Meaning Analysis)

A THESIS
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
the Sarjana Degree Majoring Linguistics in English Department
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PRONOUNCEMENT

The writer honestly reveals that this thesis is purely done by herself and she does not plagiarize to another thesis or project of researchers. She also only quotes some materials that are related to the references used so the contents in this thesis are in under the writer's responsibility.

Semarang, August 2017

Fitria Febrinasari

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

No temptation has overtaken you except what is common to mankind. And God is faithful; he will not let you be tempted beyond what you can bear. But when you are tempted, he will also provide a way out so that you can endure it.

1 Corinthians 10:13

This thesis is dedicated to

My beloved family and

To everyone who helped me accomplished this paper

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Finally, I hope this thesis will be useful for another researcher who wants to study about SFL especially ideational meaning.

Semarang, August 2017

(Fitria Febrinasari)

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap makna ideasional yang terdapat dalam pidato Jokowi dalam pertemuan APEC pada tahun 2014 dengan menggunakan pendekatan SFL (*Systemic Functional Grammar*). Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif, sedangkan metode yang digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data adalah metode Simak Bebas Libat Cakap, dan metode yang digunakan untuk menganalisis data adalah metode padan referensial dan metode agih. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 5 makna ideasional yang dapat merepresentasikan Indonesia, yaitu: Indonesia adalah negara yang besar, Indonesia adalah Negara berkembang, Indonesia menjanjikan keuntungan dalam sektor maritim, Indonesia adalah negara yang memperhatikan masayarakatnya, dan Indonesia sangat menyambut pengusaha; dan 6 makna ideasional yang memperlihatkan keinginan-keinginan Jokowi, yaitu: Indonesia menerima investasi melalui aktifitas bisnis, Indonesia menjadi negara yang produktif, Indonesia berjuang mengembangkan sarana dan prasarana, Indonesia mampu berkompetisi dalam dunia industri, Indonesia dipercaya oleh para calon investor, dan menunjukkan sistem kerja yang digunakan oleh Jokowi.

Kata kunci: makna ideasional, representasi Indonesia, keinginan Jokowi

CHAPTER I

1.1. Background of the Study

Speech is a kind of spoken text that is full of speaker's idea conveyed to audiences in order to achieve the goal desired by the speaker. Speech is usually being spoken in a formal situation where it brings a matter that deserves to be discussed. Based on the purposes, there are four kinds of speech namely informative, demonstrative, persuasive, and entertaining speech. Informative speech intends to give useful information, demonstrative speech which contains instruction intends to show the audience how to do something, entertaining speech aims to make the audience relax and enjoy the presentation, while persuasive speech aims to convince the listener of the speaker's argument and persuading them to take an action of the argument.

The writer focuses on persuasive speech which is taken from a speech spoken by Jokowi in event namely Asia – Pacific's Economic Cooperation of Chief Executive Officer Summit 2014 that is held in Beijing. This speech is a kind of state speech focusing on economic condition, development plan, and investment in Indonesia where it is addressed to the audiences who are APEC government officials and CEOs from top Asia-Pacific companies. The writer chose to analyze this speech because speech which is especially containing matters of state will be more challenging to be analyzed since the speaker has to be able to convey his thought in a good language but still be able to represent the country that he brings. Moreover, the fact that this speech is the first for Jokowi

as a president to give a speech in such event brings a matter that is interesting to be discussed which is about how he can represent his country in front of other countries and how he can reveal his thought showing his intention for Indonesia.

For this research, the writer used SFL (Sytemic Functional Linguistics) to analyze the speech. The second edition of Halliday's Functional Grammar which was published in 1994, made three strands of meaning called as metafunctions: ideational meaning, textual meaning, and interpersonal meaning. Meanwhile, the branch of SFL chosen by the writer for this research is ideational meaning where it uses transitivity system to analyze the related clauses by identifying the entities simply called as three semantic categories which are the participants, the processes and the circumstances (Mahya, 2016:203). The writer hoped that this research can be used as the reference by other researchers for the next research having the related topic and give a contribution to the education's sector especially in the scope of linguistics.

1.2. Research Question

For leading this research, the writer focuses on the following problem:

a. What is the ideational meaning that may represent Indonesia in Jokowi' speech at APEC CEO in 2014?
b. What is the ideational meaning that may represent the intention of Jokowi through processes found in the text of Jokowi' speech at APEC CEO in 2014?

1.3 Purpose of the Study

This research aims to find the ideational meaning which refers to the representation of Indonesia and the Jokowi's intention according to some related clauses through 128 clauses that have been identified by the writer.

1.4 Scope of the Study

This study focuses on the ideational meaning found in this full speech text brought by Joko Widodo as Indonesia seventh president when he attended Asia – Pacific's Economic Cooperation of Chief Executive Officer (APEC CEO) Summit 2014. The ideational meaning refers to Indonesia representation and Jokowi's intention taken through the analysis of some entities in transitivity system. The entities which are included into three semantic categories are the circumstances, the processes, and the participants. By analyzing them, the writer could see what the clauses are trying to show. Totally, there are 128 clauses of sixteen paragraphs of the speech that consist of several topics : national budget and fuel subsidy, the seaport and deep seaport's development, mass transportation, maritime agenda, electricity, and business permit.

1.5 Previous Studies

Research that the writer observed had been conducted by some students who had the related topic. They are Linda Putri who had done her thesis entitled *Ideational Meanings in Barack Obama's Inaugural Speech (2009),* Mukhiburrohman who wrote *Transitivity Structure of Barack Obama 's Inaugural Speech Addressed On 20th,2009 (2009),* Inneke Putri Puspasari who wrote *The Construal of Ideational and Relational Meaning in Pop – Islamic Songs and Dangdut – Islamic Songs*

(2015), Wahyu Dwi with his thesis entitled *Ideational Meaning and Thematic Analysis On Children's Songs In Barney "Dancing and Singing" Series (2010)*, and Mahya Alaei and Saeideh Sahangari who had finished a journal entitled *A Study of Ideational Metafunction in Joseph Conrad's Heart of Darkness" : A Critical Discourse Analysis (2016)*.

The first research that will be discussed comes from a thesis done by Linda Putri entitled *Ideational Meanings in Barack Obama's Inaugural Speech* (2009). This research had three purposes showing the ideational meaning and the organization of the idea, the clause type identification, and the supporting reason behind. It used *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap*(non-participant) as the collecting method, identifying and distributional method in performing the analysis, while the typical research was descriptive qualitative. The finding was that there are eight stages of ideational meaning found in *Barack Obama Inaugural Speech* containing of opening, consideration, conviction, policy, idealism, cooperation, determination, and closing where each stage shows various kinds of idea.

The second research coming from Inneke Putri Puspitasari is entitled *The Construal of Ideational and Relational Meaning in Pop – Islamic Songs and Dangdut – Islamic Songs* (2015). On her research, she tried to show the reader about ideational meaning especially what the word "God" refers to based on the different genre of Islamic song she had identified. In collecting data, she used non-participant observation method and distributional and identity method to analyze data, while the typical research was descriptive qualitative. The finding was in the Pop-Islamic song, the writer found seven kinds of ideational meaning,

such as: God is actor who can fulfill the human needed, God is the forgiver, God has the different characters to human, God's blessing is the best of all, God is the most powerful, human being depends on God, and human being thank God. Then, the Dangdut Islamic song, the writer found six kinds ideational meaning: God gives everything, God is the most powerful, God has different character to human being, human being must to take over the word of God, God is the one, and human pray to God.

Another research is from Wahyu Dwi entitled *Ideational Meaning and Thematic Analysis On Children's Songs In Barney "Dancing and Singing" Series* (2010). In his research, he used the whole lyrics of the Barney's Song Series. By utilizing the functional grammar theory from Halliday, he wanted to describe the processes and to describe the dominant process, to identify the ideational meaning and to present the development of thematic. The kind of the research was descriptive qualitative, while in presenting the analysis, he used non-participation observation method. The finding was that each song of Barney has ideational meaning. Then, from the theme and rheme analysis, the writer found that theme is the most dominant. It helps the listener to understand the lyric easily.

In a journal entitled *A Study of Ideational Metafunction in Joseph Conrad's Heart of Darkness" : A Critical Discourse Analysis* (2016), the writers tried to use transitivity pattern in showing the ideological issue and to evaluate its nature. The type of this research was descriptive qualitative. They took the theory from Halliday (1994) and Eggins (2004) using functional grammar to show especially the verb of process and the participant roles. The finding was that the

use of the foreground of the author to distinct the ideology between racist and imperialistic against the ideational metafunctional pattern. It can be seen from the story's first part by Marlow as main character deemed to Conrad' voice.

Meanwhile, the last research for this previous study is taken from a thesis written by Mukhiburrohman which is about *Transitivity Structure of Barack Obama 's Inaugural Speech Addressed On 20th,2009* (2009). On his study, he tried to explain every entity contained in the speech, then showed the types of them and described how the wording making a meaning. In analyzing the data, he used descriptive qualitative method. The finding was that there are six processes where the most often appearing is material process and the most seldom appearing is behavioural process. Meanwhile, the circumstantial element which was found to be most often appearing is circumstance of time while the opponent is circumstantial of role. The weakness of this research is that not all of the research problems have been answered in the chapter IV and there is part of the conclusion which shall be more specific by mentioning the example of data that has been analyzed before. From all of the previous research have been mentioned about, the writer could make a conclusion that the novelty of this study is that the writer just focused on ideational meaning to find the representation of Indonesia and Jokowi's intention using the speech of Jokowi in the event of APEC CEO Summit 2014.

1.6 Writing Organization

To help the readers understanding this research, the writer has made this writing organization as the general description of the content structurally started from chapter I until chapter V.

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of some different parts like background of the study (1.1), research problem (1.2), purpose of the study (1.3), scope of the study (1.4), previous study (1.5), and writing organization (1.5).

CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

This chapter consists of theories used by the writer to analyze the data. The parts of this chapter are Functional Grammar (2.1), Metafunction (2.2), and Transitivity System (2.3)

CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter has some points to be explained which are type of research (3.1), data population, sample, and sampling technique (3.2), method of collecting data (3.3), and method of analyzing data (3.4).

CHAPTER IV: ANALYSIS

This chapter covers the result of analysis and the explanation to answer the research problem that has been mentioned by the writer in chapter I using the analysis of

transitivity system, clear evidence, and table which is based on theories from chapter II.

CHAPTER V: CONCLUSION

This chapter contains the summary of the analysis result from chapter IV.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Review of the literature contains theories used by the writer to make the analysis of this research. In conducting this study, the writer took the theory from M.A.K. Halliday that has been revised by Christian Matthiessen on its fourth edition in 2014 entitled *Halliday's Introduction to Functional Grammar.* The content is almost same as the previous versions but it is fully equipped by more complete examples and explanations. Meanwhile, another book also used by the writer is entitled *Making Sense of Functional Grammar* written by Linda Gerot and Peter Wignell in 1994. Below, the explanation is divided into three parts: functional grammar, ideational meaning, and transitivity system.

2.1. Functional Grammar

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014:76), studying about the word classes in grammatically composition is not enough to discover the portion where the word has its role in showing the meaning. For that, functional grammar analyzes not only the contexture of the words but also the way of its structure for raising the meaning. Gerot and Wignell (1995:7) said that systemic functional grammar is reviewing the purpose of an utterance that is being expressed based on what context the speaker speaks. In analyzing a text, the researcher also had to learn the background of the information behind (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014;54).

Looking to the history of Functional Grammar, people actually earlier use traditional grammar and formal grammar, but as long as the language develops, the researcher finds out a new way appearing as the a result of a development from traditional grammar and formal grammar which are called Systemic Functional Grammar. Because of the easiness especially in analyzing a meaning, nowadays, people more tend to use systemic functional grammar rather than the two old grammars. Functional Grammar works by looking for the possibility of a clause having more than one idea brought by the structure of the clauses that can be analyzed with metafunctions.

2.2 Metafunctions

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014:83), there are three areas of meaning based on the three functions which are theme, subject, and actor. The three meanings mentioned are clause as message, clause as representation, and clause as exchange. Clause as message makes use of theme utility to help the researcher understanding in what aspects the speaker shows his thought and to learn about how the lexico-grammar of the text can construct a meaning. It can be seen from how the context and the co-textual are interrelated each other by using mode of discourse. Clause as message is also known as textual meaning.

The second is clause as representation which utilizes the usefulness of actor as the doer of an action since this clause is based on human experience. This clause is used to find values and ideas of the text by using transitivity system. Clause as representation is also known as ideational meaning. Meanwhile, the last is clause as exchange that deals with the attitudes and speech role of the speaker.

It helps the researcher for showing the meaning based on the social relationship happening between the speaker and the listener. This clause is also called the interpersonal meaning and it uses mood system and modality as a means to analyze meaning.

2.3. Transitivity System

Transitivity is a tool of ideational meaning that identifies three entities: the circumstances, the participants, and the processes. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014:222), the differences between the process, the circumstances, and the participants are that the process is centering to the verbal group, the circumstance is centering to the adverbial group and prepositional phrase, while the participant is mainly related to nominal group. Furthermore, verbal group more emphasizes on tense system since every process happens temporarily and every case is a unique happening promptly.

The tense includes past, present, and future, while for the circumstances, those are just an addition that must not be in the clause. Different from the circumstances, the participant is required for completing the clause because it has a function as the doer of the deed. Moreover, every clause must have participant except the particular clauses of meteorological process. Each of the three entities is divided again into several kinds. For example, the circumstances are divided into seven kinds of circumstances namely time, place, manner, cause, accompaniment, matter, and role (Gerrot and Wignell, 1994:52-53). The nature of circumstance is peripheral and indirectly involved in the configuration of the clause. To make it clear, a table is presented.

No	Type of Circumstances	Meaning	Example
1	Time	Showing the time (telling when, frequency, duration)	• He goes to church on 9 a.m. • He goes to church every Sunday • He goes to church for 2 hours.
2	Place	Showing the place (where, distance)	• He goes to church • He goes 25km far away.
3	Manner	Showing the means, quality, and comparison	• He goes by taxi. • He loved her madly. • He was jumping around like a monkey.
4	Cause	Showing the reason, purpose, and behalf	• The sheep died of thirst. • He went to the shop for cigarette. • He went to the shop for his mother.
5	Accompaniment	Showing with(out) who or what, either person or item	• I left work without my briefcase.
6	Matter	Showing what thing being talked about	• This book is talking about functional grammar.
7	Role	Showing as what	• He lived a quiet life as a beekeeper.

Source: Gerrot and Wignell,1994:52-53

Meanwhile, the participant is matching to what process that it is involved. The nature of participant is directly involved in a clause and affected by the event. Different from them, the process contains the verb of the clause indicating what the participant is doing. It is combined with participant to create the centre of the experience. The process is classified into some types of processes which are material, behavioural, mental, verbal, relational, existential, and meteorological

process. (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014: 213). Each of them will be explained below.

1.) Material Process

Material process is containing doing and happening clauses. The participant which is the one that does the action and causes a change is called actor, while the verb serving as the process used for the clause has present-in-present tense. The clauses are divided into transitive and intransitive. Transitive reflects to a doing clause whereas the intransitive deputizes the happening clause. In transitive clause, the writer would find what element that the action of the actor aimed at. That element is called the goal. It is almost similar to the kind of another participant namely the patient. The difference is that the patient will be the one experiencing the process. There are also some additional participants apart from the goal which are scope, recipient, and client.

Recipient and client are participants that profit from the process. For example: the goal is the item being transferred by the actor, the recipient is the one that receives the items and the client is the one who receives the service. To make it easier, if both of them appear with preposition, the writer could find that preposition ‘to’is coming in front of recipient and preposition ‘for’ is appearing before the client. Normally, both of them are the human being. Meanwhile, for the scope, there are two types that Halliday categorizes: as entity for the process and the names of the process; and for the attribute, actually it is in relational process, but it can be in material just for the limited area. It presents to interpret the qualitative state of the actor/goal’s outcome after the completed process.

Looking to the participant, material process is categorized into two kinds which are creative and transformative. Creative is a process where the outcome is being the participant with no entities separating it (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014: 231), while the transformative is based on the change of the certain facet of one of the both participants. The figure of the material process is shown by these tables:

The lion caught the tourist (Transitive)

Actor	**Process**	**Goal**
Nominal group	Verbal group	Nominal group

The lion sprang (Intransitive)

Actor	**Process**
Nominal group	Verbal group

Creative	**Transformative**
Rocks formed	The rocks broke (into small pieces)

Then cross Hyde Park and the Domain to the art gallery of N.S.W

Process	**Scope**	Circumstance Place

Did Kerry give you those files there?

Actor	Process	**Recipient**	**Goal**	Circumstance Place

She's poured herself a mineral water

Actor	Process	**Client**	**Goal**

Source: Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014: 236-237

2. Mental Process

Mental process is a sensing process based on the subject's consciousness. The subject indicates the aware being and the verb which tends to be present tenseis gradable. The subject is called the senser and sometimes people can find the complement in the clause referring to any kind of being. This mental process

can be divided into four of types: emotion which shows the affection's level (kind of feeling), cognition which tells the mind of the subject (kind of thinking), and perception that refers to something can be perceived by the senser (kind of perceiving). In material clause, they have actor and goal, but in mental process it is replaced by the senser and phenomenon. The phenomenon is not only formed as a thing but also it can be like an act and a fact. Phenomenon with a fact is called metaphenomenal clause. The figure of the mental process is shown by this table:

I don't understand you

Senser	Process **Cognitive**	**Phenomenon**

Ashtray upsets him

Phenomenon	Process **Feeling**	**Senser**

I can feel something on my foot

Senser	Process **Perception**	**Phenomenon**

Source: Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014: 246-251

3.) Relational Clause

Relational clause is describing the experience of the world as 'being'. It is used to characterize and identify the process. Some characteristics which are the tense and the participant have the specific rule like the other processes. For the tense, it can cover simple present tense and past tense. The verb being for this clause is non-salient while the participant is similar to phenomenon in mental process that can be in the form as acts and facts. The most often appearing verb for this clause is be and have. In relational clause, there are always two participants which are inherent because if the clause only has one inherent participant, the relational process cannot be formed.

From the description, the writer knew that the process is going by connecting the two participants in general. There are three types of relational including intensive, possessive, and circumstantial and they become two dissimilar beings namely attributive and identifying. To distinguish two of them can be seen from the participant. If the participant is reversible, it is called identifying, while the attributive is in the opposite of it. In attribute clause, the participant is called carrier and attribute, while in identifying clause, the participant is called token and value. The figure of relational process is shown by this table:

	Intensive	**Possessive**	**Circumstantial**
Attributive	Sarah is wise **carrier** | process | **attribute**	Peter has a piano	The fair is on a Tuesday
Identifying	Sarah is the leader **Token** | process | **value**	The piano is Peter's	Tomorrow is the 10^{th}

Source: Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014: 265

4.) Behavioural Process

Behavioural process is a process done by the human's behaviour physiologically and psychologically. The participant in this process is called behaver, while the tense used for this process is kind of present tense. The verbs usually used are like breathing, coughing, watching, dreaming, staring, andsmiling. For the certain subject which is restricted to the certain verb, it is possible to call the participant as phenomenon (like in mental process that showing the analogue of mental).The figure of this process is shown by this table:

I am dreaming of you

Behaver	Process	**phenomenon**

Source: Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014: 302

5.) Verbal Process

Verbal process is a process of saying something which contains the verb in either conversation or dialog like talk, tell, ask, and reply. The tense used is between the one used in material and relational clause, while the participant of the verbal process is called a sayer and it is marked by a nominal group referring to the source of symbol. In this process also found that there are three kinds of participants in addition to the sayer: the receiver, the verbiage, and the target. The different of three of them is that the receiver is the addressee of the saying, the verbiage is showing to whom the sayer says something, while the target refers to the item/entity targeted by the process which may be person or a thing. The figure of this process is shown by these tables:

Did you repeat that to your parents

Sayer	Process	Phenomenon	**Receiver**

What did you say?

Verbiage	**Sayer**	Process

He praised my teaching ability

Sayer	Process	**Target**

Source: Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014: 306

6.) Existential Process

Existential process is a process of something happening or existing. This clause introduces a phenomenon. This process usually has the 'be' verb, while the item/event that exists is called existent. The figure of this process is shown by this table:

There was a picture on the wall

Process	Existent	Circumstance: Place

Source: Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014: 309

7.) Meteorological process

Between the existential and the material process, there is meteorological process which is showing the weather's activity. There is no participant for this process. The figure of this process is shown by this table:

It	's raining
	Meteorological

Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014: 309

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

Here, the writer would like to explain the method used in this research containing the types of research, method for collecting the data, method for analyzing the data, and also method for describing data, population, sample, and sampling technique.

3.1 Types of Research

The writer used descriptive qualitative research which focuses on interpreting the ideational meaning of the speech systematically and did not use either graphic or statistic in analyzing the data. The data which are taken from a speech spoken by Jokowi contain some clauses which represent Indonesia and Jokowi's intention.

3.2. Data, Population, Sample, and Sampling Technique

The data that the writer used are the full speech of Jokowi in Pacific's Economic Cooperation of Chief Executive Officer (APEC) Summit 2014 taken from http://www.englishindo.com/2014/11/full-teks-pidato-jokowi-dalam-bahasa-inggris-apec-ceo-summit.html#ixzz4JZCaJ3VW. For this research, the writer had the population that is gotten from the speech text or the script of the Jokowi's speech containing 128 clauses of sixteenth paragraphs. To find the representation of Indonesia and Jokowi's intention, the writer chose certain clauses that are related to each other for building a meaning. This research uses purposive

sampling technique since the writer chose certain clauses representing Indonesia and the intention from text.

3.3. Method of Collecting Data

For this study, the writer chose to utilize observation method in collecting the data using non-participant or in particular called as *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* because the writer only read the data and observe the language through the written sources without participating directly in making the speech. The written source is gotten by using a procedure namely downloading (Sudaryanto, 1993:131).

3.4. Method of Analyzing Data

The method of data analysis used by the writer is distributional method and identity method. For analyzing the data, the first method used is distributional method where the writer used a technique namely *Bagi Unsur Langsung*. It is applied by classifying the clauses into some entities in Transitivity System to enlighten the ideational meaning through the identification of processes, participants, and circumstances contained in the text. Then, it is continued by the use of identity method utilizing referential technique where it uses a determinant such as the noun, the verb, the clause, etc. After that, the writer classified the clauses to analyze what the linguistic unit reference refers to in finding the representation of Indonesia and Jokowi's intention.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the writer would present the result of ideational meaning analysis in Jokowi speech at APEC CEO summit in 2014. As what has been explained in the background of the study, the ideational meaning is reached by using a tool called transitivity system. Using transitivity system, the writer could identify the participants, the processes, and the circumstances and would explain about the representation of Indonesia and Jokowi's intention through all 128 clauses found in the speech. The representation and desire are shown point by point with a clear explanation from each part of the three semantic categories which can denote how they can produce an ideational meaning.

There are five findings of Indonesia representation that are Indonesia is a great country, Indonesia is a developing country, Indonesia promises profit in maritime sector, Indonesia is a country that cares for its citizen, and Indonesia very welcomes businessman. Besides, the writer found six ideational meanings of Jokowi's intention that are Indonesia receives investment through business activities, Indonesia becomes more productive than consumptive country, Indonesia struggles for developing its facilities, Indonesia is able to compete in the industrial world, Indonesia regains the confidence of potential investor, and show off how the working system used by Jokowi. All of the processes that have been analyzed are performed in the following table:

No	Type of Process		Frequency	Percentage
	Relational	**Non Relational**		
1		Material	45	35%
2	Relational		33	26%
3		Mental	32	25%
4		Verbal	9	7%
5	Existential		9	7%
TOTAL			128	100%

From the table, it can be interpreted that the material process is the most often to appear because in this speech Jokowi emphasizes on the process of doing something for Indonesia. After that, it is continued by relational and mental process in the second and third place. Relational process is common to appear in a speech since it shows the process of being and having something. Meanwhile, the verbal and existential process is presented in the same number of percentage. The processes show that in this speech, Jokowi focuses on developing his country through building and improving the facilities. He struggles for the better condition in Indonesia physically and economically. They are supported by some statements indicating the states of Indonesia's that is needed to receive investment.

4.1 Representation of Indonesia

After reading and analyzing clauses related to Indonesia, the writer discovered various kinds of ideational meaning which represent Indonesia. In the speech, Jokowi only slightly uses the word of *Indonesia* and most likely uses the word

such as *we*, *our*, and other words having similar meaning of Indonesia's. As a result, the writer found five ideational meaning representing Indonesia.

4.1.1. Indonesia is a great country

Every country certainly has character that comes not only from what it produces but also from what it has. Looking from what a country has is like its population and geographical condition. Considering the background, the writer could construe the ideational meaning that Indonesia is a great country by analyzing these three clauses:

1. We have a population of 240 million (10)

Carrier	**Relational**: Attributive Possessive	Attribute

2. The distance is like from London in UK to Istanbul in Turkey (11)

Token	**Relational**: Identifying Circumstantial	Value

3. We have 17,000 islands. 17,000 islands (13)

Carrier	**Relational**: Attributive Possessive	Attribute

As the first impression of Indonesia when making a speech, Jokowi directly explains about Indonesian population, distance, and islands. It indicates that he tries to make all people knowing about the superiority of Indonesia then implying that Indonesia is a great country from the population density and the extension of the region.

Examples of (1) to (3) can be classified into relational processes. These examples have the same kind of relational process which is possessive attributive.

It can be analyzed from the verb used there that is *have*. The verb shows that the attributes in the both of clauses which are *a population of 240 million* (example 1)and *17,000 islands. 17,000 islands* (example 3*)* belongs to the carrier *we* which represents Indonesia. It makes sense since possessive refers to an entity that is owned by another entity. Having such number of population and islands makes an idea that Jokowi is so proud to be an Indonesian people who lives in a great country by mentioning the quality owned by Indonesia.

To help people imagine about how great the country is, another clause which is example (2) is appeared. This clause is identified as a circumstantial identifying relational process where circumstantial means that the verb is used to describe the relation between the carrier and the attribute. Here are some components forming the process. They are a carrier *The distance* as an entity for the attribute being attributed to, a verb *is* serving as the process indicating the kind of relational process, and an attribute of the process *like from London in UK to Istanbul in Turkey*. This clause presents an idea that Jokowi trying to give a description about the carrier which refers to the distance owned by Indonesia's area. By seeing this clause, people can imagine and identify indirectly about the greatness of Indonesia.

4.1.2. Indonesia is a developing country

People have known about type of country that is classified into two kinds based on certain criterion related to the economy and development that are developed country and developing country. Obviously, one of these two types is

used for the second ideational meaning of the representation of Indonesia which is interpreted by the writer through the three clauses, as shown below:

4.Our national budget for 2015 is $167 billion (14)

Token	Circumstance: Time	**Relational**: Identifying Intensive	Value

5. And for fuel subsidy is $27 billion (15)

Token	**Relational**: Identifying Intensive	Value

6. It is huge (16)

Carrier	**Relational**: Attributive Circumstantial	Attribute

The analysis above shows that the examples (4) to (6) having the same process that is relational process but they are in different type. In example (4), Jokowi uses words *Our national budget* which have function not only as a subject but also as a token of the process. The use of a token here can be identified since this example is included into identifying relational process. For supporting it, there are also two other entities appearing like a circumstance of time *for 2015* occurring after the token to give explanation about when the fact happens, and the verb *is* which lies in the clause to serve as the process. The verb itself helps the writer to realize that the example is an intensive identifying relational process followed by the value *$167 billion*. The analysis brings the explanation to a conclusion that this example tries to introduce about the condition of Indonesian national budget before the speaker uttered the next point in the next example.

Meanwhile, from seeing the next two examples, the writer could get an idea that Jokowi tries to tell about how big the budget is which is estimated just for fuel subsidy. It can be seen from the combination of example (5) and (6). Example (5) conceives a token which is *for fuel subsidy,* a verb *is* serving as the process, and the value *$27 billion.* Same with the previous example, this is also included as kind of identifying relational process that is intensive. It identifies the relation between the value and the token which is about an exact amount of Indonesia's fuel subsidy.

A supporting data comes from the example (6) mentioning that *It is huge*. That clause is analyzed as a circumstantial attributive relational process indicating the description about something owned by Indonesia. *It* which refers to the national budget has a role as the carrier, and the verb *is*whichhas a role as the attributive process is connected to the word *huge* used as the attribute of the process itself. This example brings the writer to achieve the same knowledge as what the speaker thinks about the fuel subsidy and all of the example (4) to (6) actually have clause connectivity in giving the ideational meaning. They indicate that Indonesia is still a developing country after knowing amount of such subsidy is included into a big amount of money.

4.1.3. Indonesia promises profit in maritime sector

Actually, Maritime country is a characteristic of Indonesia geographically, but not all people know it yet. This may be the reason that Jokowi sent some utterances signaling this ideational meaning. How the writer could find that idea can be seen from the explanation of analysis based on the three clauses below:

7.In 5 years we wantto build 24 seaports and deep seaports. (39-40)

Circumstance: Time	Senser	**Mental**: Cognition	**Material** Creative Transitive	Goal

8. We have 17,000 islands (42)

Carrier	**Relational**: Attributive Possessive	Attribute

9. This is the potential ports in Indonesia. (49)

Existential	Existent:	Circumstance: Place

From examples of (7) to (9) here are presented four clauses which also bring four different processes totally as the sources for making this ideational meaning. The first clause that will be discussed about is in the example (7). This has been identified as a mental process with a senser *we* and the verb of sensing *want*, but since this clause does not make a meaning if it stands alone so it must be combined to the second clause in the same example which is included as a transitive creative material process. It have an actor *we*(can be seen in the previous clause), a verb of doing *to build* and a goal *24 seaports and deep seaports*, and a circumstance of time *In 5 years.* By analyzing this example, the writer knew that Jokowi as Indonesian president uses his cognition to do something with the seaport and deep seaports. It actually exposes the strength of Indonesia in maritime sector because sea is one of the best tracks in exporting and importing product between countries aside from air track.

In example (8) also mentioned that Indonesia has 17.000 islands. It can be related as a repetition of example (3) where the writer has explained before that it

is a relational process categorized as attributive relational process. This clause strengthens that Indonesia is profitable. Jokowi explained not only about the ports and the island but also about the evidence of the advantage in maritime sector and it is shown in example (9). This example is included as a kind of existential process. Since in this process the word *this* does not need to be analyzed so the writer just identified the verb *is* as the process, *the potential ports* as the existent, and *in Indonesia* as the circumstance of place.

As additional information, the example (9) actually refers to clause (46-48) which can be seen in data located in the appendix. This example indicates that Jokowi has explained about Jakarta Port and its quality. Focusing on example (9), the writer knew that there is a proof really existing and it is located in Indonesia. These four examples make an ideational meaning that Indonesia promises profit for all the candidates of investor in its maritime sector.

4.1.4. Indonesia is a country that cares for its citizen

Citizen is the main power of a country and it is applied especially for Indonesia which is known as the democracy country. It means that serving them has always been the main purpose of Indonesia even though it can be difficult when both of sides have different mindset causing misunderstanding. This idea can be understood further by analyzing some examples as shown below.

10.We want to increase the income of the fishermen (28-29)

Senser	**Mental**: Cogniti on	**Materia**l Transformative Transitive	Scope

11. We want to give some fuel subsidy

Senser	**Menta**l: Cognition	**Material** Transformative	Goal

		Transitive	

to micro and small enterprises in the villages (30-31)

Recipient	Circumstance: Place

12. *We want to channel some subsidy*

Senser	**Mental**: Cognition	**Material** Transformative Transitive	Goal

to the health program, the education program (35-36)

Recipient

13. *We hope with our sea toll, The price in our islands*

Senser	**Mental**: Emotion	Phenomenon	Carrier	Circumstance: Place

Isthe same (84-85)

Relational : Attributive Intensive	Attribute

14. *I invite themand then we talk about the problem(112-113)*

Sayer	**Verbal**	Target	Sayer	**Verbal**	Verbiage

The example (10) contains of two clauses. The writer combined them becoming one because they do not make a meaning if the analysis just uses one of them. For the first clause in this example, there is a mental process consists of a senser *we* and a verb *want* showing the kind of process which is cognition mental process, then it is combined with the second clause belonging to transitive creative material process. This material process has a process of doing *to increase* and it is completed with a scope *the income of the fishermen.* Both clauses gives the writer an idea that Indonesia has a strong desire to do something in helping the fishermen by increasing their income so they can get the better welfare.

The example (11) also contains two clauses. Same with the previous example, the writer also found two kinds of processes which are mental and material processes. Entities in this mental process are same too so it will not be explained twice, but in the material process, it has the different components. It has a verb *to give* showing the transitive creative process with a goal *some fuel subsidy*, and a participant that functions as the recipient *to micro and small enterprises* even it is completed by a circumstance of place *in the Villages*. From this example, the writer could sense that Indonesia cares for the villager who struggle in micro and small enterprise and wants to give them a help.

Having the similarity to the previous examples, example (12) is analyzed containing of more than one clause too. The meaning is formed by mental process and material process. The mental process is same with the other mental process in the other examples while the material process has the similar entities like there must be a process of creative material *to channel* indicating it is kind of transitive clause, but what makes it different is in this process there are a goal and a participant categorized as recipient. The goal here is *some subsidy* and the recipient is *to the health program, the education program*. It shows that Indonesia cares for the citizens by giving the goal to the programs that are important like the health and education program.

Once more, the next example (13) is made by mental clause but a clause following it is a relational process. Here the mental clause brings the writer to the kind of mental process which is emotion since the speaker uses the word *hope* as the verb serving as the process of sensing and a phenomenon *our sea toll*

appearing after that to complete the process. With the senser *we* in that process, it indicates that Indonesia put a feeling with *our sea toll* as the phenomenon. To support making the meaning, the relational clause is appeared which can be seen through the entities like the carrier *The price*, the process *is*, and the attribute *the same*. It explains that the price especially the sack cement (see clause 82 in the data) is problematic because of transportation, and the circumstance of place *in our islands* emphasizes that the condition happens in Indonesian islands.

The last comes from example (14) whose idea is construed by verbal processes. The two clauses have the different senser that are *I* (Jokowi) and *we* (Indonesia). Actually *I* is not the representation of Indonesia but it is needed for making this idea. Here, the writer found a good attitude of president and the president is a symbol of Indonesia, so using the verb *invite*, people know that he tries to have a conversation with the target *them*(the citizen) . That is a way to do the intention that the conversation is to *talk* as the process and something being talked *about the problem* as the verbiage. From the first until the last group of clauses used, the writer could get an ideational meaning that all of the hope in mental process and the act of material clauses are a form of the Indonesian concern to its citizen.

4.1.5. Indonesia welcomes businessman

It maybe a general information that Indonesia is famous because of the friendly people lived in this country where it has been a characteristic of this country. This behavior occurs especially in respecting the visitors, and in that

summit where a hundred CEOs come there, Jokowi explains how Indonesia treats the businessman well.

15. We have national one-stop service office (117)

Carrier	**Relational**: Attributive Possessive	Attribute

16. that can help you (118)

Material Creative Transitive	Goal

17. that will serveyou (119)

Material Transformative Transitive	Goal

18. that will facilitate you (120)

Material Transformative Transitive	Goal

19. that will give you your business permit (121)

Material Transformative Transitive	Goal	Scope

Actually example (15) belongs into possessive attributive relational process. This process brings a carrier *we*, and a verb *have* that is serving as a kind of attributive relational process which is possessive. This example also brings an attribute *national one-stop service office* and totally this clause explains that the attribute which is a container of service is a proof owned by Indonesia to help the businessman. Examples (16) to (19) are identified as material process where each of them conceives a verb analyzed as the process and a goal without the appearance of the actor since the actor already exists in example (15). All these

examples are going to show what activity that will be done by the actor indicated by the verb like: *can help, will serve, will facilitate,* and *will give.* From the four verbs used in example (16) to (19), the writer found that there is a kind of material which is transitive creative material process showed in example (16) while the other use transitive transformative material process indicating there is a change caused by the participant.

The goal of these examples is the same *you*who is the CEO and businessman of countries coming at the summit. Moreover, here, in example (19) appears one entity which is identified as a scope *your business permit.* As a result, these clauses show us about the seriousness of Indonesia in giving all the good services and trying to make people being assured to do a business with Indonesia. That is an attitude indicating the nature of the welcome from Indonesia to the businessman.

4.2 Jokowi's intention

For this research, the writer used the same tool which is used to find the representation of Indonesia in the previous sub-chapter. In contrast to previous one, here, the transitivity system is used to identify the ideational meaning related to what Jokowi wants through the clauses analyzed contained in the speech.

4.2.1. Indonesia receives investment through business activities

Investment cannot be separated as one of ways for supporting the progress of a country. The way of investing can be done by individual or government but it is especially in business affairs. The first ideational meaning of Jokowi's intention

that is Indonesia receiving investment through business activities is indicated by the three examples as shown below:

1. I was a businessman years ago (6)

Carrier	**Relational**: Attributive Intensive	Attribute	Circumstance: Time

2. This morning, I am very happy because we can talk

Circumstance: Time	Carrier	**Relational**: Attributive Intensive	Attribute	Sayer	**Verbal**

about business, about Investment with all of you (7-8)

Verbiage	Circumstance: Accompaniment

3. We are waiting for you to invest in Indonesia. (127-128)

Actor	**Material** Creative Transitive	Circumstance: Cause	**Material** Transformative Transitive	Circumstance: Place

Example (1) is analyzed as an attributive relational process. In this example, the writer has analyzed some entities brought by the process such as a carrier *I* that refers to the speaker who is Jokowi, the verb *was* serving as the intensive attributive relational process, and there is an attribute *a businessman* ascribed to the carrier and a circumstance of time *years ago.* This example gives information about what kind of work that Jokowi did before he becomes a president as it is now. From his statement, the writer found that his work in that moment was as a businessman and it is related to all of the audiences who are known served as CEO from many top Asia Pasific companies. With this opening, Jokowi tries to make a similarity that is about business so they will have the same

shared knowledge. With the shared knowledge, it makes bigger opportunity for Indonesia to be trusted by the audiences. It is such a strong background.

The next to be discussed is example (2) which contains of two clauses. The first clause is known as attributive relational process while the second is identified as a verbal process. For the relational process, the writer found a time circumstance *This morning* showing when it happens, a carrier which is still the same *I,* the process itself *am,* and attribute *happy* that following the verb directly.Jokowi honestly reveals what he feels at that time. Then, the writer would discuss the cause of the happiness (the attribute in relational process) which can be found in the verbal process.

In the verbal process, there are some entities such as a sayer *we* identified as the sayer and the audience, the verb of verbal process *can talk*, the verbiage which has the similar meaning to circumstance of matter (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014: 306) *about business, about investment*, and a circumstance of accompaniment *with all of you* presenting with whom the process is done. Interpreting those clauses in example (2), the writer knew that Jokowi is happy since he can express his intention saying something to all the audiences which is about the verbiage of the verbal process. They bring the speech into the real intention for the first point referring to the investment.

The last clauses needed for making this ideational meaning is in the example (3). Both the clauses are transitive transformative material processes. In the first process, there is an actor *we* (identified as Indonesia) that does physical activity videlicet the process which is *are waiting* where it is done with a

circumstance of cause of behalf *for you*. In the second clause, the writer found there is no actor anymore, it is directly started with the process of doing *to invest* with a circumstance of place which is *in Indonesia.* This example indicates that Indonesia is waiting for the investor to do an investment there. As a conclusion, all examples that have been explained before produce an ideational meaning that Jokowi shows the similarity and his happiness for talking about business since his intention is to help Indonesia for getting a trust to receive investment through the business activity itself.

4.2.2 Indonesia becomes a productive country

Previously, the writer has mentioned about the ideational representing Indonesia that is included as developing country. It is actually related to the characteristic of the country like the productive and consumptive nature. It becomes the topic for second ideational meaning of jokowi's intention reached by the writer which is about Indonesia becoming more productive than consumptive country.

4. So we want to channel our fuel subsidy

Senser	**Mental**: Cognition	**Material** Transformative Transitive	Goal

from consumption to the productive activities (17-18)

Circumstance: Matter

5. We want to channel our fuel subsidy

Senser	**Mental**: Cognition	**Material** Transformative Transitive	Goal

to the farm for seeds, for fertilizers, and also for irrigation. (19-20)

Recipient	Circumstance:

	Cause

6. We want to build dams – 25 dams in 5 years

Senser	**Mental**: Cognition	**Material** Creative Transitive	Goal	Circumstance: Time

from our fuel subsidy to maintain the water supply to the farming area. (21-23)

Circumstance: Matter	**Material** Transformative Transitive	Goal	Circumstance: Place

For raising the ideational meaning, the writer used examples (4) to (6) where each of them is a combination of mental and material process. The first to be analyzed here is example (4) where the writer has identified that the mental process contains of a senser *we* and a verb *want* which is included as a cognition mental process. Then, the second clause that is a transitive transformative material process containing the process of doing *to channel*, the goal of the process *our fuel subsidy*, and a circumstance of matter *from consumption to the productive activities* telling to what reference the process in this clause is done. This example indicates Jokowi wants to change the custom of the citizen receiving much amount of fuel subsidy since it can be more effective if it is been channeled for the production.

The example (5) which covers two processes have the same entities of mental clause to the previously, while for the material process, in addition to the process and the goal, the writer also found a recipient and a circumstance. The verb used is *to channel* where it serves as verb of doing so the kind of process is also transitive transformative material process, and the goal *our fuel subsidy* that is a participant stricken by the change as the outcome, the recipient *to the farm* as

the receiver, and a circumstance of cause for seeds, for fertilizers, and also for irrigation which is more specific identified as causal circumstance because of purpose. The example brings an idea that it is a real plan according to the condition in Indonesia to strengthen what Jokowi wants shown in the material process.

The last example (6) needed for making this ideational meaning contains of three processes. As the other, this example has the same kind of processes and so do the mental process. What make different is that there are two material processes here. The first is included into transitive creative material process made by a verb *To build* as a verb of doing, a goal of the process *dams*, two circumstances which are circumstance of time *in 5 years* and circumstance of place *from our fuel subsidy*. The second is identified as transitive transformative material process made by the verb *to maintain*, a goal *the water supply*, and one more circumstance of place *to the farming area.* The three clauses here is shown as a supporting clauses for what Jokowi wants to be productive with the fuel subsidy by explaining how the planning is going through the dams as the goal of the process in the second clause of this example. Totally, all these clauses from example (4) to (6) produce an ideational meaning that Jokowi has an intention for making the fuel subsidy more useful in production, so Indonesia can be a country that is productive.

4.2.3 Indonesia struggles for developing its facilities

The progress of a country is effected not only by the income of the people lived there but also the development of the facilities since facilities play an

important role as a sign of the improving of services. Furthermore, actually the facility can facilitate human activity to work. This background may be the reason for raising the idea that Indonesia struggles for developing its facilities by analyzing the example, as shown in the table below:

7. Some subsidy we want to channel

Goal	Senser	**Mental**: Cognition	**Material** Transformative Transitive

to the health program, the education program (35-36)

Recipient

8. Some subsidy we want to channel to infrastructure (37-38)

Goal	Senser	**Mental**: Cognition	**Material** Transformative Transitive	Recipient

9. We plan to build our railway track, railway network (53-54)

Senser	**Mental**: Cognition	**Material** Creative Transitive	Goal

10. We want to build our mass transportation

Senser	**Mental**: Cognition	**Material** Creative Transitive	Goal

in 6 big cities in Indonesia (60-61)

Circumstance: Place

First time seeing the analyzing result of all of the examples (7) to (10) is that each group of them consists of mental process and material process. The first to be discussed here is clauses in example (7) which are used to construe this ideational meaning. The first process in this example is identified as mental process containing a senser *we* and the process of the mental clause of cognition

want, then it is continued by the second process which is a material process containing a verb of doing *To channel* as the process, a goal of the process *some subsidy*, and a recipient *to the health program, the education program* as the receiver of the goal. It brings an idea of helping to improve such programs related to health and education sector where they are included as facilities in terms of service.

The next is example (8) consisting of two processes where the first process has the same kind of cognition mental process like what has been explained in example (7) which can be seen from the verb *want*. Then, for the second, the writer found the same kind of material process that is transitive transformative analyzed from the verb *To channel*, the goal of the process *some subsidy*, and a recipient *to infrastructure*. Both the clauses lead us presenting an idea that Jokowi wants to improve the infrastructure development through the excess of subsidy fund.

For making this ideational meaning, example (9) used by the writer also contains two processes. The first is included as a cognition mental process seen from the senser *we* and the verb of thinking *plan*, while the second is identified as a transitive creative material process that can be seen from the verb *To build*, and the object as the goal which is *our railway track, railway network*. Same with the previous idea of clauses used before that wants to improve something and here the object need to be improved is the facility in railway development. Not only the railway development that wants to be improved by Jokowi, but also all of the kinds of mass transportation. It is seemed from example (10) where Jokowi

expresses his desire by the verb *To build* identified as transitive material process, then a goal *our mass transportation* is appeared supported by a circumstance of place *in 6 big cities in Indonesia*.

4.2.4 Indonesia is able to compete in industrial world

Everything in life certainly contains competition to show the quality of the doer. This also happens for the relationship between countries where has been described by the writer in the previous ideational meaning that it is related to investment and business affairs. To get the investment, a country must get a confidence from the other. Through these examples, an ideational meaning of Indonesia is able to compete in industrial world is made.

11. We hope not only the vessels can enter our sea toll

Senser	**Mental**: Emotion	Phenomenon	**Material** Transformative Transitive	Goal

but also mother vessels can enter the sea toll (77-79)

Actor	**Material** Transformative Transitive	Goal

12. We need our power plants

Carrier	**Relational:** Attributive	Attribute

for manufacturing, for industrial zones (94)

Circumstance: Cause

The example (11) consists of three processes which two of three processes have the same kind of process which are transitive transformative material process. The first process found is identified as mental clause of emotion seen

from the verb of sensing *hope* that is felt by the senser *we*, and a phenomenon following it the *hope not only the vessels can enter our sea toll but also mother vessels can enter the sea toll*. What has been detected here is that Jokowi uses his feeling expressing the relation about the vessels, sea toll, and mother vessels.

Meanwhile, the first material process consists of a verb that serves as the process *can enter*, and a goal of the process *our sea toll* supported by the second process telling that the actor *mother vessels* effects the goal *the sea toll* through the verb of doing *can enter*. Whole processes in this example indicate that Jokowi hopes of an effect caused when the two actors that are vessels and mother vessels be able to use the sea toll. The effect is explained by the next clauses until clause (85).

Another clause supporting this ideational meaning is shown by example (12). This clause is included as attributive relational process that can be identified by the carrier *we*, a verb *need* serving as the attributive of the process, and the attribute of the relational process which is *our power plants*. This example presents us the quality of the power plants that is important for the carrier. In this clause, the writer found a circumstance of cause *for manufacturing, for industrial zones* showing a purpose of the example (94). From the process, the writer could interpret that Jokowi put the power plants as something important for Indonesia seeing the functions which are to build manufacture and to create industrial zone in the region of Indonesia. All of these examples give the writer an ideational meaning that Jokowi hopes for the better condition for industrial zone in

Indonesia because he has an intention that his country can compete in industrial world considering the potential investor attending the summit.

4.2.5 Indonesia regains the confidence of potential investor

For a country, it is so important to have relationship with another country because it brings advantages not only for security but also especially for economy. To have such relationship needs fulfilling one of requirements which is a confidence aimed at the other state. Here will be explained from some clauses showing things related to the ideational meaning found by the writer.

13. They always complain about land acquisition (96)

Sayer	**Verbal**	Verbiage

14. I will push my ministers, my governors, my mayors, to help clear this problem. (97-98)

Senser	**Mental**: Cognition	Phenomenon	**Material** Creative Transitive	Goal

15. I have experience with land acquisition (99)

Carrier	**Relational**: Attributive Possessive	Attribute	Circumstance: Accompaniment

16. The toll road has been used (starting) 7 months ago (115)

Goal	**Material** Transformative Transitive	Circumstance: Time

The example (13) is identified as a verbal process. As people know that the idea of this process is to convey something through the entities. Entities that build this clause consist of a senser *They* who refers to the investor being told, a verb *always complain* serving as a signaling, and a verbiage *about land acquisition* targeting what is said by the sayer. This example indicates that Jokowi bravely

tells his country's problem about land acquisition that causes him being complained by the investor. He does not hide that information from the potential investor in that summit since the information is not delivered without any reason justifying it. The next example will support this idea.

The example (14) consists of two processes. The first process is analyzed as mental process. This process contains of components like the senser*I* who serves as the participant that senses the sensing, a verb of mental of cognition *will push*, and the phenomenon of the process *my ministers, my governors, my mayors*. This process indicates that Jokowi has a commitment in his mind to push his government official in giving the best service. The verb *push* here is included as mental since it does not have a meaning in doing something physically but doing something mentally. The idea of this process is supported by the second process which is identified as a material process having entities like the verb *to help clear*, and the goal which is *this problem*. This process contains a doing activity which is to fix the problem referring to the land acquisition where the doer or the actor of the process is actually the government officials taken from the phenomenon in mental process: *my ministers, my governors, my mayors.* In another word, it can been said that this example contains promising.

Different from the previous, the example (15) is a kind of relational process. From this process, the writer could identify it as a relational from the participant called as the carrier *I*, the verb *have* serving as attributive relational process of possessive, the attribute *experience* completing the process, and even appearing a circumstance of accompaniment *with land acquisition*. By seeing the

analysis of this example, the writer knew that Jokowi intentionally presents this experience as an introduction of evidence in ever having such problem.

The last is example (16) showing the last process used for making this ideational meaning. This process is identified as a kind of material process which is transitive transformative material process. The goal which is *The toll road* is located in the front of the process, then there is the verb of doing something physically *has been used*, and a circumstance of time *7 months ago.* This process shows an evidence of a result from a solved problem has been done by Jokowi since the problem is the same with the problem always been complained by investor which is about land acquisition. So, totally all these example (13) to (16) indicate that Jokowi makes effort for Indonesia can regain the confidence from all the potential investor through all related processes explaining about the problem of land acquisition, the promising, and the experience of solved same problem.

4.2.6 Show off how the working system used by Jokowi

Every country has its own characteristics in handling affairs. The characteristic specifically can come from who the leader is and how the way he/she works. Here, the writer has analyzed some clauses indicating the ideational meaning of Jokowi's intention about showing the working system used by him. Below are the clauses and the table of transitivity system analysis.

17. I go to them then I invite them to lunch and dinner. (109-110)

Actor	**Material** Transformative Intransitive	Circumstance: Place	Sayer	**Verbal**	Target	Circumstantial: Matter

18. Ah, this is me (111)

Existential	Existent

19. We talk about the problem (113)

Sayer	**Verbal**	Verbiage

The first data for making this ideational meaning comes from example (17) consisting of two processes. These have the different kind of process. The first is successfully identified as an intransitive transformative material process. It is analyzed from the actor *I* who is being the one doing something physically by using the verb of intransitive transformative *go*. Since the verb is an intransitive verb of doing physically, so it may not followed by another participant that may serve as the goal of the process. As a replacement, this process is followed by a circumstance of place *to them* referring to the place where the families live. After going to them, the next activity is continued by the verbal process in the second process. This process brings a sayer that has the same participant as the actor in the material process who is *I*, a verb of asking formed in word *invite*, a target them, and a circumstance of matter *to lunch and dinner*. By seeing the analysis explanations from both clauses, the writer found that Jokowi shows an action to have a chance for a good time to meet the party who does not have the same thought with him.

The example (18) contains a process which is identified as existential process. As what has been explained in chapter II, existential shows about the existence of something. Finding that this clause is an existential process helps the writer to recognize that there is a verb *is* expressing the process and an existent *me* which refers to Jokowi. Considering *this* in this process where it is just be there for the need of the subject but it still gives a contribution for making the idea since

it show us referring to whom *this* in that clause. From the analysis, the writer knew that Jokowi presents an action of material and verbal process in example (17) as a character of himself to be a leader. Besides, he shows this existence by bringing a pride denoting the way he responds the problem with the families recognized as the Indonesian people who have the different thought since they feel getting more loss than getting profit.

The example (19) has connectivity with the previous process. In this example, the writer could find a process of verbal. This process contains a sayer *we*, a verb of saying *talk*, and a verbiage telling about what is talked which is *about the problem*. The verbiage is the main purpose or the topic of the process. If the writer collected all of these processes, then they will produce an ideational meaning about Jokowi who tries to display how his way to solve a problem. He wants to show off the way that represents the working system used by him. The writer found that he bravely shows it because he may think it is a best way to do as a leader which characterizes him and he has a confidence that not every leader of a country can has the same way as his.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Based on ideational meaning analysis done by applying transitivity system to the speech, the writer found that this speech contains ideas that may represent Indonesia and Jokowi's intention. The ideas which are construed from 38 of 128 clauses are also gotten by considering the context where the speech is being spoken, the character of the speaker and the current situation. Through the analysis, the writer found five representations of Indonesia: Indonesia is a great country, Indonesia is a developing country, Indonesia promises profit in maritime sector, Indonesia is a country that cares for its citizen, and Indonesia welcomes businessman. Those representations show that Indonesia is included as a great country from its population density and the extension of the region but it is still a developing country. However, Indonesia is good in maritime sector and caring its citizen especially the businessman who wants to do investment in Indonesia.

Furthermore, the six ideational meaning of Jokowi's intention found by the writer are Indonesia receives investment through business activities, Indonesia becomes a productive country, Indonesia struggles for developing its facilities, Indonesia is able to compete in the industrial world, Indonesia regains the confidence of potential investor, and show off how the working system used by Jokowi. It can be concluded that Jokowi wants to make the investor believe his country for receiving the investment since he wants Indonesia changing to be a better country with its productivity, facility, and ability to compete in industrial

world. Besides, he also wants to show his way in working as Indonesia president. In the speech, the writer found that there are five processes sorted from the most frequency until the fewest namely material processes (35%), relational processes (26%), mental processes (25%), verbal processes (7%), and existential processes (7%).Three of those processes are categorized into several different types. For material process, it is divided into transformative (24 clauses) and creative (21 clauses), for the relational process, it consists of attributive (26 clauses) and identifying (7 clauses), while mental process contains cognition (29 clauses), emotion (3 clauses), and perception (0 clauses). From those processes, it can be interpreted that Jokowi more focuses on action in developing his country through building and improving the facilities for the better condition in Indonesia physically and economically. Moreover, there are also some circumstances appearing in the data which are circumstance of role, cause, time, accompaniment, purpose, matter, and place.

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APPENDIX

- Full Data Analysis of the Speech

1. On behalf of the Indonesian Government and the people of Indonesia

Circumstance: role

I would like

Senser	**Mental**: Cognition

2. To thank you for coming to my presentation

Mental: Emotion	Phenomenon	Circumstance: Cause

3. Today, I am happy,

Circumstance: Time	Carrier	**Relational**: Attributive Intensive	Attribute

4. I am very happy, to be with you

Carrier	**Relational**: Attributive Intensive	Attribute	Circumstance: Cause

5. You know

Senser	**Mental**: Cognition

6.I was a businessman years ago

Carrier	**Relational**: Attributive Intensive	Attribute	Circumstance: Time

7. This morning, I am very happy

Circumstance: Time	Carrier	**Relational**: Attributive Intensive	Attribute

8. We can talk about business, about investment with all of you

Sayer	**Verbal**	Verbiage	Circumstance: Accompaniment

9. The picture shows you our map of Indonesia

Token	**Relational**: Identifying	Circumstance: Purpose	Value

	Intensive		

10. We have a population of 240 million

Carrier	**Relational**: Attributive Possessive	Attribute

11. The distance is like from London in UK to Istanbul in Turkey

Token	**Relational**: Identifying Circumstantial	Value

12. Imagine,

Mental: Cognition

13. We have 17,000 islands

Carrier	**Relational**: Attributive Possessive	Attribute

14. Our national budget for 2015 is $167 billion

Token	Circumstance: Time	**Relational**: Identifying Intensive	Value

15. And for fuel subsidy is $27 billion

Token	**Relational**: Identifying Intensive	Value

16. It is huge

Carrier	**Relational**: Attributive Circumstantial	Attribute

17. We want

Senser	**Mental**: Cognition

18. To channel our fuel subsidy from consumption to the productive activities

Material Transformative Transitive	Goal	Circumstance: Matter

19. We want

Senser	**Mental**: Cognition

20.To channel our fuel subsidy to the farmfor seeds,for fertilizers, and also for irrigation

Material Transformative Transitive	Goal	Recipient	Circumstance: Cause

21.We want

Senser	**Mental**: Cognition

22. To build dams in 5 years from our fuel subsidy

Material Creative Transitive	Goal	Circumstance: Time	Circumstance: Matter

23.To maintain the water supply to the farming area

Material Transformative Transitive	Goal	Circumstance: Place

24. We want

Senser	**Mental**: Cognition

25. To channel some subsidy to the fishermen

Material Transformative Transitive	Goal	Recipient

26. To give them boat engines

Material Transformative Transitive	Recipient	Goal

27. To give them refrigerators

Material Transformative Transitive	Recipient	Goal

28. We want

Senser	**Mental**: Cognition

29. To increase the income of the fishermen

Material Transformative Transitive	Scope

30. We want

Senser	**Menta**l: Cognition

31. To give some fuel subsidy to micro and small enterprises in the Villages

Material Transformative Transitive	Goal	Recipient	Circumstance: Place

32. We want

Senser	**Mental**: Cognition

33. To help them

Material Creative Transitive	Goal

34. Raise their working capital

Material Transformative Transitive	Scope

35. We want

Senser	**Mental**: Cognition

36. To channel some subsidy to the health program, the education program

Material Transformative Transitive	Goal	Recipient

37. We want

Senser	**Mental**: Cognition

38. To channel some subsidy to infrastructure

Material Transformative Transitive	Goal	Recipient

39.In 5 years we want

Circumstance: Time	Senser	**Mental**: Cognition

40. To build 24 seaportsand deep seaports

Material Creative Transitive	Goal

41. You know

Senser	**Mental**: Cognition

42. We have 17,000 islands

Carrier	**Relational**: Attributive Possessive	Attribute

43. We need seaports

Senser	**Relational**: Attributive Possessive	Attribute

44. We need deep seaports

Senser	**Relational**: Attributive Possessive	Phenomenon

45.This is your opportunity: 24 seaports and deep seaports

Existential	Existent	Scope

46. The picture shows our Jakarta Port

Token	**Relational**: Identifying Intensive	Value

47. In 2009, The capacity is 3.6 million TEUs a year

Circumstance: Time	Token	**Relational**: Identifying Circumstantial	Value

48. Our plan in 2017 is around 15 million TEUs a year

Token	Circumstance: Time	**Relational**: Identifying Circumstantial	Value

49.This is the potential ports in Indonesia

Existential	Existent:	Circumstance: Place

50. This is your opportunity

Existential	Existent:

51. We want

Senser	**Mental**: Cognition

52. To build in Sumatera island, in Kalimantan island, in Java island, in Sulawesi island, in Maluku island, also in Papua island.

Material Creative Transitive	Circumstance: Place

53. We plan

Senser	**Mental**: Cognition

54. To build our railway track, railway network

Material Creative Transitive	Goal

55. Now we have already in Java

Circumstance: Time	Carrier	**Relational**: Attributive Possessive	Circumstance: Place

56.We want

Senser	**Mental**: Cognition

57.To build in Sumatera island, , in Kalimantan island, in Sulawesi island and also in Papua island.

Material Creative Transitive	Circumstance: Place

58. This is your opportunity

Existential	Existent

59. Now we talk about mass transportation

Circumstance: Time	Sayer	**Verbal**	Verbiage

60. We want

Senser	**Mental**: Cognition

61. To build our mass transportation in 6 big cities in Indonesia

Material Creative Transitive	Goal	Circumstance: Place

62. We have started in Jakarta last year

Actor	**Material** Transformative Transitive	Circumstance: Place	Circumstance: Time

63. We want

Senser	**Mental**: Cognition

64. To build in Medan, in Makassar, in Semarang, in Bandung, in Surabaya

Material Creative Transitive	Circumstance: Place

65. This is also your opportunity

Existential	Existent

66. You know

Senser	**Mental**: Cognition

67.Our national budget is limited

Phenomenon	**Mental**:

	Cognition

68. Now we talk about our maritime agenda.

Circumstance: Time	Sayer	**Verbal**	Verbiage

69.We want

Senser	**Mental**: Cognition

70.What is sea toll

Existential	Existence

71. To build sea toll

Material Creative Transitive	Goal

72. Sea toll is maritime transportation system

Carrier	**Relational**: Attributive Intensive	Attribute

73. To make our transportation cost lower

Material Creative Transitive	Scope

74. To make our transportation cost more efficient

Material Creative Transitive	Scope

75. We want

Senser	**Mental**: Cognition

76. To build from the west to the east

Material Creative Transitive	Circumstance: Place

77. We hope not only the vessels

Senser	**Mental**: Emotion	Phenomenon

78. Can enter our sea toll

Material Transformative Transitive	Goal

79. Mother vessels can enter the sea toll

Actor	**Material** Transformative Transitive	Goal

80.The cost of the transportation is more efficient

Carrier	**Relational**: Attributive Intensive	Attribute

81. One sack cement , in Java island is $6 per sack cement

Carrier	Circumstance: Place	**Relational**: Attributive Intensive	Attribute

82. in Papua island the price is $150 per sack cement

Circumstance: Place	Carrier	**Relational**:Attributive Intensive	Attribute

83. Imagine, 25 times

Mental: Cognition	Phenomenon

84. We hope with our sea toll

Senser	**Mental**: Emotion	Phenomenon

85. The price in our islands is the same

Carrier	Circumstance: Place	**Relational** : Attributive Intensive	Attribute

86. We need power plants

Carrier	**Relational:** Attributive Possessive	Attribute

87. We need around 35,000 megavolts

Carrier	**Relational:**	Attribute

	Attributive Possessive	

88. To build our industries

Material Creative Transitive	Goal

89. To build our projects

Material Creative Transitive	Scope

90. To build our industrial zones, our manufacturing zones

Material Creative Transitive	Goal

91. We need power plants

Carrier	**Relational:** Attributive Possessive	Attribute

92. This is also your opportunity

Existential	Existent

93. To invest in this project

Material Transformative Intransitive	Circumstance: Place

94. We need our power plants for manufacturing, for industrial zones

Carrier	**Relational:** Attributive Possessive	Attribute	Circumstance: Cause

95. They come to me

Actor	**Material** Transformative Intransitive	Recipient

96. They always complain about land acquisition

Sayer	**Verbal**	Verbiage

97. I will push my ministers

Senser	**Mental**: Cognition	Phenomenon

98. To help clear this problem

Material Creative Transitive	Goal

99. I have experience with land acquisition

Carrier	**Relational**: Attributive Possessive	Attribute	Circumstance: Accompaniment

100. I was a governor

Carrier	**Relational**: Attributive Intensive	Attribute

101. We have a project

Carrier	**Relational**: Attributive Possessive	Attribute

102. The Jakarta Outer Ring Road, started 15 years ago

Goal	**Material** Transformative Transitive	Circumstance: Time

103. Was stopped 8 years ago

Material Transformative Transitive	Circumstance: Time

104. We have a problem here

Carrier	**Relational**: Attributive Possessive	Attribute	Circumstance: Place

105. 1.5 kilometers unfinished

Goal	**Material** Creative Transitive

106. There is 143 families

Existential	Existent

107. Do not accept with the compensation price

Mental: Cognition	Phenomenon

108. Last year I invite them

Circumstance: Time	Sayer	**Verbal**	Target

109. I go to them

Actor	**Material** Transformative Intransitive	Circumstance: Place

110. I invite them to lunch and dinner

Sayer	**Verbal**	Target	Circumstantial: Matter

111. This is me

Existential	Existent

112. I invite them

Sayer	**Verbal**	Target

113. We talk about the problem

Sayer	**Verbal**	Verbiage

114. the problem is cleared

Phenomenon	**Mental**: Cognition

115. The toll road has been used 7 months ago

Goal	**Material** Transformative Transitive	Circumstance: Time

116. We talk business permit

Senser	**Verbal**	Verbiage

117. We have national one-stop service office

Carrier	**Relational**: Attributive Possessive	Attribute

118. Can help you

Material Creative Transitive	Goal

119. Will serve you

Material Transformative Transitive	Goal

120. Will facilitate you

Material Transformative Transitive	Goal

121. Will give you your business permit

MaterialTrans formative Transitive	Goal	Scope

122. Principle business permit needs 3 days to process

Carrier	**Relational:** Attributive Possessive	Attribute

123. I would like

Senser	**Mental**: Cognition

124. To thank you for your listening

Mental: Emotion	Phenomenon	Circumstance: Cause

125. We are waiting for you

Actor	**Material** Creative Transitive	Circumstance: Cause

126. To come to Indonesia

Material Creative Intransitive	Circumstance: Place

127. We are waiting for you

Actor	**Material** Creative Transitive	Circumstance: Cause

128. To invest in Indonesia

Material Transformative Transitive	Circumstance: Place

JOKOWI SPEECH at APEC CEO SUMMIT 2014

Excellencies, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, and CEOs, good morning.

First, on behalf of the Indonesian Government and the people of Indonesia, I would like to thank you for coming to my presentation. Today, I am happy, I am very happy, to be with you, becauseyou know I was a businessman years ago. So, this morning, I am very happy because we can talk about business, about investment with all of you.

The picture shows you our map of Indonesia. We have a population of 240 million and the distance is like from London in UK to Istanbul in Turkey. And imagine, we have 17,000 islands. 17,000 islands.

Our national budget for 2015 is $167 billion and for fuel subsidy is $27 billion. It's huge. So we want to channel our fuel subsidy from consumption to the productive activities. From consumptive activities to productive activities. (18) We want to channel our fuel subsidy to the farm for seeds, for fertilizers, and also

for irrigation. And we want to build dams – 25 dams in 5 years from our fuel subsidy to maintain the water supply to the farming area.

Some subsidy (23) we want (24) to channel to the fishermen, (25) to give them boat engines, (26) to give them refrigerators. (27) We want (28) to increase the income of the fishermen. Some fuel subsidy (29) we want (30) to give to micro and small enterprises in the villages. (31) We want to help them raise their working capital. And some subsidywe want to channel to the health program, the education program. And some subsidy we wantto channel to infrastructure.

In 5 years we wantto build 24 seaports and deep seaports. As you know, we have 17,000 islands, so we need seaports and we need deep seaports. And this is your opportunity: 24 seaports and deep seaports.The picture shows our Jakarta Port, TanjungPriok port.In 2009, the capacity is 3.6 million TEUs a year, andour plan in 2017 is around 15 million TEUs a year.This is the potential ports in Indonesia.This is your opportunity. We wantto build in Sumatera island, in Kalimantan island, in Java island, in Sulawesi island, in Maluku island, also in Papua island.

Andwe planto build our railway track, railway network. Now we have already in Java and we wantto build in Sumatera island, in Kalimantan island, in Sulawesi island and also in Papua island. This is your opportunity.

Now we talk about mass transportation.We wantto build our mass transportation in 6 big cities in Indonesia.We have started in Jakarta last year, andwe wantto build in Medan, in Makassar, in Semarang, in Bandung, in Surabaya. So, this is also your opportunity, because you know our national budget is limited.

Now we talk about our maritime agenda. We want to build sea toll. What is sea toll? Sea toll is maritime transportation system to make our transportation cost lower, to make our transportation cost more efficient. We want to build from the west to the east. We hope not only the vessels can enter our sea toll but alsomother vessels can enter the sea toll. So, the price, the cost of the transportation is more efficient.

For example,the price of the cement, one sack cement, in Java island is $6 per sack cement. Butin Papua island the price is $150 per sack cement. Imagine, 25 times. So,we hope with our sea toll the price in our islands is the same.
Electricity. We need power plants. We need around 35,000 megavoltsto build our industries, to build our projects, to build our industrial zones, our manufacturing zones. So,we need power plants. This is also your opportunityto invest in this project. Becausewe need our power plants for manufacturing, for industrial zones.

Many investors, a lot of investors, when they come to me, most of them they always complain about land acquisition.I will push my ministers, my governors, my mayors, to help clear this problem.I have experience with land acquisition

whenI was a governor.We have a project, the Jakarta Outer Ring Road, started 15 years ago butwas stopped 8 years ago, becausewe have a problem here:1.5 kilometers unfinished becausethere is 143 families whodo not accept with the compensation price. Solast year I invite themI go to them then I invite them to lunch and dinner. Four times. Ah,this is me, .I invite them and then we talk about the problem. Four times. Four times meeting. Andthe problem is cleared.

And now the toll road has been used (starting) 7 month ago.

Now we talk business permit. We have national one-stop service office that can help you, that will serve you, that will facilitate you, that will give you your business permit. For example, principle business permit needs 3 days to process.

Finally,again on behalf of the Indonesian government and the people of Indonesia, I would like to thank you for your listening my presentation. We are waiting for you to come to Indonesia. We are waiting for you to invest in Indonesia.

Thank you. Thank you. Good morning.