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ANALYSIS OF MATERIAL PROCESSES IN DONALD TRUMP'S INAUGURATION SPEECH TEXT AND THEIR TRANSLATION

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Abstract: This qualitative research is about material process and technique of translation in Donald Trump's inauguration speech text. The data source is Donald Trump's inauguration speech text and the research data are in the form of clauses that contain material processes in inauguration speech of Donald Trump. The researcher used the theory proposed by Spradley (1998) in analyzing the data. The research was conducted by accommodating two theories: the theory of material process proposed by Halliday (2004) and the theory of translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir (2002). The result of this study shows that there were 119 data found in inauguration speech of Donald Trump that are relevant with the research problem. and the researcher found eleven generalization, particularization, linguistic compression, linguistic amplification, modulation, compensation, reduction, literal translation, and transposition. The use of literal translation technique is dominant than other techniques in this research. The researcher found 94 data that contains literal translation technique in the research findings where type of doing 67 and happening 27. Besides, the less of translation techniques used are borrowing, reduction, and linguistic amplification with one data. Literal technique is the most frequent because this technique does not distort meanings in the source language; thus, the meanings can be conveyed into the readers in target language well. The researcher expects the next researchers to do analysis on translation with other object of research.

Keywords: Donald Trump's inauguration speech, material process, translation technique

INTRODUCTION

Donald John Trump is a famous figure recently times. He has taken a lot of attention from Americans. The attention is going to be huge when he was inaugurated as the President of United States on January 20th, 2017. Public were being surprised by the winning of Donald Trump in public election of U.S 2016. Donald Trump became the 45th president of U.S in eighty years old thus it makes him as the oldest president of U.S.

In the day he was inaugurated as the President of United States, he conveyed a first speech as a president. The speech was already waited by Americans. It took place in Washington D.C, on Friday afternoon, January 20th, 2017 after he took the holy promises as the President of United States. The speech contained the gratitude and greeting to the previous President, Barack Obama for the contributions to United States, and critics to previous government, and promises to make United States better in the future.

In understanding the content of Donald Trump's speech, of course, people who do not master such as Indonesians will be unable to

understand the speech well. We need read the translation in our language. Thus, we can understand the speech.

Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) is a linguistics approach to language developed mainly by M.A.K Halliday during the 1960s and later in Australia. Today, the systemic functional is being used/applied in language education and also for purposes discourse analysis. Systemic Functional approach puts a great attention to language use and also allows us to focus on meaningful choices in language. It concerns about language function (what it is used for) than on language structure (how it is composed). Thus, it can be concluded that SFG is a theory that concerns about how the speakers generate utterances and texts to convey their intended meanings. Material process is one of the six processes in transitivity system in SFG. It is processeses of doing and happening which involve participants: an actor and a goal. The actor means the one who does action while the goal implies directed the act.

Based on the background of the study, this study focused a research on systemic functional

studies and translation studies. For the details, the research problems are formulated as follow :

1. What are material processes used in Donald Trump's inauguration speech text?
2. What are translation techniques used to translate material processes in Donald Trump's inauguration speech text?

Based on the research problems, the research objectives of this study are formulated as follows :

1. To identify material processes used in Donald Trump's inauguration speech text.
2. To classify translation techniques used to translate material processes used in Donald Trump's inauguration speech text.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Systemic Functional Grammar

Systemic Functional Grammar is a linguistic model in language study that concerns about how language is used for (language function) than how language to be structured (Halliday and Hasan, 1985).

Metafunction

On Systemic Functional perspectives, Halliday & Mattiessen (2004) states that there are three metafunction in language: textual, interpersonal, and ideational metafunction. In textual metafunction language takes place as a message (clause as a message), Interpersonal metafunction means language as action (clause of world exchange), as ideational metafunction means language as reflection/representation human's experience (clause representation).

Textual refers to the function of language (clause) as a message. Message is a quantum of information that people convey by spoken and written. Whereby, theme is the point of departure of message. It is the element the speaker selects for 'grounding' what he is going on to say (Halliday & Mattiessen, 2004: 58).

Interpersonal refers to the function of language (clause) as exchange. It deals with the social and power relations among language users (speaker and listener). In other word, language is always also enacting: enacting our personal and social relationships with the other

people around us (Halliday & Mattiessen, 2004: 29).

Ideational refers to the function of language (clause) as representation. The term 'representation' means that language is able to contrue and represent some process in on going human's experience (Halliday & Mattiessen, 2004: 59).

Transitivity System

Ideational metafunction refers to a system which is known as transitivity system. Transitivity system construes the world of experience into a manageable set of Process Types (Halliday & Mattiessen, 2004: 170). Process types has three constituents; process types itself, participants, and circumstances. Process is what kind of event is being described, participants are the entities involved in the process, and circumstances are the adjuncts of the clause, specifying when, where, why, etc. Process types is a semiotic space, with differents regions represent process types, each of regions have core areas and represent prototypical members of it. (Halliday & Mattiessen, 2004: 172). Process types in transitivity system consists of six

types of process: material process, mental process, relational process, behavioural process, verbal process, and existential process. For the details, it can be seen in the Figure 1.

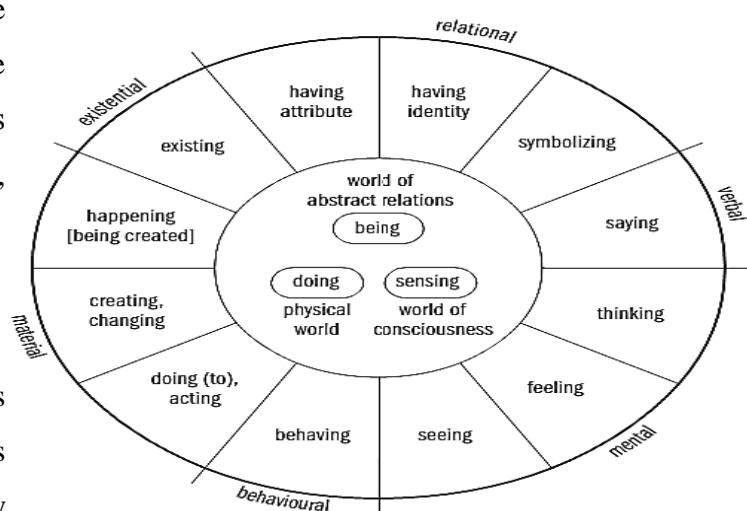


Figure 2.1 Types of Process in English (Halliday & attiesen, 2004: 172)

Material Process

Material process are processes of doing and happening. It construes a quantum of change in the flow of events as taking place through some input of energy (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004: 179). There is a notion that some entity does some action (process) to another entity and some entity that are affected by the process. There are two main participants that is always exist in material clause: actor and goal. For instances, Ali build the tower in

which Ali as actor, build as a process, and the tower is goal. Besides, there are other participants that are involved in material clause. Those are scope, recipient, client, and attribute.

Mental Process

Mental process is a process of sensing like seeing, thinking, feeling, etc. It is concerned with our experience of the world of our own consciousness (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004: 197). There are usually two participants that are involved in mental clauses: sener and phenomenon. For instances, I think I'm fine here without you in which I as sener and think is phenomenon.

Relational Process

Relational process are processes of having and being. They can be classified according to whether they are being used to identify something or to assign a quality to something (Salsabil, 2014). For examples, (a) Fasting month is a great month of the year for Moslem and (b) This month is fasting month.

Behaviour Process

These are processes of (typically human) physiological and psychological behaviour, like breathing, coughing, smiling, dreaming and staring (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004: 248). There are two participants in behaviour process called behavior and behaviour. For examples, (a) I dream sweet dreams. I in (a) functions as behavior, dream as the process, sweet as circumstance, and dreams as behaviour.

Verbal Process

Verbal Process is a process of saying. These process uses some verbs such as talk, tell, ask, reply, insult, etc. there is only one participant in verbal clause named sayer. Sayer is the doer in verbal process. For examples, she asks Mr. John about her score in which she functions as sayer.

Existential Process

Existential Process represents that something exists or happens. It has only a participant named Existent. For examples, (a) there is a great festival in which a great festival as existent and (b) one of them were in the library in which one of them as

existent. In this study, the researcher will focus to analyze material clause and translation techniques used to translate it in inauguration speech text of Donald Trump. The following explanation will give a clear information about material clause. Material process is one of the three major types in transitivity system besides mental and relational. Halliday (2014: 224) states that material clauses are clauses that contain processes of doing and happening. It is a process whereby there is a notion that some entity 'does' something which may be done 'to' some other entity. This process is divided into two types: process of doing and happening. Process of 'doing' is represented by an 'intransitive' material clause while process of happening is represented by a 'transitive' material clause. The details can be seen in Table 1.

Tabel 1 Process of 'Doing'(b) and 'Happening'(a) (Halliday, 2004: 180)

(a)

The Lion	Sprang
Actor	Process
Nominal Group	Verbal group

(b)

The Lion	Caught	The Tourist
Actor	Process	Goal
Nominal Group	Verbal group	Nominal group

There are usually two major participants in material clause: actor and goal. Actor is the doer of action while goal is the one that is affected by the action. Besides, there are other participants that are involved in material clause. Those are scope, recipient, client, and attribute.

Actor and goal are usually found in material clause. Actor is the doer of action, the one that do something to another or make things happen while goal is the one that is being affected by the performance of Actor. The details can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2 Example of Actor and Goal in a Material Clause

The Coach	Kicks the Ball	The Ball
Actor	Process Types: Material	Goal

Recipient is one that goods are given to; the client is one that services are done for, (Halliday & Mattiessen, 2004: 191). To differentiate a participant between recipient and client are by looking for the process,

whether the one is being created or being transferred. Like the goal, both recipient and client are affected by the process, but while the goal is the participant that is affected by the process, the recipient or client is the one that benefits from it (Halliday & Mattiessen, 2004: 192). Here, the example of the participants role that involves recipient and client in material clause can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3 The Examples of Recipient and Client in Material Clauses

My Father	Send	His motorcycle	To my old brother
Actor	Process Material	Goal	Recipient
The King	Built	A great place	For his Princess
Actor	Process Material	Goal	Recipient

Scope is one of another participant in material clause. Scope is different from other participants: goal, recipient, and client. Scope is the one that is not affected by the action (Halliday & Mattiessen, 2004: 192). Scope in material clause is divided into two kinds: scope: entity

and scope: process. The example of scope can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4 Examples of Scope: Entity and Scope: Process

The dormouse	Crossed	The court
Actor	Process Material	Goal
The whole country	Is paying	A heavy price
Actor	Process Material	Goal

Another participant that may be involved in material clause is called attribute. Actually, attribute refers to or more involved in relational clause but it can also involve and is founded in material clause in restricted way. The attribute may be used to construe the resultant qualitative state of the actor or goal after the process has been completed, as in They stripped her **clean** of every bit of jewellery she ever had. Circumstances are part of transitivity system besides process types and participants. Halliday (2004: 260) states circumstances in his book as follow:

...as far as meaning is concerned, we used the expression 'circumstances associated with' or 'attendant on the process', referring to examples such as the

location of an event in time or space, its manner, or its cause; and these notions of 'when, where, how and why' the thing happens provided the traditional explanation, by linking circumstances to the four WH-forms that were adverbs rather than nouns.

Circumstances are the adjuncts of the clause, specifying when, where, why, etc. In grammar, an adjunct is an adverb or adverbial phrase that gives extra information in a sentence (Cambridge Advanced Learner's dictionary 2008). Halliday & Matthiessen (2004: 262) divided circumstances into four types based on their purpose in a clause. Those are enhancing (Extent, Location, Manner, Cause, and Contingency), extending (Accompaniment), elaborating (Role), and projection (Matter, Angle).

Translation

There are some definitions about what translation is. First, in common sense, the term Translation means transferring content from source language (SL) into target language (TL) thus it can be

understood by the readers of TL. The second, according to House (2001: 247) in Manfredi (2008), he states that translation is a 'representation' or 'reproduction' of an original one produced in another language. The last, according to Hatim and Munday (2004: 3) in Manfredi (2008), the notion Translation can analyse from two perspectives: process and product. Process refers to the activity of translation while product refers to the result of translation process (translated text).

Translation Techniques

According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2008), technique is a way of doing an activity which needs skill. Translation techniques are not good or bad themselves, they are used functionally and dynamically in terms of the genre of the text, the type of translation, the mode of translation, the purpose of the translation and the characteristics of the translation audience, and the method chosen (Molina and Albir, 2002:509).

In addition, Molina and Albir (2002:509) state that translation techniques is a procedure to analyze and classify how translation

equivalence works. For the details, the translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir (2002) are formulated as follow :

a. Adaptation

Adaptation is translation technique that is to replace a SL cultural element with one from the target culture. It can be applied if the cultural element has its equivalence in the target language.

SL: His leg felt **like a stone**.

TL: Tungkai kakinya **seperti terpaku**.

b. Amplification

Amplification is technique of translation that is to introduce details that are not formulated in the SL: information, explicative paraphrasing.

SL: There are many **Indonesians** at ships

TL : Banyak **warga negara** Indonesia di kapal itu. (Thahara, 2015: 11)

c. Borrowing

Borrowing is translation technique that is to take a word or expression straight from another language. This technique is divided

into two categories: pure borrowing (without any change), e.g. email, internet, and naturalized borrowing (any change), e.g. musik, tissu.

d. Calque

Literal translation of a foreign word or phrase; it can be lexical or structural.

SL: He is the new **assistant manager**

TL: Dia adalah **asisten manajer** yang baru.

e. Compensation

Compensation is translation technique that is to introduce a SL element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the TL because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the SL.

SL : A burning desire to share the Secret with the world **consumed me**.

TL : Hasrat yang menyala untuk membagikan Rahasia kepada dunia **membakar diri saya**. (Hendrastuti in Thahara, 2015: 12)

f. Description

Description is translation technique that is to replace a term or

expression with a description of its form or/and function.

SL : I like **fasting month** moment.

TL : Saya suka saat **Ramadhan, bulan dimana orang Islam berpuasa.**

g. Discursive creation

Discursive creation is translation technique that is establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context.

SL : The Minangkabau Response To The Dutch Colonial rule in the Nineteenth Century.

TL : Asal-usul Elite Minangkabau Modem: Respons terhadap Kolonial Belanda XIX/XX. (Havid Ardi in Thahara, 2015: 13).

h. Established equivalent

Established equivalent is translation technique that is to use a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the target language.

SL : Thank you.

TL : Terimakasih.

i. Generalization

Generalization is translation technique that is to use more general

or neutral terms. It is used when there is no specific term in the target language.

SL : For her, reading novel is **like cigarette.**

TL : Baginya, membaca novel adalah **candu.**

j. Linguistic amplification

This technique is to add linguistic elements. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing, it is in opposition to linguistic compression.

SL : This is up to **me**

TL : Hal ini terserah **saya sendiri.**

k. Linguistic compression

This technique is to synthesize linguistic elements in the target language. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in subtitling.

SL : Are you sleepy ?

TL : Ngantuk

l. Literal translation

Literal translation is translation technique that is to translate a word or an expression word for word.

SL : Ronaldo bought a new house last year.

TL : Ronaldo membeli sebuah rumah baru tahun lalu.

m. Modulation

Modulation is translation technique that is to change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the ST; it can be lexical or structural.

SL : Nobody doesn't play it.

TL : Semua orang memainkannya.

n. Particularization

Particularization is translation technique that is to use a more precise or concrete term. It is in opposition to generalization.

SL : She likes to collect jewellery

TL : Dia senang mengoleksi kalung emas.

o. Reduction

Reduction is translation technique that is to suppress a source language information item in the target language. It is in opposition to amplification.

SL : Real Madrid got a penalty kick

TL : Real Madrid mendapatkan sebuah penalty

p. Substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic)

Substitution is translation technique that is to change linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa. For example : Nod the head is translated into "tidak!" in Japan.

q. Transposition

Transposition is translation technique that changes a grammatical category.

SL : They say if you want a glimpse of the future.

TL : Orang bilang, jika kamu ingin melihat masa depan.

r. Variation

Variation is translation technique that is to change linguistics or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect, etc, to introduce or change dialectal indicators for characters when translating for the theater, changes in tone when adapting novels for children, etc.

SL : **I** want to play football.

TL : **Gue** mau bermain sepakbola.

METHODOLOGY

This research is a qualitative research. The research data is the clauses that contain material processes in Donald Trump's inauguration speech text. The data source is Donald Trump's inauguration speech both a text and a video. The research instrument was the researcher himself. The researcher acted as key instrument where he was responsible to collect the data, analyze the data, and made the research report. The technique of data collection were content analysis. The researcher read and understand the content of the text and verifies it with the speech video, the results showed that the text content were matched to the video, and then the researcher noted down the clauses of the speech text that contain material processes. The researcher applied Spradley's theory (1998) at the stage of data analysis technique. There was four steps in this theory, 1)domain analysis, 2)taxonomy analysis, 3)componential, and 4)cultural value.

Firstly, domain analysis were the first step in analyzing the data. the researcher differentiated the relevant data with the irrelevant data by using the theory proposed by Halliday & Matthiessen (2004). Secondly, the researcher did taxonomic analysis. the researcher classified the domain of the data into categories that had semantic relationship. In this analysis, the researcher classified type of material processes used the theory proposed by Halliday & Matthiessen (2004) and the translation techniques of the data by looking at the theory from Molina & Albir (2002). Thirdly, the researcher did componential analysis. this analysis purposed to calculate the frequency of occurrence of the components: types of material processes and translation technique. Lastly, the researcher did cultural value analysis. cultural value was a process to search a broaden features about the data. Thus, it would give a picture of the general feature of the data analysis.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

In this research, the researcher found 119 data that contained material processs in the domain

analysis by using the theory proposed by Halliday & Matthiessen (2004). In taxonomic analysis, the researcher used the theory from Halliday & Matthiessen (2004) in identifying the type of material processes and also used the theory proposed by Molina and Albir (2002) in analyzing technique of translation on the data. In Molina and Albir (2002), there are eighteen techniques of translation, but the researcher only found eight techniques of translation on the data. For the details, it is shown in Table 5.

Table 5. The Results of Componential Analysis

No	Technique of Translation	Type of material Process	
		Doing	Happenin g
1	Literal	67	27
2	Generalization	7	0
3	Modulation	5	3
4	Transposition	2	6
5	Borrowing	1	0
6	Reduction	0	1
7	Linguistic amplification	0	1
8	Linguistic compression	1	1

The following examples will give a picture about the data analysis of this research:

a. Literal

Literal technique is a technique of translation that is to translate a word or an expression word for word. The examples of the data presented as follows:

Datum (DT/005)

SL: We will face challenges.

TL: Kita akan menghadapi tantangan.

Datum (DT/006)

SL: We will confront hardship.

TL: Kita akan menghadapi kesulitan.

The use of literal technique was found in Datum (DT/005) and (DT/006). The italic words in the SL showed that the words included to doing material process because the clauses contained objects challenges and hardship. The verbs in Datum (DT/005) and (DT/006) was translated into the SL word for word. The translator used this technique because it did not distort the meaning of the verbs. Thus, the messages in the SL could be conveyed to the readers in the SL well.

b. Borrowing

Borrowing is a technique that is to take a word or expression straight from another language. It might be pure borrowing (without any change) such as national, transfer and natural borrowing (any change) such as music to musik. Here are the examples of the data:

Datum (DT/010)

SL: Because today we are not merely transferring power from one administration to another.

TL: Karena hal ini kita tidak hanya mentransfer kekuasaan dari satu pemerintahan ke yang lain.

The verbs “transferring” is included to doing material process because there was an object (power) in the clause. Datum (DT/010) contained borrowing technique where the verb “transferring” in the SL was translated in TL to be “mentransfer”. The translator used this technique in order to convey the meaning of the verb for the readers in the TL well. Actually, the verb transfer can be translated into memindahkan or mengalihkan. However, the final decision of the translator was by using the word “mentransfer”. The word “mentransfer” was chosen because the meaning of the word had been

known by the the readers in the TL commonly.

Discussion

Cultural value was the contents of discussion. The content referred to the use of translation techniques in translating material process in Donald Trump’s inauguration speech text from English into Indonesian. The data source was a text that contained Donald Trump’s speech. In conducting this study, the researcher used two primary theories to analyze the data, they are Systemic Functional Grammar theory proposed by Halliday & Matthiessen (2004) in identifying and classifying material precesses in the text and the theory of translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir (2002) in classifying the data.

After conducting the data analysis, the researcher found that the use of literal techniques is dominant than other translation techniques with sixty seven frequency of occurrence as shown in componential analysis in table 4.1. The translator used this technique because it did not affect the message in the SL. The meaning was qualified correspond by using this technique. Thus, the readers of the TL

can understand the message in Donald Trump's speech well. Thus, there is no distorted meaning from the SL into the TL. Besides, there was generalization technique, modulation and transposition, as another dominant technique in the data analysis. The translator chose these appropriate techniques as an alternative choices when literal technique could not be used in order to convey the meaning to the readers in the TL well. On the other side, borrowing, reduction, linguistic amplification and linguistic compression became the least technique used by the translator in translating material process in this study. Because, most of material processes realized in the form of verb translated by using literal technique. Thus, the use of these techniques was the least one.

In this study, the researcher also focused his research on identifying the type of material processes. The type was divided into two parts; doing and happening. The differences between these two types were the presence of object. Doing material process consisted of the components like actor-process-object (beneficiary, range, goal) while

happening material process did not has an object. The use of doing material process was dominant with eighty three frequency of occurrence while happening material process appeared thirty eight. Thus, It happened because the speaker (Donald Trump) preferred to use type of doing material process to show his vision and mission in the future for United States. Besides, the speaker used happening material process to tell the facts or warning about the condition of United States.

In addition, the results of the previous studies and the results of this study are different. The first, the result of Wahyu's (2010) research showed that there were 115 clauses in the album of children songs and the ideational meaning of the study were friendship, desire, admiration, etc. The second, the result of Salsabil's (2012) research showed that the most dominant process type were relational process (41.22%), and its participants: carrier, attribute, identified, and identifier (42.59%) and the circumstantial element: Place-Location (55.51%). The third, the result of Song's (2013) research showed that the six processes in *A Rose for Emily* novel functioned well

to illustrate the theme. Generally, the results of previous studies did not relate their research on Systemic Functional Grammar theory with translation theory.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This study is entitled Analysis Material Process Speech Text and Their Translation. The focuses of this study are to identify the use of material process in Donald Trump's inauguration speech text and to analyze the use of translation techniques in translating material process which realized in the form of verb.

The result of the data analysis showed that the use of doing material process type is dominant than happening material process in Donald Trump's speech because the speaker talk more about what would he do for United States in the future. These related with the speaker's vision and mission. Thus, he preferred to use action verb in his speech such as make, faced, build, etc. On the analysis of technique of translation, literal technique became the most dominant in translating material process in this study while the most

less were borrowing, reduction, linguistic compression, and linguistic amplification. In addition, there is no technique that can be said as the best technique in translating material process from the SL into the TL. Every technique has its function itself, depending on the final decision of the translator to choose the best technique to achieve the closest equivalent words in the TL by looking for the contexts, aims, and for who the product of translation was made.

In conclusion, the use of SFG approach towards translation practice could help the translators determine the exact technique to create and interpret the closest equivalent meaning because it is related to each other in understanding the function of language in context.

There are several suggestions for the translators, lectures or teachers, and the next researchers. For the translators, this study can enrich the knowledge and comprehension about Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFG) and Translation studies in order to resolve any problems appeared during process of translation and to make better translation by looking to the context of language. For the lectures or teachers, the results

of this study can be use as a reference in English learning, specifically about Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG). It is useful for students in understanding SFG and applied it in analyzing any kinds of process in textual analysis. For the next researchers, this study can be use as a reference in order to make better researches in the future. Specifically, the next researchers can analyze the six process of transitivity system and its translation, either translation techniques, the quality of translation, and the relation about transitivity system and translation studies with different objects of textual analysis such as movie subtitle, news text, and novel.

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