# THE PROCESS IN BASUKI TJAHAJA PURNAMA'S STATEMENTS AS A VICE GOVERNOR DKI JAKARTA FUNCTIONAL GRAMMAR APPROACH

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| Article Info | Abstract |
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| | The title of this research is The Process in Basuki Tjahaja Purnama's Statements as A Vice Governor of DKI Jakarta: Functional Grammar Approach. In this research, the analysis is based on the theory of Functional Grammar: the transitivity, proposed by Halliday (2004) in his book; An Introduction to Functional Grammar. This research uses descriptive method. The objectives of this research are to find the types of process used by Basuki in his statements and to reveal the dominant process. The data are taken from Basuki's statements on Liputan6.com. The result of this research shows that Material Process is dominantly used with 52,94%, followed by Relational and Existential processes with 17,65% and Mental process with 11,76%. The Material process as the dominant shows Basuki as the doer in resolving all the problems found in Jakarta.. |

## 1. INTRODUCTION

People do communication every day with many different purposes. But most people do that because they need to socialize since people are social human. To show they need each other, they have to communicate. For example, someone is in difficult and need a help from others such as family, friend, or colleague, they have to say it first in order to get their emphaty or sympaty. Furthermore, communication is "any act by which one person gives to or receives from another person about that person's needs, desires, perceptions, knowledge, or affective states. In order to make people get the point as exactly same as what the speaker wants to share when communicating, the speaker instinctively tries to organize what s/he says by arranging the words in her/his mind. The words, written or spoken, in a specific sequence that a person uses to describe, to a another person, the type of thoughts in their mind is called language. It is concluded that a speaker tries to make the language easier for the hearer to understand. Therefore, it needs experiential function to express some meanings.

Experiential function concerns with clauses that have guised as the way of representing patterns of experience. The experiential function refers to the grammatical choices that enable speakers to make meanings about the world around us and inside us. Bell (2001:121) states that experiential function expresses cognitive meaning; the fundamental ideas – conveying the function of language. Back to the language, there are two major kinds of language, oral and written languange. Each has its own difficulty to be caught the meaning by both the hearers or the readers. Further, oral language is nearer to the speaker's original thought process. The speaker has little time to organize the words into good language. One of the example of oral language is statements which its meaning is a message that is stated or declared; a communication (oral or written) setting forth particulars or facts etc. Commonly, people whose the statements are more likely concerned by people are important people like politicians, for example, vice governor of DKI Jakarta ( 2012 – November 13th 2014), Basuki Tjahaja Purnama is a controversial person

since he is famous with his sharp  statements.  He tends to fly into a fit of rage over the unresponsible mistakes made by people especially in government. Even though some people do not like his attitude of easily anger, he seems not be afraid and keep doing his responsibility in government. In many shows he had involved, he confirmed that he did that only to those who deserved or caught not done the  duty well and so on.

In this case, experiential function is very important to be discussed because it has a constituent structure that can be described functionally in terms of process, participant, and circumstance with process being the essential ingredient. The writer would like to analyse the statements by studying the verbal group that is also known as process which actually can reveal the central component of the message from experiential perspective. There are six types of process, acording to Halliday (2004 : 170) namely Material (indicates action), Mental (indicates perception, cognition, and desire), Relational (indicates attribution, identification, and possession), Behavioural (indicates physiological behavioral), Verbal (indicates saying), and Existential (indicates something exist).

## 2.  THEORETICAL OUTLINE

Functional grammar is first created by M.A.K Halliday, an English professor of linguistics in University of Sydney, in 2004, in his famous book An Introduction of Functional Grammar.  According to Halliday (1984) "Functional Grammar is a resource of making meaning in texts and contexts, and not only concerns with the structure construct meaning." Furthermore, Gerot (1995 : v) states that "the aims of functional grammar are to (reveal) many of the choices languages users have in interaction... (show) how meaning is made." This means that in contrary with formal grammar that sees language as a construction, functional grammar sees how language is used to make meaning.

The human language system is both multifunction and mulistratal (Halliday, 1994:17); in which it is analysed that the lexicogrammar differenciates into three broad metafunctions: ideational, interpersonal and textual. Each of the three metafunctions is about a different aspect of the world, and is concerned with a different mode of meaning of clauses. The ideational metafunction is about the natural world in the broadest sense, including our own consciousness, and is concerned with clauses as representations.
Ideational Function  As the above explanation, Ideational is categorized into experiential function and logical function. The experiential function is used to describe experience through Process, Participant, and Circumstance. While the logical function is used to realize the logical meaning which is concerned with the clause compelex relations.
### 2.1 Experiential Function
Experiential function is realized by the transitivity system. Transitivity system has functions of language. One of those functions is to construe or represent experience. In addition, Halliday (1994 : 106) also states that transitivity system construes the world experience. Semantically, a pattern of experience can be represented by a clause which has a constituent that can be described functionally in terms of Process, Participant, and Circumstance, with Process being the essential ingredient. Richard, John, & Heidy (1992 :389) state that transitivity is the choice between the Processes that can be represented in a sentence. Related to the Processes is Participant and Circumstance. A participant is someone or something involved in the Process. Circumstance is the ways the Process and Participant
are involved.
### 2.2 Process
Thompson (1996 : 7) states that the Process typically express or realized by the verbal group in the clause, and it is the central component of the message from the experiential perspective. In line with this, Bloor and Bloor (1995 : 110) holds that the Process centers on that part of the clause that is realized by the verbal group, but it can also be regarded as what 'goings on' are represented in the whole clause. Furthermore, the

Process is used in two senses: (i) to refer to what is going on tn the whole clause, and (ii) to refer to that part of the proposition encoded in the verbal group. Halliday (1994: 14) says that there are six types of Experential Function; Material, Mental, Relational, Behavioral, Verbal, and Existential.

**2.3 Material Process**

Halliday (1994 : 106) states that Material Process is the outer experience which is the Process of the outside world that indicates action; activities and events, things, happen, and people or other actors, do things or make them happen. He also explains that they express the notion that some entity 'does' something – which may be done 'to' some other entity. And the representation may come in either of two forms; acive or passive. In addition, Bloor and Bloor (1995 : 111) states that Material Process could be said to involved 'doing words'. e.g.  Gulian reads the script (Active) or ACTOR      PRO:MATERIAL      GOAL

**2.4 Mental Process**

Saragih (2010 : 7) says that Mental Processes refer to verbs indicating perception, cognition, affection and desire. Halliday (1994 : 114-115) states that in a clause of Mental Process, there is always one participant, who is human; this is a one that 'senses'. In other words, this participant should be a conscious being like human. e.g.  She saw Taylor  SENSER PRO:MENTAL, perception PHENOMENON

**2.5 Relational Process**

Saragih (2010 : 8) says that Relational Process construes being and relation among entities through attribution, identification, and possession. Further, Relational Process could  be said to be those of being (Halliday 1994 : 119). In addition, Bloor and Bloor (1995 : 120) states that Relational Processes are typically realized by the verb be or some verbs of the same class (known as copular verbs); for example, seem, bocome, appear or sometims by verbs such as have, own, posses. e.g. She looks pretty  CARRIER PRO:REL, attribution ATTRIBUTE

**2.6 Verbal Process**

Saragih (2010 : 8) says that Verbal Processes show activities related to information, includes that of saying, commanding, asking and offering. In line with this, Gerot and Wignell (1994 : 62) state that Verbal Processes are Processes of saying, or more accurately, of symbolically signaling. Further, they explain that Verbal Process is realized by two distinct clauses: the projecting clause encodes a signal sources (sayer) and a signaling (Verbal Process) and the other (projected clauses). Further, Relational Processes could be said to be  those of being (Halliday 1994 : 119). e.g. Reinhard  told me  about cell group  SAYER  PRO: VERBAL  RECEIVER VERBIAGE

**2.7 Existential Process**

Halliday (1994 : 142) states that Existential Process represents that something exists or happens. Further, Existential Pocesses share features of Relational Process in the sense that the common verb is BE (is, am, are...), (Saragih 2010 : 9).  e.g. There  were you and me  PRO: EXISTENTIAL    EXISTENT  In addition, Gerot and Wignell (1994 : 72) state that "there" has no representational  function; it is required because of the need for subject in English.

**2.8 Behavioral Process**

Halliday (1994 : 139) states that Behavioral Process is Processes of physiological behavioral like breathing, dreaming, and staring. He explains Behavioral Processes are partly like Material and partly like Mental. For example, you're dreaming!, like the Material and I am watching you, like the Mental. It is same as Saragih (2010 : 9) says that Behavioral Process construes human physiological behaviors.
e.g.   He  is always watching  TV BEHAVER PRO: BEHAVIORAL
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**3.  RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

In this research, the researcher used several theories connected to the topic of the thesis. The theory which becomes the main basis of the study in this thesis is the functional grammar. This study aims to

determine the types of process used by Basuki Tjahaja Purnama in his statements when he was still vice governor of DKI Jakarta. In the functional grammar, clause as representation is also part of transitivity. The types of transitivity in the clauses are examined whether the clauses contain the material processes, mental processes, behavioural processes, relational processes, verbal processes and existential processes. These theories aretaken from the books: An Introduction to Functional Grammar by Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) and Making Sense of Functional Grammar by Gerot and Wignel (1995).

This research utilizes qualitative research method; according to Cresswell (1994 : 2), qualitative method is a process of understanding social or human problems in complex building, holistic picture, formed in verbal languages. Similarly, Marvasti (2004 : 7) states that qualitative research describes and analyses the quality of human experiences.  The writer used a descriptive/interpretative approach to conduct the research. Borg & Gall (1993 : 354) elaborates that descriptive method is primarily concerned with finding out way as it is. Descriptive research design simply describes what data shown or what is going on by counting the pecentage of what is set source of data.

**Data 1: analysis the Process types**

Statement about 6 bulan bekerja apa saja yang sudah dilakukan jokowi-ahok, taken from Liputan *6*

**Statement 1**: "Memang belum banyak yang menetas. Tapi semuanya sudah terprogres   dengan baik"

(1) Memang  belum  banyak  Indeed,  there isn't much Process:Existential

(2) yang  menetas to finish  yet  Process: Material

(3) Tapi semuanya sudah   terprogres  dengan baik  But  everything  has been  progressing    well Process:Material

**Statement 2**: "Soal macet, kita sudah tahu solusinya menambah bus, itu semua sudah  ada. Berarti tinggal soal yang banjir"  (4) Soal macet, kita  sudah tahu   About jammed problem, we know Process: Mental (5) solusinya  menambah  bus  the solution is to add  buses  Process: Material (6)  itu   semua sudah ada  it's all  there Process: Existential  (7) Berarti It means  Process: Relational   (8) tinggal soal  yang  banjir  the remaining problem is  flood Process: Relational

**Statement 3:**  "Kita sudah keruk berapa sungai, kita sudah turunkan 57 alat. Jangan  gali yang dalam dulu. Minimal sungai itu mengalir. Kalau dulu kan   sungai tidak mengalir" (9) Kita  sudah keruk berapa sungai We've  dredgered  some rivers Process: Material (10) kita sudah turunkan 57 alat we've scaled  back 57 tools Process: Material (11) Jangan gali yang dalam dulu Do not dig that deeply first Process: Material (12) Minimal sungai itu mengalir At least the river flows Process: Material   (13) Kalau dulu kan sungai tidak mengalir  In the past, the river was not flowing Process: Material

**Statement 4:**  "Kendala sekarang soal pelayanan terpadu satu pintu. Kan fiber optik kita belum terpasang sampai ke seluruh kelurahan. Mudah-mudahan Juli selesai" (14) Kendala sekarang soal pelayanan terpadu satu pintu  The Constraints are now about one stop service Process: Relational  (15) Kan fiber optik kita belum terpasang sampai ke seluruh kelurahan  The optical fiber we have not been attached to the entire village process: Material

**Statement 5:** "Semua sudah ada solusinya, cuma tinggal pelaksanaannya kan yang butuh waktu"  (16) Semua  sudah  ada  solusinya  The solutions  are  all  there  Process:  Existential (17)  cuma  tinggal pelaksanaannya kan yang butuh waktu just the execution takes time Process: Mental

**Table 1. of the Dominant Process**

| PROCESS | Material | Mental | Verbal | Relational | Behavioural | Existential |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FREQUENCY (total:17 clauses) | 9 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| PERCENTAGE | 52,94% | 11,76% | 0% | 17,65% | 0% | 17,65% |

From the above table, it can be seen that Material process is used dominantly by 52,94%, followed by Existential and Relational Processes in a second place by 17,65%, followed by Mental Process in the third place by 11,76% and the last is Verbal and Behavioural Processes by 0%. Verbal and Behavioural Processes are not even once used by Basuki in his statements because his goal in communicating here is not to tell or say any stories or even to say anything relates to human physiological behavior. Meanwhile, he intended to confirm he is in process of doing or resolving every problem found in Jakarta like jammed problem and flood for examples in his 6 months of being vice governor. That is why Material Process is used the most here, while Relational and Existential Processes are used to identify what problems have been finished or are remaining to do for the next act and also to state the existence of the solutions. Furthermore, Mental process is used here by Basuki to indicate his perception about the problems.

## 4. Conclusion

The discussion has come to result, from the analysis of the type of process used, four out of six processes have been used by Basuki. They are Material process with 52,94%, followed by Relational and Existential processes with 17,65% for each, and Mental process with 11,76%. Verbal and Behavioural processes are not used by Basuki. As founded that the dominant process Basuki used is Material process that indicates a doer. In means that Basuki often states in his statements that he is a doer who acts and does something to find and resolve problems found in Jakarta.

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