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A Comparative Analysis (Discourse Semantic Analysis on the Political Speech based on Systemic Functional Linguistics Theory)

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ABSTRACT

This study is concerned with discourse semantic analysis of three selected victory speeches of the US Presidents. It was conducted for and aimed at describing, explaining, and analyzing the field, the interpersonal meaning (tenor) the mode of the texts, the schematic structure, and the unity of the texts by using Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) as the basis of analysis. The speech texts were changed into clauses and then analyzed. The results of the analysis found that the register category of field is similar. The transitivity patterns of the grammar, reference, and lexical string analysis share common features that is the realization of experiential action done by the speaker and audience for the progress of America. The interpersonal meaning of the texts is slightly different, in which, Joe Biden and Barack Obama established an intimate relationship with the audience, while in Donald trump's text, the sense of intimacy and the distance with the audience are far. Since the nominal groups used were simple, the mode of all texts belongs to the spoken mode. Besides, In terms of schematic structure, the texts were constructed similarly consisting of an introduction, body, and conclusion. Finally, this study also found that the anaphoric reference which was predominantly used, a good pattern of conjunction relations, and lexical relations between lexical items appearing in cross clauses categorize the texts as being highly cohesive.

Keywords: Discourse semantic, speech, SFL

ABSTRAK

Kajian ini berkaitan dengan analisis semantik wacana dari tiga pidato kemenangan Presiden terpilih Presiden AS. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan, menjelaskan, dan menganalisis *field*, *tenor*, dan *mode* teks, struktur teks, dan kesatuan teks dengan menggunakan teori Linguitik Fungsional Sistemik (SFL) sebagai dasar analisis. Semua teks pidato diubah menjadi klausa dan selanjutnya dianalisis. Berdasarkan hasil analisis, kategori register *field* semua teks sama. Pola transitivitas tata bahasa, referensi, dan analisis pertalian leksikal memiliki kesamaan fitur yaitu realisasi tindakan dan pengalaman yang dilakukan oleh pembicara dan audiens untuk kemajuan Amerika. *Tenor* dari teks-teks tersebut sedikit berbeda, yang mana Joe Biden dan Barack Obama menjalin hubungan intim dengan audiens, sedangkan dalam teks pidato Donald Trump, keintiman dan kedekatan dengan audiens terkesan jauh. Karena kelompok nominal yang digunakan sederhana, mode semua teks dalam penelitian ini dikategorikan *mode* lisan. Selain itu, dari segi struktur skematik atau struktur generik, semua teks dibentuk serupa yang terdiri dari pendahuluan, isi, dan penutup. Akhirnya, penelitian ini juga menemukan bahwa referensi anaforis yang banyak digunakan dan hubungan leksikal yang muncul lintas klausa membuat teks menjadi kohesif.

Kata Kunci: Diskursus semantic, pidato, SFL

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INTRODUCTION

Speech is the text of expressing or describing thoughts, feelings, or perceptions, and ideology by the articulation of words (written or spoken). It also functions as a means of putting the audience as the center and in which the language contributes to creating certain meanings, (Beebe, 2003). The speech text has certain systems, viewpoints, and particular principles consisting of beginning (opening), middle (body), and ending (closing). Thus, it is a means of communication and very essential to present the cultural and political aspects and social life. (Brigance, 1991).

In addition, from the perspective of linguistics, a study of speech text seems to be triggered by the assumption that it comprises major language registers. This implies that context, function, and meaning are prerequisite aspects to understand the text in question. Saying it differently, the speech does not only deal with the use of language and grammatical construction but also the social context, and the relation of participants (speaker and audience). Analyzing the language is not sufficient; one should go beyond it by relating the language use to the context.

There have been many previous research studies on speech. Focusing on the action proposed by the speaker so-called experiential meaning, the speech should be structured in such a way that it provokes the audience to meet the intention delivered. (Ademilokun, 2019; Bartley, 2018; Figini, Rocca, & Rezzano, 2019; Kusuma, Dewi, & Kurniawan, 2018). Other studies highlighted the textual meaning of the text (Ahmed & Al, 2020; Briones, 2016; Leong, 2019; Ong, 2019; Othman, 2020; Potter, 2016; Suparto, 2018). They revealed that textual meaning can be revealed by deeply looking the theme and rhyme of the text. As such, their distribution within the text might help readers or listeners understand the message being proposed. In fact, these studies were concerned only with the ideational and textual function of texts. It should cover another one namely interpersonal function as these three functions exist altogether in the text. In this respect, the present study would cover the three functions in question and not separate them as an isolated function.

Unlikely, other previous highlighted the psychological aspect that represented in speaker's linguistics domain (Bao, Zhang, Qu, & Feng, 2018; Määttä, Puumala, & Ylikomi, 2021; Navarro, Macnamara, Glucksberg, & Andrew, 2020; Wang, 2020). The aspect in question is pivotal to judge the speaker's or writer's message. In addition, the coherence and cohesiveness of speech text are definitely determined by the choice of words and speech acts employment (Bu, Connor-linton, & Wang, 2020; Chu & Huang, 2020; Gusthini, Sobarna, & Amalia, 2018; Poulimenou, Stamou, Papavlasopoulos, & Poulos, 2016; Qian & Pan, 2019; Risberg & Lymer, 2020; Hopke & Simis, 2016; Horváth, 2017; Kelly, 2020; Moragas-fernández, Calvo, &

Capdevila, 2018; Nartey, 2018; da Cunha, 2019; Xuan, 2017; Jitpranne, 2018; Martin Zappavigna, 2029; Schubert, 2019; Silke, Quinn, & Rieder, 2019; Zhan & Huang, 2018).

In addition, dwelling on approach, socio-pragmatic framework and methodology (Ahmed, 2017; Boch, 2020; Brookes & Mcenery, 2019; Fetzer & Bull, 2012; Schumacher, Hansen, Velden, & Kunst, 2019) thematic information within the text might be easily revealed. Similarly, Cartagena and Prego-vázquez (2018) and Afzaal (2020) have affirmed that to support such methodology and framework in question, socio- discourse competence of the speaker or audience are important.

To date, despite the fruitful perspectives of such approach and competence, another theory so-called Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) was popularly known in text analysis. Employing this theory, previous studies found the meta functions of language used in speech text are determined by process types and context (Bartley, 2018; Darong, 2015; Darong, 2021a, 2021b; Kelly, 2020; Kusuma et al., 2018), Furthermore, the studies highlighted that benefits of the the theory in revealing the language function of a text. However, it is important to note that the Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) theory is often labelled as a discourse semantics. The word semantic is the consideration of a realizational link between each meaning types in language and a particular area of the lexico-grammar. Therefore, meaning exists within the text is not only one but the three meaning systems in which leixico-grammar encoded or realized. The three meanings are ideational, interpersonal, and textual meaning. To analyze and describe the meanings, virtuosity of skills concerning with grammatical analysis and a shared technical vocabulary constructed in the structure or pattern of the clause are demanded. (Eggins, 1994). As such, such analysis might of benefit to have a political marketing communication. The role of political marketing communication should not only concerned with an institutionalized praxis and a series of comprehensive processual stages of political communication but also deals with linguistics features used within the communication.

In addition, Eggins affirms that the word semantic is used to relate the meanings taken outward from the speech text, by extending the realizational links up to the contextual variables of field, mode and tenor of which the meanings interpretation are expressed. Thus, the analysis of language based on Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is not only oriented to clause level of the text, but also is oriented to the text resources so-called lexico-grammar for expressing meaning.

Hereto, the inclusion of the lexico- grammar in the previous studies' analysis is scarce. Such inclusion is a great demand as language is an interactive tool that facilitates communication. It transmits messages from one interlocutor to another. Since interpersonal contact is possible, interlocutors inevitably have an impact on it. As a result, it's crucial to pay attention to how language uses syntax and semantics to convey meaning in spoken or written discourse.

Therefore, dwelling on Systemic Functional Linguistics theory, this study basically attempted to extend previous studies on the use of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) focusing on language metafunctions and lexico-grammatical structures used in the speech text.

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL)

Language, in the perspective of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is functional. Generally, the term functional is concerned with the way of giving message and meaning. Furthermore, it refers to ideational, interpersonal, and the textual functions so-called meta functions (Eggins, 1994)

The first deals with the internal and external worlds of real life, it is "language about something". In this respect, Halliday (1978) has claimed that as one mirrors to the internal and external world of phenomenon, the depiction of that mirror could grab the form of 'content so-called experiential meaning. As such, it is reflected in the language system so-called transitivity. One's external world awareness is taken into internal world's awareness that is represented in the language system of transitivity, is understood as on-going process (relations, events, states, and material actions). The process are material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential (Halliday, 1985).

The second is concerned with the participants' relation in certain speech events. It is realized in the commodity exchange occurred during interactions. The participants, the addresser and addressee, might have a close interpersonal relation, deep intimacy or in a far distance following with the potential meaning carried in their language. In this context, language plays an important role in building interpersonal relationship between the participants involved. At the grammatical level, clause in the text serves as means of exchange and represents speech role relations. The third is understood as a message of language. The message is found both intrinsically and extrinsically in the sense that it is associated with contextual aspect of the language use. This language function so-called

textual function reflects in the arrangement of idea or thematic structure consisting of theme and rhyme of the clause

Furthermore, Martin (1992) and Eggins, (1994) put forward the discourse as the part of semantics. It has something to do with the stratum of meaning. The discourse-semantics label signifies the distinctive texture features; language resource which benefit to constructing text. So, the system of creating text along with different language resources used serves the model discourse level systematically. In other words, the aspect of discourse of the discourse – semantics implies the cohesion types from which texture exists within text. Furthermore, discourse- semantic interprets text in context namely situation context (register) and culture context (genre). In this regard, it appears to employ both language theory and context theory in which language serves a significant function. Genre, as meaning integration, is actualized in the register category of field, tenor and mode as a systematic social- process relation.

Pushing the register category further, Martin (1992) and Eggins, (1994) said that field is concerned with the on- going social action in context. It deals with the aspects of the participant deals with in which the figure of language as a pivotal component. It focuses on activity, what is happening in the world or social context in question and is realized by the use of language parts. Meanwhile, tenor is about the relations between the participants involved in certain social speech events. It concerns with who involves in social action, the role and the extent of variables such as age, position, gender, social status which significantly contribute to their interpersonal relation. Finally, mode deals with the language role employed in social action. Such language role might determine the channel of action.

Integral to the context, Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) also proposes the unity and relatedness of the text. The unity and relatedness are partially a result of a recognizable organizational pattern for the propositions and ideas in the passage. In relation to the topic being studied, the term coherence refers to the group of clauses put into social context both context of situation and context of culture. Saying it differently, these contexts employ generic coherence and situational or registered coherence Halliday and Hasan, 1976; Eggins,1994). Meanwhile, to make the united and relatedness of the text, cohesion which includes semantic tie, a well-managed and consistent participants presentation, and the lexical relations is important (Eggins, 1994).

Then, it is important to consider that the stratum of discourse in the functional linguistic theory includes the rule of the text- making resource. This means that the discourse is concerned with the description of the types of cohesion through which the texture of a text is realized. The types of cohesion for this purpose include reference, lexical relation, conjunction ellipsis, conversational structure, and a variety of lexical ties. Those types are

of benefit for the stage by stage structure of text. Such steps or stages that should be followed in doing an activity have socially been established are called the schematic structure of genre. It is displayed linguistically by means of functional constituent pattern in text. In other words, schematic can be considered as the staged, or step by step organization of a genre involving the coherence and cohesion aspects.

METHOD

Using systemic functional linguistics theory, this study dealt with a discourse- semantic analysis of the three different speeches delivered by three different persons on their respective victory. The use of this theory was due to its tenet in looking language used in communication. Despite the fact that it leads the researchers in a long and awkward process of analysis, this theory helps the researchers to do a deep analysis. In this respect, the researchers' analysis were not only oriented to clause level, but it is also oriented to text resources for expressing meaning. In addition, the analysis of These US Presidents' victory speeches were taken into consideration due to their significance function in relation to meaning and context. Since the US is the most powerful and influential country in the world, the speeches were listened, not only by the American but also by world-wide listeners. Their speeches were waiting by this globe.

The aim of the analysis was to examine the context of situation so-called register category of field, tenor and mode and context of culture that is genre of the text. The texts were modified into clauses from which the texts are constructed. The clauses were, then, analysed focusing on the aims of analysis in question.

For the sake of field, the transitivity analysis indicating the weighty process type and the lexical string relations of each text was ascertained. In this context, before doing an analysis the structures of transitivity and lexical strings of the three texts that should be presented. In addition, the reference chains of the texts should also be shown. It is due to the fact that reference devices can also reveal the field of the text. Meanwhile, the analysis of mood, modality and pronouns was conducted to know the tenor of each text. The inclusion of nominal groups analysis is of benefit for the mode the texts under study. Besides, it is necessary to set the schematic structures of the texts, from which the stages such as introduction, body and closing of the texts can be found. It was conducted for the sake of genre analysis. Eventually, a comparison on the results analysis was necessarily done. By comparing the results of analysis, the writer could make generalisations to the employment of the language resources used. Thus, the analysis stages were wholly dwelled on the effectiveness of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) theory as a means of analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Field of the Texts

The field register category can be traced from the analysis of grammatical choice in transitivity, the analysis of lexical cohesion, and reference. The transitivity is concerned with the analysis of process types being used in that text. The analysis of lexical cohesion can be viewed from the analysis of lexical strings. In the meantime, the reference analysis was directed to the way of introducing participants in a text and retrieval of most of the reference items. The following tables highlight the analysis of the aspects in question.

Table 1. Process Types

Process Types		Biden's Text	Trump's Text	Obama's Text
TN		172	120	281
Material	N	104	77	164
	P	60.47%	64.17%	58.36%
Mental	N	17	18	35
	P	9,88%	15%	12,45%
Verbal	N	14	2	15
	P	8.14%	1.67%	5.33%
Behavioural	N	3	-	5
	P	1.74%	-	1.78%
Existential	N	3	4	12
	P	1.74%	3.33%	4.27%
Relational	N	31	19	50
	P	18.02%	15.83	17.79%

TN: Total number of processes; N: Number of process type; P: Percentage of process type

Data in Table 1 confirmed that all speakers mostly focused on the action done for Americans. However, among those three speakers, Trump speech was very short and simple in terms of its structure and syntactical complexity. This indicates him as a straightforward person. This is supported by the lexical string used as shown in the following table.

Table 2. Lexical Relations

Text	Total of Lexical Strings	Total of Lexical Relations	The Longest String	Lexical String Associate with Process Types	Rep	Syn	Co-Hyp
Biden	32	106	America	Material process	89	14	2
Trump	23	54	America	Material process	14	14	2
Obama	40	122	America	Material process	97	21	4

Rep: Repetition Syn: Synonym Co-Hyp: Co-hyponomy

Dwelling on the data in Table 2, Obama used lexical string of the word America at most that is followed by Biden and Trump. Aside from the length of the text, another reason was that Obama tends to rely more on people power than his. Likely, Biden also is powerful as he walked hand in hand with American. Differently, trump’s speech dealt mainly on his hand. He indicate himself as powerful and strong to build America. This is also clearly seen in the use of reference in Table 3

Table 3. Reference Analysis

Text	No of Reference Chains	The Most Reference Appear (in terms of Number)	Reference
Biden’s	17	We, American	Anaphorically constructed
Trump	15	I, America	Anaphorically constructed
Obama’s	36	We, America	Anaphorically constructed

Each speaker (Table 3) employed different number of references. The most references appeared in Obama’s and Biden’s text was we and America. In this context, both proposed the power of togetherness. Differently, integral to togetherness, Trump believed his hand to lead the country.

In the context of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), field is category of register and relates to the engagement of participants, main concern of the speech as a social action. With regard to the above data (Table 1) the material processes are predominantly in all texts. This indicates that most of the clauses of the three texts are centrally concerned with

the experiential actions. The actions are carried out by the participants that mostly refer to the speaker (I), audience and all Americans (You) and both speaker and audience or Americans (We). The majority of participants are “We” except in Trump Victory speech, the “I” is predominantly used. Then, those texts are predominantly about tangible, physical actions.

In addition, most of the lexical strings are short and only a few of them are long (Table 2). It is necessarily to note that the longest string supports the main concern of the text (what/where and to whom target of the text is), (Eggins, 1994). It was found that the longest string of these texts is the string labelled “America”. Acceptably, the focus or the target of the speakers plans, promises of change, and their mission for the American life in the future. In relation to the existence of lexical strings associated with the process types in each text, it can be asserted that the larger number of the lexical strings in those texts is concerned with material process (verbs of action). Besides, the most lexical relations used in the texts under study is *repetition* reflecting the concern of text occur. It is followed *by synonym* and eventually the *co-hyponymy* which do not support to what is being talked or the concern of the texts.

Another way of revealing field of a text in SFL is reference analysis. It is about the way of addresser to present participants and then keeps up with them once they are displayed in the text. In terms of field, It is important to know the most participants predominantly displayed; who the text actually is speak about (Eggins, 1994). The results of analysis shows that Obama and Biden are similar. These two texts bear much more of “we” and “America (n)” as the reference. The use of reference “We”, is regarded as their interpersonal relationship. Both were eager to build America with the audience. The audiences are involved to reach the goal, progress, and success of America. It is therefore, the word America also appears as the reference involving most within the text. Contrast to those, in Trump’s text the most reference used is “I” and “America”. It is regarded as the individual force of Trump to reach the success of America. Although he put the audience as his companion, he put himself in the front line of reaching the greatness of America. Thus, this is in line with the process types analysis of transitivity where the action is carried out by the major participants of “We” for Obama’s and Biden’s and I for Trump’. Regardless the differences as such, all of them share the other most common participants, that is, America as the target of the mission of the speech.

To date, dwelling on Systemic Functional Theory (SFL), field of the texts under study, it brings to an inference that the field of texts was the experiential action which is represented by the participants “We” as the most participant appeared in the texts (except Trump’s). The action is actually dealt with a change and the target of such action is America. This assertion

is hold up by the data of the process type analysis in which material process appears most. In addition, the longest string in lexical string analysis was the word ‘America’ and reference analysis showed “We”, “I” (Trump) and “America” as the longest string of the texts. At this point, the findings of this current study reflects the previous studies saying that employing Systemic Functional Linguistics Theory (SFL) is useful to see what the speaker concerns of the speaker or the writer. The material process type which appeared at most and supported by the dominant lexical string as well as reference employment indicates that action to do both by speaker and listener (audience) (Darong, 2015; Darong, 2021a; Guswita & Suhardi, 2020; Kelly, 2020; Kusuma et al., 2018).

What is more here is political marketing communication. It is not an instant thing. However, it is a series of processes that require consistency in the values held and the program being championed. Strategy is needed so that all programs and identities can be delivered intelligently, effectively and creatively to attract the public. One of the strategies used is utilizing the ideational function of language. Political marketing communication as an organizational institution integrates political communication and political marketing. While still having a significant focus of attention on communication processes, but also at the same time integrating into it an equally important focus between important aspects of political marketing (Sayuti, 2014). Then ideational function in Systemic Functional Linguistics Theory (SFL) which is field register category of field facilitate the integration in question.

Tenor of the Texts

To reveal the tenor, mood structure and modality analysis were done. The following table is the results of the two aspects mentioned above.

Table 4. Mood Structure Analysis

MOOD		Biden's Speech	Trump' Speech	Obama's Speech
Total Clause		120	98	246
Declarative	N	117	97	239
	P	97.50%	98.99%	97.15%
Imperative	N	3	1	5
	P	2.50%	1.02%	2.03%
Interrogative	N	-	-	2
	P			0.81%
MODALITY				
Will		6	15	18
Must		7	-	4
Can		-	4	22
May		-	1	2
Should		1	-	-
Be going to		1	-	-
PRONOUN				
I		10	32	26
We		31	19	45
You		18	14	14

N : Number

P : Percentage

Based on the mood structure analysis, it is shown that the three texts were similar. These texts dominantly employed declarative clause. It shows that they are alike in delivering information. Differently, results of modality analysis of the texts under study was different one to another. Trump and Obama committed to do the promises and plans and Biden focused on obligation. This judgment is supported by the fact that Obama and Trump dominantly utilized "will" (inclination/.futuraity) and Biden tends to use "must". On the other way around, Obama and Trump have much more "can" to his powerful capacity in stirring up the audience, while Biden did not. Biden express a reliance and incitement that the speaker and American themselves are main actors for America.

In Systemic Functional Linguistics Theory (SFL, another way to examine the tenor as the realization of interpersonal function of the texts is the pronoun employment. With respect to reference analysis, pronoun "We" was mostly found in Obama's and Biden's while Trump's was mostly in pronoun "I". This implicitly shows that Trump tends to slightly discreet himself from the addressee and put himself as the main agent. Obama and Biden focus and involve the audience to go through for America. Togetherness is the agent of change. Moreover, it

should be noted that the more addresser use “we”, the nearer relations he/she has with the addressee and vice versa. Trump, in fact, failed to keep the distance with the audience.

By and large, following the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), the interpersonal relations which is realized by tenor of the three speech texts was differently found. This findings is in line with Ademilokun (2019), Darong (2021b), Silke et al., (2019), and Wang (2010) who found that The differences of interpersonal relations are proven by the system of Mood, modality in the clause they exchange with the audience and the use of pronoun and modality. The potential relations, closeness, relatedness, familiarity, and intimacy are different due to different mood structure and the use of modality and pronoun.

Pushing to communication theory ahead, the mood structure representing the interpersonal function might have an impact on the interpretation as the interlocutors involved in certain speech event carry their own perspectives. Although it is universally hold, context, knowledge background and scene of the speech even is essential. The creation of interpretation does not ensure that it will be used as intended by the encoder because messages that are built as sign systems are polysemic, meaning they have more than simply a limited number of possible meanings (Morisson, 2015).

Mode of the Texts

It has been put forwarded that the analysis of nominal group is effectively leads to an inference of whether certain text is considered as spoken or written. The categorization of being spoken or written lies on nominal groups types used. Spoken text is concerned with the simple nominal groups while written is characterized by the use of complex nominal groups. Thus, this is so-called mode of text (communication channel)

From the nominal group analysis, it is quite clear that there are various types of nominal group’s structural pattern being used. Among those, it was found that “ T “ or one-word nominal group occurs most in three texts and subsequently came after nominal groups which consisting of one to two simple modifiers. The analysis confirmed that the construction of “DT” nominal group is primarily used and only a few nominal groups are complex. These appear as a logic consequences of the phrase and clause being applied. They are mostly grabbed with Q (Qualifier) as a modifier. At this point, the nominal groups of the speech texts are simple and indicate the spoken mode. The findings of this present study corroborates the previous study confirming that the linguistics complexity determines the message of particular texts (Andersen, Emilie, & Holsting, 2018; Tolochko & Boomgaarden, 2017). The message in question might be constructed in such a way that it goes along with the mode of the text.

The Schematic Structure the Texts

The term schematic structure cannot be regarded as an aspect of analysis in discourse alone; instead, it must be associated with the term genre in which the structure or stage is considered. As such, the realization of genre is expressed linguistically through schematic structure.

Table 5. Schematic Structure of the Texts

Stage	Biden	Trump's	Obama's	Function and Ideology
Introduction	Clause 1 - 12	Clause 1-9	Clause 1a-5c	To attract the audience's attention
Body	Clause 13a-57c	Clause10a-52b	Clause 6-73	Expressing gratitude, change and progress of America
Closing	Clause 58a-71	Clause 53-60b	Clause 74-83c	Expressing: an expectation of an action to do for America's future
Ideology	Obligation to have of great change by means of togetherness. (WE) as the agent	Expectation of great change. ('I') is the agent of change	Expectation of great change by the power of togetherness. ('WE') is the agent of change	

Regarding the stage, it was found that all the three speeches are quite similar. They are similarly structured in the sense that they follow the schematic structural pattern of *introduction (opening), body and conclusion (closing)*. Furthermore, each stage of the each text comprises some elements that characterize its own feature. *Introduction (opening)* stage is concerned with the way of attracting the audience attention by means of delivering some provoking questions, controversial statement. The body and closing stages look similar as well. Each involves the series of main points of the speech that is the change and progress of America through all aspects of life. The points are organized so that related points follow one another and built upon the previous one. Moreover, they are constructed in very logical progression. In this context, the texts were in line with the idea of Brigrance (1991) and

Beebe (2003) idea that a speech text should have *introduction (opening)*, *body (middle)* and *conclusion (closing)*.

Unity of the Texts

The stratum of discourse in the Systemic Functional Linguistic theory includes the various text-forming resources systems. This means that the discourse is concerned with the description of the types cohesion through which the texture of a text is realized. The types of cohesion for this purpose include reference and lexical relation

Table 6. Reference of the Texts

Text	Number of Reference Chains	Construction
Biden's	17	Anaphorically constructed
Trump'	15	Anaphorically constructed
Obama's	36	Anaphorically constructed

Table 7. Lexical Relation of the Texts

Text	Number of Lexical Strings	Total Number	Rep	Syn	Co-Hyp
Biden	32	106	89	14	2
Trump	22	54	14	14	2
Obama	39	121	98	20	3

Rep:Repetition; Syn: Synonym; Co-Hyp: Co-hyponymy

The term reference refers to the way of introducing and keeping track of the participants in a text. In this respect, the participants have to do with the people, places, and things being dealt within a text. From the chart of reference analysis as summarized in Table 6, these three victory speeches are highly cohesive. This judgment is supported by the data that the references found in the texts are mostly categorized as anaphoric. It is in line with the theory purposed by Eggins (1994) saying that if most items are retrieved from endophoric, it belongs to highly cohesive. This reference creates cohesion since endophoric ties create internal texture of the text.

The cohesiveness of the texts in this study is also shown by the lexical relation of which the lexical items used like verbs, adjectives, nouns and adverbs. Further, such lexical items deal with event sequences or chains of clauses and sentences. The concern here is basically directed to relating a text to its main focus. Thus, the analysis of lexical relations can be

defined as a systematic way of describing the relation between words to each other in a text. Lexical relations can be viewed through lexical string analysis.

The findings of this study corroborates the previous studies which affirmed, the choice of words might be beneficial for the coherence and cohesiveness of speech text (Bu, Connors-linton, & Wang, 2020; Chu & Huang, 2020; Gusthini, Sobarna, & Amalia, 2018; Poulimenou, Stamou, Papavlasopoulos, & Poulos, 2016; Qian & Pan, 2019; Risberg & Lymer, 2020; Hopke & Simis, 2016; Horváth, 2017; Moragas-fernández, Calvo, & Capdevila, 2018; Nartey, 2018; Da Cunha, 2019; Xuan, 2017; Jitpranne, 2018; Schubert, 2019; Silke, Quinn, & Rieder, 2019; Zhan & Huang, 2018)

By and large this study focused on how words and grammatical structures are formed or constructed in creating a certain meaning. In functional linguistics, words choice, context, and meaning” are widely accepted as principles to form the text. To fulfill the communicative purposes of a speech, lexical item, clause along with the grammatical structure should reflect a meaning system. As a result, speech embraces its idiosyncratic properties in terms of language use and function.

This analysis has an implication in understanding the campaign during the election. The audience needs to understand the message of campaign by means of language system used by political leader. Consequently, a discourse competence is demanded. A discourse is a communication event that depends on the cultural environment, the topic being communicated, and the channel (media) being used. If someone develops supporting competences like linguistic (grammar, words, phrase) and cultural situation competence, they can develop discourse competence to understand the political campaign.

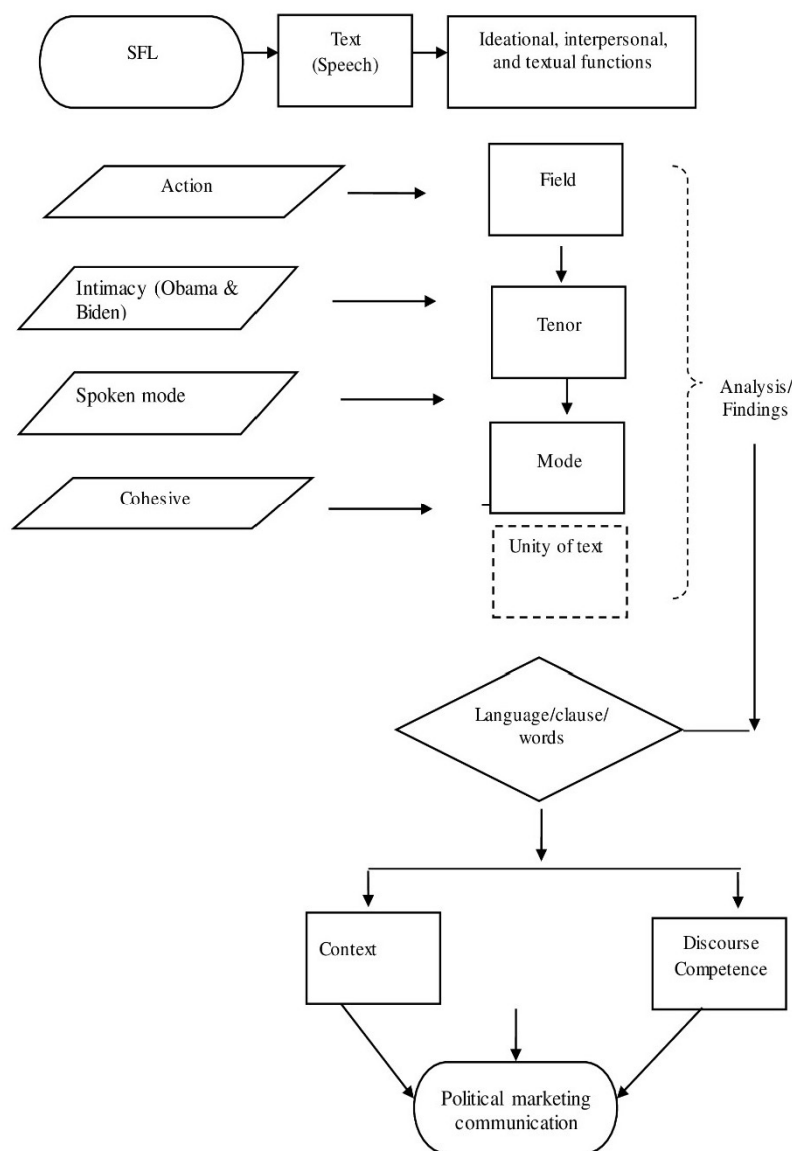


Figure 1. Summary of Findings Analysis

CONCLUSION

The Systemic Functional Linguistics perspective often referred to as discourse semantics is used in order to understand the variation of lexical and grammatical features used in certain texts. It has a great attention on the relations between language function and its social context. Furthermore, the social context in this regard can be categorized as genre (context of culture) and register (context of situation) involves field, tenor and mode. In this present study, the former shows that the texts are basically organized in similar patterns or stages of schematic structure that is, introduction (opening), Body and Conclusion (Closing). In addition, the unity of texts is categorized as being highly cohesive. Regarding the field,

the texts are concerned with the action done by speaker and audience. Meanwhile, tenor of the texts share different things. Obama and Biden establish an intimate relationship which enable them to gain support from the audience. On the contrary, in Trump' text, sense of intimacy is being away and the distance between the speaker and audience is far. At last, mode of texts share common features that is, spoken mode.

In addition, the goal of this analysis implies the meaning negotiation presented in the political language usage in a number of media (channel of communication. The audience reads the text using a range of functional linguistics knowledge, social and cultural contexts, causing them with various qualities to interpret the text in various ways.

Since this study was only concerned with the employment of Systemic Functional Linguistics on speech text, further studies can examine its effectiveness by analyzing other types of text genre. In addition, it might be more interesting to relate with the context of language teaching.

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