

**EXPERIENTIAL FUNCTION ANALYSIS OF RECEP TAYYIP ERDOGAN'S
SPEECH IN THE 74th SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN NEW YORK**

Ade Safia Rahma

**Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University Muhammadiyah of
Sumatera Utara, Jalan Kapten Muchtar Basri No. 3, Medan, Indonesia**

***Abstract:** This study deals with the experiential function analysis of Recep Tayyip Erdogan's Speech in the 74th session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York. This study aimed to find out the types of experiential function found in the Recep Tayyip Erdogan's speech, to identify function that often occurs on Recep Tayyip Erdogan's speech, and to elaborate the reason for occurrence of dominant type in Recep Tayyip Erdogan's speech in the 74th session of the United Nations general assembly in New York. Descriptive qualitative research was applied in this study. The data of research were taken from Recep Tayyip Erdogan's Speech, 99 clauses found in this speech. From the data analysis, it was found that the relational process was 70 clauses (70.71%), followed by mental process with the percentage was 25 clauses (25.25%), and the existential process with the percentage was 4 clauses (4.04%). The realization of process types of experiential function occurred because the speech has the grammatical and systematically reasons. The speaker used process types of experiential function for indicating something that has many references depends on speaker's means which can explain words or sentences to be understood by the audiences. The most dominant type of experiential function used in the Recep Tayyip Erdogan's speech in the 74th session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York was relational process that the information given is about having and being which the speaker expresses his idea to persuade the audience through his speech.*

***Keywords:** Analysis, Experiential Function, Recep Tayyip Erdogan's Speech*

INTRODUCTION

Discourse analysis refers to the correlation between text and context in which it is used. It means that a text can be influenced by the context. Discourse analysis includes text which refers to any instance of language that makes sense to someone who knows the language. Language is a sound system of structured language used in communication. Language cannot be separated in human life because it can help us to understand the way people and the way they behave anything by giving and getting information with people. In using language, we organize our messages in way which indicates how they fit in with the other messages around them and with the wider context in which we are speaking or writing.

Language is used to communicate, strengthen and fasten relationship among all countries in the world in all fields, including the environment, politic, business, science, technology, etc. Studying a speech in any situation with all its functions and variation are important to be conducted. Through speech,

speaker conveys a message to the audience either it is to convey information or insight, to persuade or to motivate. A speaker must engage the audience with a central idea or prepositions. Political speech is used by politicians to argue, to reason, to sustain their ideas, to continue in power, to oppress people and nations, to establish and perpetuate ideas, and or to defend people in their needs, to promote civil rights, and peace. It can be divided into three categories; the ideational metafunction, the interpersonal metafunction, and the textual metafunction. Ideational metafunction can be classified into two sub-functions, they are experiential function and logical function. In experiential function, a clause has three elements; participant, process, and circumstance. There are six types of process in experiential function. They are mental process, material process, relational process, behavioral process, verbal process, and existential process.

The researcher was interested to analyze the experiential function that focused on three processes namely mental process, relational process,

and existential process. The reason why researcher took up this problem was because the experiential function could be analyzed in the Recep Tayyip Erdogan's Speech in the 74th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to (Saragih, 2014), Discourse is a meaning that realized in text. As the sense or nation of discourse is closely related to that of the text in definition (and in avoiding an interlocking definition), the term itself needs defining. Thus, discourse finds its realization in text. The definition indicates that a discussion on discourse is tightly or is closely related to text. Discourse analysis concerned with the study of the relationship between language and the context in which it is used (McCarthy, 2000)

According to (Martin, 2011), Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) is one of the main functional theories of language developed in the twentieth century and continues to evolve in this century. The theory of functional linguistics is known as

systemic theory. Systemic theory is a theory of meaning as choice, by which a language, or any other semiotic system, is interpreted as networks of interlocking options (Emilia, 2014). Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is also a social theory of language. It regards language as a meaning-making resource through which people interact with each other in given situational and cultural context. As they do so, the theory claims that people actually construct experience, building knowledge and culture. SFL theorists are mainly interested in how language is used to interpret meaning in social settings. Therefore, language is understood in relation to its global as well as local contexts (Kim, 2010). Finally, SFL refers to language as a system to construct meaning, rather than as a conduit through which thoughts and feelings are poured. SFL views language as "a meaning-making system rather than a meaning-expressing one" (Halliday & Martin, 1993).

In (Bloor & Bloor, 1995), Halliday defined metafunction as the ways how human being use language.

Metafunction covers three main language functions, they are: to present, to exchange, and to organize experience. These three language functions show the level of complexity in language (Halliday, 1994).

According to (Halliday, 1985), experiential function is a way of representing patterns of experience. It is the meaning of language that aims to describe the user's experience. It is reasoned by the principle that language enables human being to build a mental picture of reality, to make sense of what goes on around them and inside them. In experiential function, there are three fundamental elements of clause; participant, process, and circumstance. Participant is usually formed in noun and a sentence can have more than one participants. Process is typically expressed or realized by the verbal group in the clause, and is the central component of the message from the experiential perspective. Then, circumstance is realized by adverbial groups or prepositional phrases. There are six types of process in experiential function namely

material, mental, relational, verbal, behavioral, and existential (Halliday, 1994).

According to (Halliday, 2004) categorizes processes into three processes: 1) Material, 2) Mental, 3) Relational and categorizes other processes into three additional types of processes: 1) Behavior, 2) Verbal, 3) Existential. Related to the limitation of the study, here are discussed three types of experiential function.

1. Mental Process

According to (Eggins, 1994), mental process (sensing verb) can be defined to encode meanings of thinking or feeling. Sensing process belongs to our internal world and it is typically used only in relation to humans or non-humans given human-like qualities-describing what they think, feel, desire, and perceive (Derewianka, 2011). (Halliday, 1994); (Eggins, 1994); (Gerot & Wignell, 1994) and (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004) classify mental process into three classes, namely: cognition, affection, and perception. Mental process must have two participants. These are a Senser and

Phenomenon. Senser must be realized by a human or at least conscious participant. Phenomenon must be realized by a nominal group or embedded clause summing up what is thought, wanted, perceived or liked/disliked.

2. Relational Process

Relational process can be defined as a process of being (Halliday, 1994). Relational process involves states of being, including having. The process sets up a relationship between two concepts and can be labeled process of 'being' and having. According to Halliday in (Emilia, 2014), relational process operates with three types: intensive, circumstantial, and possessive.

3. Existential Process

Existential process is a process that represent experience by positing "there was/is or there were/are is something that exists and happens. The structure of existential process usually involves "there" and typically employ the verb to be or synonyms such as *exist*, *arise*, and *occur*. The word "there" in participant has no representational function. It is required because of the need for a

subject in English. The only obligatory participant in an existential process which receives a functional label is called the Existent (Emilia, 2014).

Existential clauses typically have the verb *be*, in this respect also they resemble relational processes. But the other verbs that commonly occur are mainly different from either the attribute or the identifying. Frequently an existential clause contains a distinct circumstantial element of time or place, as in *there was a picture on the wall*, if the circumstantial element is thematic, the subject there may be omitted. But it will still turn up if there is a tag: *on the wall (there) was a Picasso painting, wasn't there?* Another very common way of locating the process in space time is to follow it with a non-finite clause.

That object or event which is being said to exist is labeled, simply, called as Existent. In principle, there can exist any kind of phenomenon that can be construed as a 'thing': person, object, institution, abstraction, but also any action or event.

METHOD

In this study, descriptive qualitative was applied. Descriptive research design simply describes what data shown or what is going on by counting the percentage of what is set source of data. At this stage, researcher reduces all information obtained. The source of data was taken from the script of Recep Tayyip Erdogan's speech on Youtube http://youtu.be/W374X_7shXc, <http://aceh.tribunnews.com> and <http://m.facebook.com>.

The documentation method was used in collecting data. It is a kind of data collection technique by categorizing and classifying written documents relating to the problems discussed, both from documents or book, newspapers, magazines, archives, etc. Erdogan's speech was as the main source of analysis. After collecting the data, the data was analyzed through some steps, they were: identifying the speech into three types of process, classifying the clauses in each type of experiential function, analyzing the data into the experiential function, describing the data, and finding the reason for

occurrences of dominant types of process.

RESULT

The data of this study were taken from the script of Recep Tayyip Erdogan's utterances in the 74th session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York. It was analyzed from clauses that contained the process types of experiential function. It was analyzed into three types of experiential function, namely mental process, relational process, and existential process. . From the result of the data that had been composed, there were 99 clauses that contained process types of experiential function found on the Recep Tayyip Erdogan's utterances where the relational process excessively uttered until this process was dominated by other processes.

The result shows that on the Recep Tayyip Erdogan's speech in the 74th session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, there are mental process, relational process, and existential process. Relational process is placed as the highest process found on the Recep

Tayyip Erdogan's speech in the 74th session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York that has 70 clauses (70.71%) and it refers to process of being and having. Mental process is 25 clauses (25.25%) and it refers to thinking and feeling, and Existential process is 4 clauses (4.04%) and it refers to a process that represent experience by posing "there was/is or there were/are" is something that exists or happens. These results proved that Recep Tayyip Erdogan tried to apply the relational process was more objective than other processes as the way the information given is about having and being which the speaker expresses his idea to persuade the audience through his speech and to attach the speaker's attention to understand it. Because the more objectives of the speech appear, the more persuasions can be attained.

The realization of process types of experiential function on Recep Tayyip Erdogan's speech is because the speech has grammatical and systematical reasons. It means that the process types of experiential function is concerned with the pointing or indicating someone or thing which

can explain words or sentences to be understood by interpreting based on what, who, whom, when, and they are being used. From the result of the data that had been composed, there were 99 clauses of the process types of experiential function found on Recep Tayyip Erdogan's speech in the 74th session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York which the relational process was excessively uttered until this process was the dominant type than other processes. The result counted based on the entire utterances consisting of a speech. The relational process was placed as the dominant process type of experiential function that reached 70 clauses (70.71%). Then, followed by the mental process was 25 clauses (25.25%) and the last, existential process was 4 clauses (4.04%). Therefore, relational process was the dominant type of existential function. Relational process is a process of being and having. Relational process describes the relationship of people and things in a discourse. It can be concluded that speech function has role in delivering meaning of the text. The reason for dominant type of

process in the Recep Tayyip Erdogan's speech is the information given is about having and being which the speaker expresses his idea to persuade the audience through his speech and to attach the speaker's attention to understand it. Because the more objectives of the speech appear, the more persuasions can be attained. So it seems to be more objective than other processes.

CONCLUSION

There were three process types of experiential function on Recep Tayyip Erdogan's speech in the 74th session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, namely mental process, relational process, and existential process. The most dominant type of experiential function found on Recep Tayyip Erdogan's speech in the 74th session of the United Nations general assembly in New York was Relational Process that had 70 clauses (70.71%), followed by Mental Process that had 25 clauses (25.25%), and Existential Process that had 4 clauses (4.04%).

The realization of process types of experiential function was because the speech in the Recep Tayyip Erdogan's speech in the 74th session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York has the grammatical and systematical reasons. The speaker used process types of experiential function for indicating something that has many references depends on speaker's means which can explain words or sentences to be understood by the audiences.

The Recep Tayyip Erdogan's speech, this research found that relational process as the dominant type of process. Relational process is a process of being and having. Relational process describes the relationship of people and things in a discourse. It can be concluded that speech function has role in delivering meaning of the text. The reason for dominant type of process in the Recep Tayyip Erdogan's speech is the information given is about having and being which the speaker expresses his idea to persuade the audience through his speech and to attach the speaker's attention to understand it. Because the

more objectives of the speech appear, the more persuasions can be attained. So it seems to be more objective than other processes.

REFERENCE

- Bloor, T., & Bloor. 1995. *The Functional Analysis of English: A Hallidayan Approach*. London: Arnold.
- Derewianka, B. 2011. *A New Grammar Companion for Teachers*. Sydney: PETA.
- Eggins, S. 1994. *An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics*. London: Printer Publisher, Ltd.
- Emilia, E. 2014. *Introducing Functional Grammar*. Bandung: Pustaka Jaya.
- Gerot, L., & Wignell, P. 1994. *Making Sense of Functional Grammar*. Cammeray: Gerd Stabler.
- Halliday, M. A. K. 1985. *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. London: Edward Arnold.
- _____. 1994. *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. London: Edward Arnold.
- _____. 2004. *Halliday's Introduction to Functional Grammar*. London : Oxford University Press.
- _____ & Martin, J. R. 1993. *Writing Science: Literacy and Discursive Power. (Critical Perspectives on Literacy and Education)*. London: Falmer Press.
- _____ & Matthiessen, C. 2004. *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. London: Arnold.
- Kim, M. 2010. Translation Error Analysis. A Systemic Functional Grammar Approach. In C. C, L. T, & O. K, *Applied Linguistics Methods. A Reader* (pp. 85-86). New York: Routledge.
- Martin, J. R. 2011. Bridging Troubled Waters: Interdisciplinarity and What Makes It Sticks. In F. Christie, & K. Maton, *Disciplinarity: Functional Linguistic and Sociological Perspectives* (p. 14). London: Continuum

International Publishing
Group.

McCarthy, M. 2000. *Discourse
Analysis for Language
Teachers*. Cambridge:
Cambridge University Press.

Saragih, A. 2014. *Discourse Analysis
(A Study on Discourse Based
on Systematic Functional
Linguistic Theory)*. Medan:
Unimed Press.

<http://m.facebook.com> (accessed on
February 18, 2020)

http://youtu.be/W374X_7shXc
(accessed on February 26,
2020)