

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is something that people used in their daily lives as a media of communication. In communicating, this language has its own rule. A rule in a language is called grammar. Grammar is a theory of language of how language is put together and how it works. Gerot and Wignell (1994: 4) state that “There are three grammars which have had a major influence on schools in this century”. Those are traditional grammar, formal grammar, and functional grammar. The unit of analysis of traditional grammar and formal grammar is the sentence. While, the unit of analysis of functional grammar is the whole texts. Language is something people do, not something people know. This grammar attempts to describe language in actual use and it focuses on text and its context. They concern not only with the structures but also how those structures construct meaning. Systemic Functional grammar is a multifunctional view of language in which each metafunction assigns a structure to the clause. It is one of several functional theories in the current discipline of linguistics which conceives of text as social interaction.

Language refers to two kinds of language, written and spoken language. Everyday human communicate using language both spoken and written language. Spoken language sometimes called oral language. It is

produced in spontaneous form, as opposed to written language. In spoken language, much of the meaning is determined by the context. There are two kinds of context : context of situation and context of culture.

Context of situation can be specified through register. Halliday (1978: 10) points out, “The context of situation is a theoretical construct for explaining how a text relates to the social processes within which it is located”. It means that register is a variation of language that occurs in society. The function of register in speech is to determine the variation of an existing language in a speech. Since register has three variables: field, mode and tenor.

Furthermore, register has three variables that are usually called as field, tenor and mode. Field refers to “what is going on”, tenor refers to “who is taking part”, and mode refers to “how language is being used”. It can be concluded that through field, mode, and tenor people are able know with whom people are talking to, what topic people are talking about, and what channel or kind of language people use when people are talking to.

The researcher chooses speech as the data to be analyzed because speech is one of spoken language that usually produced in a situational context. Speech is an activity of speaking in public or giving speeches to express their opinions, or give an idea about something. Speeches are sometimes held in public places or are broadcast on TV, radio and on the Internet. It requires some basic skills, namely: able to express thoughts

verbally smoothly, mastering a language is good and right, as well as a self confidence to present in public.

The speech that the researcher is going to analyze is “Barrack Obama Victory Speech”. The researcher chooses this speech because it has various utterances originally from the native speaker from the United States of America which use English as their mother tongue. It is very interesting to analyze the utterances the President produced through Systemic Functional Grammar on register. The other interesting reasons why the researcher chooses this data since the speech contains about winning someone who managed to become a leader in a country called as a superpower country. He loves his citizen and trying to advance his country. Thus, this topic is the interest choice to be analyzed. The researcher is interested to analyze the register on speech because she wants to know how the speech is realized through the language especially connected to the register in order to get deep understanding of how the speaker’s language realization. As a result, the researcher chooses “Register Realization on Barrack Obama Victory Speech” as the tittle of this research.

1.2 Statements of the Problem

The problems of this research is stated as follows:

1. How is the field of discourse of Barrack Obama Victory Speech?
2. How is the tenor of discourse of Barrack Obama Victory Speech?
3. How is the mode of discourse of Barrack Obama Victory Speech?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

In line with the statements of problem, the objectives of the study is stated as follows:

1. To describe the field of discourse of Barack Obama Victory Speech.
2. To describe the tenor of discourse of Barack Obama Victory Speech.
3. To describe the mode of discourse of Barack Obama Victory Speech.

1.4 Scope of the Study

The register realization in the speech is analyzed to know the contextual description of field, tenor and mode. The data which are in the form of spoken in English are taken from internet. The analysis on register variables of the data uses the framework proposed by David Butt (2001) to get a deeper understanding about register realization

1.5 Significances of the Study

In details, the results of this study are expected to be:

1. For the writer, to enrich the writer's knowledge about register variable on the speech in detail.
2. For the readers, to provide references for further researchers in their study.
3. For the faculty of humanities of Dian Nuswantoro University, to provide a reading material for library and students

1.6 Thesis Organization

This research is presented in five chapters with the following organization:

Chapter I is introduction that consists of Background of the Study, Statement of the Problem, Scope of the Study, Objective of the Study and Significance of the Study.

Chapter II is review of related literature that consists of Systemic Functional Linguistics, Spoken and written language, Relation text and contex, and Register.

Chapter III is the research method that consists of Research Design, Unit of Analysis, Source of Data and Technique of Data Analysis.

Chapter IV is data analysis that consists of Identifying the Strategies Used by Translators.

Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The theories used in this thesis is the introduction of language as the first part, spoken and written language, Systemic Functional Grammar, relation of text and context, and metafunctions.

2.1 Systemic Functional Linguistics

Systemic functional linguistics, often called systemic functional grammar or systemic grammar (the *functional* is often omitted), is a grammar model developed by Michael Halliday (1985) with his *Introduction to Functional Grammar* based on the model of language as social semiotics. According to Eggins (1994: 2) systemic functional linguistics is an approach to language which is centered on how people use language with each other in accomplishing everyday social life. In this approach there are four main theoretical claims about language: that language used is functional; that its function is to make meaning; that these meanings are influenced by social and cultural context in which they are exchanged; and that the process of using language is semiotic process, a process of making meanings by choosing. These four points, that language is functional, semantic, contextual, and semiotic, can be summarized by describing the systemic functional linguistics is interested in the authentic speech and writing of people interacting in naturally occurring social context.

According to Halliday (1994: xiii) language is structured to make three kinds of meanings, or metafunctions, simultaneously: ideational, interpersonal,

and textual meanings. Eggins (1994: 12) defines ideational or experiential meanings as ones about how we represent experience in language. Whatever use we put language to, we are always talking about something or someone doing something. For example, utterance *I suggest we attack the reds* makes meaning about “bottles of wine” and what we should do with them. It makes meanings that focus on the actions *we*, as human agents, should carry out, and the entities our actions will effect (*the reds*)

Simultaneously, we use language to make interpersonal meanings: meanings about our role relationships with other people and our attitudes to each other. Whatever use we put language to we are always expressing an attitude and taking up a role. For example, utterance *I suggest we attack the reds* makes meaning of friendly suggestion, non – coercive, open to negotiation; the kind of meaning we might make with friends, whose opinions we are interested in and whose behavior we do not seek to dominate.

Finally, in any linguistic event we are always making textual meanings: meanings about how what we are saying hangs together and relates to what was said before and to the context around us. Whatever use we put language to we are always organizing our information. For example, the sentence *I suggest we attack the reds* takes as its points of departure the speaker’s intention (only to suggest, not to impose) and the interactants (*we*). It is a possible answer to *What should we do now?*

2.2 Spoken and Written Language

Spoken language is not the same as written one. They have different characteristic features. Since this study focuses on the students' talk that is spoken language, it is important to know the differences between spoken and written language. Gerot and Wignell (1994:158) say that spoken and written language differ in a number of ways. Written language is not simply speech written down. Speaking and writing are manifestations of the same linguistic system but in general they encode meaning in different ways because they have evolved to serve different purposes.

The term "written language" does not only refer to language which is written down. Likewise the term "spoken language" does not only refer to language which is said aloud. For example if someone reads an academic paper aloud, the features of the language are more like those of written language than spoken language. Similarly if we transcribe language, the written down version has more in common with spoken language than it does with written. What is at issue here is not just the medium through which language is transmitted but, more importantly, the way meanings are encoded. The key register here is the mode and the key difference between spoken and written language is the relationship between language in the context of speaking (or writing).

Eggs (1994:57) mentions the differences between spoken and written language as shown in table 2.1:

Table 2.1 Characteristic Features of Spoken and Written Language

Spoken language	Written language
Turn-taking organization	Monologic organization
Context dependent	Context independent
Dynamic structure - interactive staging - open-ended	Synoptic structure - rhetorical staging - closed, finite
Spontaneous phenomena (false start, hesitations, interruptions, overlap, incomplete clauses)	“Final draft” (polished) indications of earlier drafts removed
Everyday lexis	“Prestige” lexis
Non-standard grammar	Standard grammar
Grammatical complexity	Grammatical simplicity
Lexically sparse	Lexically dense

Source: (Eggins,1994:57)

From the two dimensions of mode above, the basic contrast between spoken and written language can be characterized. The situations where spoken language is used typically interactive situations, i.e. our stretch of talk organized turn by turn. The speakers keep taking turns by certain mechanism. On the other hand, this kind of turn-by-turn sequencing of talk is not found in any written language.

Spoken language is typically more dependent on its context than written language is. In contrast, written language tends to be more independent of its immediate context. Spoken language is context dependent because we are usually

in the same place at the same time when we talk to each other, our language can depend in part on the context. We will be able to interpret the pronoun or demonstrative from the on-going context we share. On the other hand, a written language needs to stand more or less by itself. It needs to be context independent. We cannot start writing an essay by mentioning pronoun or demonstrative because the readers will not be able to interpret it.

Spoken language has dynamic structure because a spoken interaction tends to accompany action, so the structure of the talk will be dynamic. Written language, however, will be organized synoptically because it is intended to encode our reflections on a topic.

Spoken language contains spontaneity phenomena such as hesitation, false starts, repetitions, interruptions etc, while written language usually doesn't have such features.

Spoken language usually uses everyday language lexis such as slang, and doesn't follow the standard grammar, but written language usually uses more prestigious vocabularies and uses standard grammar.

Spoken language has a higher level of grammatical intricacy. Grammatical intricacy refers to the number of clauses per sentence, and can be calculated by expressing the number of clauses in a text as a proportion of the number of sentences in a text.

Written language/text generally has a much higher lexical density than spoken language. The lexical density of the text can be calculated by expressing the number of content words in a text/ sentence as a proportion of all the words in the texts/sentences.

2.3 Relation of Text and Context

The existence of text and context is always continuum. The Meaning of text can be defined as a piece of language in use; ‘language that is functional’ (Halliday and Hassan, 1985). According to Eggins (1994: 7) “context is in the text”. It means we can find the context in text. The context that texts, whether spoken and written, are designed to key into are construct of reality as conceived by particular groups of people, representations of what they know of the world and how they think about it. It is obvious that context is an important concept in discourse analysis. Context refers to the situation giving rise to the discourse, and within which the discourse is embedded. According to Nunan (1993: 8) there are two different types of context. Those are linguistic context and non-linguistic or experiential context. Linguistic context is the language that surrounds or accompanies the piece of discourse under analysis. Whereas, non-linguistic or experimental context within which the discourse take place. Non-linguistic context include: the type of communicative events (for example, joke, story, lecture, greeting, and conversation); the topic; the purpose of the event; the setting, including location, time of day, season of year and physical aspects of the situation; the participants and the relationship between them; and the background knowledge and assumption underlying the communicative event. There are two

kinds of context. Those are context of situation (register) and context of culture (genre).

1. Context of Situation

All use of language has a context. The ‘textual’ features enable the discourse to cohere not only with itself but also with its context of situation. Context of situation can be specified through use of the register variables. Halliday and Hassan (1985: 44) argue that they have analyzed the context of situation into three components, corresponding to the three metafunctions. The relationship between text and context of situation implies in term of the notions of the field (what is going on), the tenor (the social relationship between those talking part), and the mode (how language is being used). Those relationships can be visually realized in the following Figure 2.1

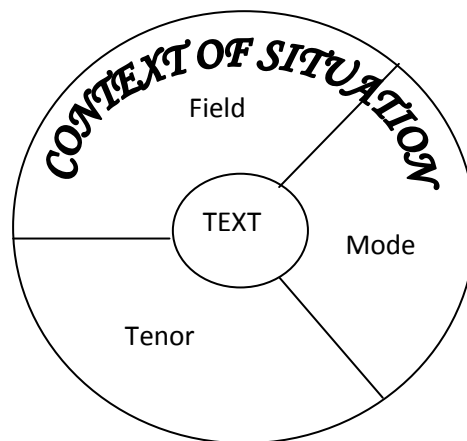


Figure 2.1: Parameters of context of situation
Source: Butt (1995: 4)

Those three variables above refer to certain aspects of our social situation that always influence the language as it is being used. We also need contextual

configuration for talking about the text structure. A contextual configuration is a specific set of values that realizes field, tenor, and mode. They are usually used in our social activity. Metalanguage can explore the relation between text and context. Here, such as Butt, et. al (2000: 182-183) says that context of situations motivates the meaning of text in three main areas. Those areas can be seen in the following description.

- (1) Field of discourse means the field of human experience encompassed by the text and its purpose in encompassing it.
- (2) Tenor of discourse means the social relationship between the speaker or writer and the addressee.
- (3) Mode of discourse means the nature of the text itself and the role that language plays in it.

The field, tenor, and mode of discourse summarize the ‘motivational relevancies’ which drive the text and make up the context of situation. The context of situation, as defined in these terms, is the immediate environment in which a text is actually functioning. These following things is the contextual description of field, tenor, and mode proposed by Butt (2000: 192-193).

The contextual description of field of discourse in the text can be realized by identifying:

- (1) Experiential domain is what the text is all about the processes, participants and circumstances.
- (2) Short-term goal refers to the immediate purpose of the text’s production.

(3) Long term goal refers to the text's place in the larger scheme of things.

The contextual descriptions of tenor of discourse in the text can be realized by identifying:

(1) Agentive or societal roles.

They are roles between the speaker/writer and the addressees/reader. For example: mother/child, doctor/patient, teacher/pupil, or vendor/customer.

(2) Status

The form of status can be equal or hierarchic.

(3) Social distance

It measures how well the participants know each other, whether they speak familiarly or distantly. The two end-points of which may be referred to as *maximal* (for speaker who have never met before) and *minimal* (for those who interact on a familiar and frequent basis).

Meanwhile, the contextual description of mode of discourse in the text can be realized by identifying:

(1) Role of language

It can be either constitutive or ancillary. If language is ancillary to the text, it helps some other activities.

(2) Type of interaction refers to whether the text is all spoken by one person (monologic) or by other participant (dialogic).

(3) Medium is whether the text was originally spoken, written or even signed.

(4) Channel is how the text was originally received, either phonic or graphic or, in the case of signed text, visual.

(5) Rhetorical mode refers to the overall feeling of the text.

2. Context of Culture

Gerot and Wignell (1994: 10) states context of culture determines what we can mean through, such as being (who we are), doing (what we do), and saying (what we say). Much of the work of learning a foreign language consists in learning to make the right predictions. Context of situation, however, is only the immediate environment. There is also broader background against which the text has to be interpreted, it is *context of culture*. Any actual context of situation, the particular configuration of field, tenor, and mode that has brought a text into being, is not just a random jumble of features but totally – a package, so to speak, of things that typically go together in the culture.

Context of situation can be specified through use of the register variables: field, tenor and mode.

2.4 Register

Register is defined by Halliday and Hasan (1985: 41) as ‘variation according to use’. Alongside genre, the main construct used by functional linguist to model context is known as register. In Systemic Functional Linguistics, register analysis is organized by metafunction into field, tenor and mode. The dimension concerned with relationships between interactions is known as tenor; that concerned with their social activity is known as field; and that concerned with the

role of language is known as mode (Martin and Rose, 2003: 242-243). Halliday and Hasan (1985: 12) have characterized these three dimensions of a situation as follows:

- (1) Field refers to what is happening, to the nature of the social action that is taking place: what it is that the participants are engaged in, in which language figures as some essential components.
- (2) Tenor refers to who is taking part, to the nature of the participants, their status and roles: what kinds of role relationships obtain, including permanent and temporary relationships of one kind or another, both the types of speech roles they are taking on the dialogue and the whole cluster of socially significant relationships in which they are involved.
- (3) Mode refers to what part language is playing, what it is that the participants are expecting language to do for them in the situation: the symbolic organization of the text, the status that it has, and its function in the context.

As language realizes its social contexts, so each dimension of a social context is realized by a particular metafunction of language, as in table 2. 2

Metafunction	Context
Interpersonal	Tenor 'kinds of role relationship'
Ideational	Field 'the social action that is taking place'
Textual	Mode 'what part language is playing'

Table 2.2 Register and Metafunction

Source: Martin and Rose (2003:243)

Taken together the tenor, field and mode of situation constitute the register of a text. Those three dimensions are called register variable because they vary systematically.

2.5 Register variables and types of meaning in language

A variety of languages based on its usage or according to what people do with their language is called register. There are other opinions by linguists who support the theory of register. Halliday and Hasan (1985: 38) state a register is a semantic concept. It is a concept of the kind of variation in language that goes with variation in the text situation. Meanwhile, Hudson (1980: 48) expresses that register refers to varieties according to use.

As the researcher mentioned in subchapter above, the register variables cover field, tenor, and mode. If the claim that field, mode, and tenor are significant situational variables was the full extent of register theory, then it would have the limitation as those identified for Firth's contextual description as cited in Eggins (1994: 76). Halliday claims that these are the three variables that matter because they are the three kinds of meanings language is structured to make. He reaches this conclusion by analyzing exactly how each register variables effects language use. As mentioned in Eggins (1994: 77-78) "field is realized through just some parts of grammatical system – in fact, through the pattern of process (verbs) participants (nouns), circumstances (prepositional phrases of time, manner, place, etc.)". These types of grammatical patterns, expressing "who is doing what to

whom, when, where, why, and how”, can be collectively described as the **transitivity** patterns in language.

With tenor, by contrast, it is found that interpersonal meanings of roles and relationship realized not through the transitivity patterns, but through patterns of what we call **mood**. Mood refers to variables such as the type of clause structure (declarative, interrogative), the degree of certainty or obligation expressed (modality) the use of tags, vocatives, attitudinal words which are either positively or negatively loaded, expressions of intensification, and politeness markers of various kinds.

Mode is realized through yet a further area of the language system, that of **theme**. These textual patterns are patterns of foregrounding and continuity in the organization of the clause. They can be associated with the realization of the meanings and these meanings are realized through the lexicogrammatical pattern. Figure 2.2 shows the schematic link between the register variables and their lexicogrammatical realizations. It would seem, then, that there is a correlation between the situational dimensions of context and these different types of lexicogrammatical patterns. However a further stage in this link between context and language comes from looking at the (discourse-) semantic level of the linguistic system as well as the lexico-grammatical level.

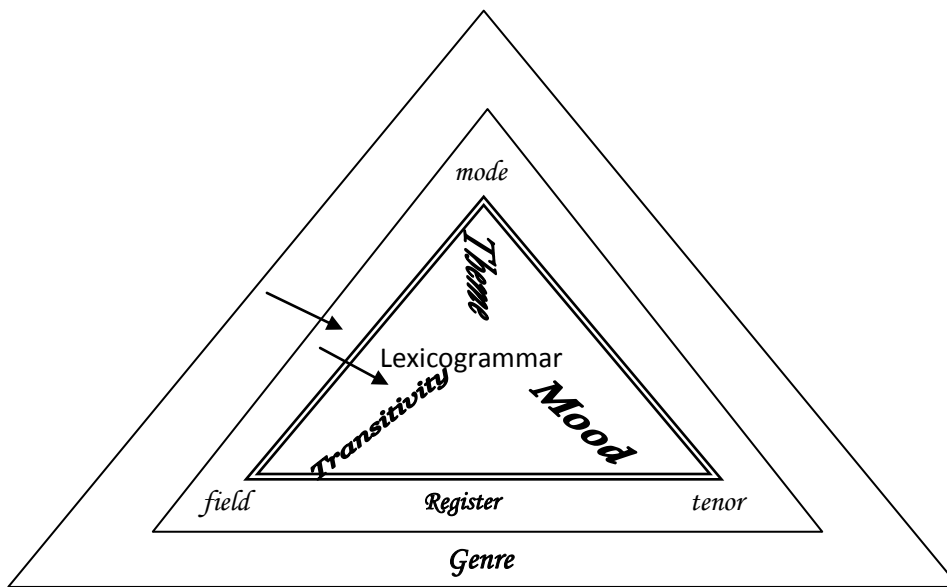


Figure 2.2 Context in relation to lexico-grammar

Source: Eggins (1994: 77)

Halliday suggests that these types of meaning can be related both “upwards” (to context) and “downwards” (to lexico-grammar). The upwards link is that each register variable can be associated with of these types of meanings. Thus, field is expressed through patterns of experiential meaning in text, mode is expressed through textual meaning, and tenor through interpersonal meaning. The downwards link is that we “see” the types of meaning being realized through the associated lexico-grammatical patterns. Thus, putting this all together, Halliday claims that:

- (1) The **field** of a text can be associated with the realization of **experiential** meanings; these experiential meanings are realized through the transitivity patterns of the grammar.

- (2) The **mode** of a text can be associated with the realization of **textual** meanings; these textual meanings are realized through the theme patterns of the grammar.
- (3) The **tenor** of a text can be associated with the realization of **interpersonal** meanings; these interpersonal meanings are realized through the mood patterns of the grammar.

2.6 System of Transitivity

Transitivity is also called process type. The process shows about our experience in the world, both the external world of happenings and events, and our own internal world of our thoughts and feelings.

In experiential function, the system of transitivity can be described functionally in term of participant, process and circumstance. So, some clauses have a structure *participant + process + circumstance*. Participants represent things or people involved in carrying out the process or thing or people affected by the process. The process represents the happening or event the clause is on about, whether it is matter of ‘happening’, ‘doing’, thinking’, ‘saying’, ‘being’, ‘having’, etc. Processes are realized by verbs. Circumstances are realized by adverbial groups, whereas prepositional phrases and events are realized by nominal group.

Halliday (1985: 106) defines “The transitivity system construe the world of experience into a manageable set of process types”. Halliday as cited in Gerot and Wignell (1994:54) assert that there are indeed seven different process types.

They are *material, behavioral, mental, verbal, relational, existential, and meteorological*.

Those seven processes can be seen in table 2.3 below:

Material	doing	bodily, physically, materially
behavioral	behaving	physiologically and psychologically
mental	sensing	emotionally, intellectually, sensorily
verbal	saying	lingually, signaling
relational	being	equal to, or some attribute of
existential	existing	there exists
meteorological	weathering	

Table 2.3 The seven different process types by Halliday

Source: (Gerot and Wignell, 1994: 54)

(1) Material Processes

Material processes construe ‘doing’ and ‘happening’. It is the process of doing that encodes experiences in the external, material world. Direct participants of material processes are *actor* and *goal*. In a material process the actor is the key participant. You can probe a material process with “what did the actor do?” or “what happened?”. Beside those participants, material process has *beneficiary*, the entity benefiting the action, and *range*, a related participant that sometimes difficult to distinctive from goal. There are two kinds of beneficiary: a *recipient* (the one *to whom* something is process), and a *client* (the one *for whom* something is done). For examples:

I will heat you up some soup

Actor	Pr: material.	ClientProcess	Goal
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My daughter was given blood

Recipient		Pr: material	Range
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Material Process involve one, two ore more participants, so it can be made a distinction between:

(a) Interactive: the processes in which there is only one participant.

e.g. *He* is here to relax.

(b) Transitive (effective): the processes in which there are two (or more) participants.

e.g. *He* left *me* in here to relax.

The following pairs of effective processes can be either active or passive.

(a) Active clause.

e.g. We made it because you did.

(b) Passive clause

e.g. It was made (by us) because you did.

(2) Mental Processes

Mental processes are the processes, which encode meaning of thinking, feeling, perceiving. They are also called processes of sensing. Here are the verbs, which are used in clauses have to do with affection, cognition, or perception.

e.g. I *don't like* Monday.

Participant:	Process:	Participant:
Senser	Mental	Phenomenon

She *understands* her boyfriend's life.

Participant:	Process:	Participant:
Senser	Mental	Phenomenon

From the example, “don't like” and ‘understands’ are the process of sense: feeling and thinking.

(3) Verbal Processes

Verbal processes are processes of saying, or more accurately, of symbolically signaling. “Saying” can be interpreted in rather broad sense. It covers any kind of symbolic exchange of meaning.

e. g. Tina *said* I don't like Monday.

Sayer	Verbal		Senser	Mental:	Phenomenon
				Affection	

She *tells* a true story

Sayer	Verbal	Target
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(4) Behavioral Processes

Behavioral processes are the processes of (typically human) physiological and psychological behavior, like *breathing, coughing, smiling, dreaming, staring, snoring, hiccupping, looking, watching, listening, and pondering.*

e. g. She *threw* me with a sandal.

 Dona *is watching* live music on television.

The verb commonly used in behavioral processes mostly related to mental and verbal processes. For examples, in mental processes the verbs are ‘see’, ‘observe’, meanwhile, in behavioral processes the verbs are ‘look at’, ‘watch’, and ‘view’. And if the verbs in verbal processes are ‘say’, ‘tell’, ‘ask’. Whereas, in behavioral processes the verbs will be ‘verbs’, ‘talk’, and ‘speak’.

(5) Existential Processes

Existential processes represent that something exists or happens. They can be expressed by verb of existing: ‘be’, ‘exist’, and ‘arise’.

e. g. There *was* a finger-print on the body’s victim.

 There *is* a deer in the dig.

We can identify the structure of clause by the use of the word ‘there’. That word doesn’t refer to a location, but presents the subjects.

(6) Relational Processes

Relational processes can be said processes of being (including having). They express the meaning of ‘being’ by setting up relation between two entities or two terms. These processes are classified according to whether they are being used to identify something or identifying processes and to assign a quality to something or attributive processes.

e. g. Santi is *a student*. —→ Attributive processes

Romy is *the leader* —→ Identifying processes

2.7 System of Mood

When focusing on the Mood system, we will be talking about the clause as exchange. The clauses appear in a piece of interaction between a speaker or writer and addressee (listener or reader). Halliday (1985a: 68-71) points out that whenever we interact to the other person, it is available to take turn speaking; automatically it has established a relationship between us in order to take in different speech roles in the exchange.

Based on Halliday theories about speech role, there are two types of speech role, they are giving and demanding. The notion ‘giving’ means ‘inviting to receive’, and demanding means ‘inviting to give’. According to those basic distinctions between giving and demanding, there are commodities, which have to

be chosen. They are between exchanging information or exchanging goods and services. Table 2.4 will show their orientation.

Comodity Exchange:	Goods & services	Information
Role in Exchange:		
Giving	'offer' Would you like this teapot?	'statement' He's giving her the teapot
Demanding	'command' Give me the teapot!	'question' What is he giving her?

Table 2.4: Giving or demanding, goods & services or information

Source: Halliday (1985: 69)

Halliday refers to four basics (offer, statement, command, and question) above as speech function. There is a correlation between the semantic choice of speech function and the grammatical structure. It can be summarized in Table 2.5

Speech function	Typical mood in clause
Statement Question Command Offer	Declarative mood Interrogative mood Imperative mood Modulated mood

Declarative and *interrogative* can be classified into indicative mood. Declarative clauses express the statement, which covers past, present and future tenses. Questions are usually expressed by interrogative. There are two types of question:

(1) *WH-question*. Its function is to specify the entity that the questioner wishes to have supplied.

e. g. What have the elephants done to the pier?

Who killed that thief?

(2) *Yes-no question*. The function is an expression of polarity.

e. g. Do you understand what he said?

Can I get you some more?

Demands for good and services are typically realized by **imperatives**. That is, people use a clause of the Mood type “imperative” to make a command.

Imperative structure can be divided into three types, they are:

(1) Jussive

The common imperative that uses “you” as the subject, but sometimes it was omitted.

e. g. (you) get out of here!

(You) close the door!

(2) Oblative

The clauses are more polite than jussive

e. g. Let me go out.

Let me accompany him.

(3) Suggestive

It shows the suggestion to us to do something

e. g. Let's leave this room.

Let's pray together.

Exclamative structures are blend of interrogative declarative patterns. They are used to express emotion something such as surprise, disgust, worry, etc.

e. g. What a great writer Henry James was!

How amazing he was!

2.8 Theme and Rheme

In English, where we put information in a clause tells us about where the clause is coming from and where it is going to. In an English clause there are two points of prominence, the beginning and the end. The beginning of the clause is where we put information which link the clause to what has come before. For example, we find conjunctions at the beginning of clauses because they provide a logical link with what has gone before. We also find information is contained in the first nominal group in the clause is about. This information is contained in the first nominal group in the clause. There are exceptions to this, such as when a prepositional phrase precedes the first nominal group. The topical information is also usually related to something which has been introduced earlier in a text or is retrievable from the context (Gerot and Widgnell, 1994: 102).

What we have done in each case is to start the message from a different point, that is, to choose a different **theme** for the clause. As mentioned above, the theme is the first constituent of the clause. All the rest of the clause is simply labeled the rheme.

Theme is, broadly speaking, what the clause is going to be about. Or in terms of Theme and Rheme, theme represents. This is what I'm saying about it. In terms of looking at a clause as a message, the Theme looks backwards, relating the current message to what has gone before. The Rheme points both backwards and forwards by picking up on information which is already available and adding to it and by presenting information which was not there before. The interaction of Theme and Rheme govern how the information in a text develops.

2.9 Types of Theme

Actually, theme concerns the clause as message. From Halliday's theory 'the theme is one element in a particular structural configuration which, taken as a whole, organizes the clause as a message (Halliday, 1985: 38). Here the types of theme according to Gerot and Wigdell (1994: 104-108):

(1) Topical theme

The Topical theme or Ideational is usually but not always the first nominal group in the clause. Topical theme may also be nominal group complexes, adverbial group, prepositional phrases or embedded clauses. In the unmarked case the topical theme is also the subject. A topical theme, which is not the subject, is

called a marked topical theme. The term marked is used because it stands out. It attracts attention because it is not what we normally expect to find.

Unmarked Topical Theme

Nominal group as Theme

e. g. *Jack* went up the hill

Theme	Rheme
-------	-------

Nominal group complex as Theme

e. g. *Jack and Jill* went up the hill

Theme	Rheme
-------	-------

Embedded clause

e. g. ((*What Jack and Jill did*)) was go up the hill

Theme	Rheme
-------	-------

Marked Topical Theme

Adverbial as Theme

e. g. *Down* Jack fell

Theme	Rheme
-------	-------

Prepositional phrase as Theme

e. g. *Yesterday* I went

Theme	Rheme
-------	-------

Complement as Theme

e. g *His crown* he broke

Theme	Rheme
-------	-------

(2) Interpersonal theme

Interpersonal elements occurring before the topical theme are also thematic.

They may be modal adjuncts, vocatives, finite or wh-elements.

Modal Adjunct

e. g. *Perhaps* we can wait until next week.

Modal		Rheme
Interper.	Topical	
Theme		

Vocative

Vocatives (a name or nickname use to address someone) are only thematic if they occur before the topical theme, a finite verb or a modal adjunct.

e. g. *Marry,* we dedicated to wait until next week

Vocative	Topical	
Theme		Rheme

Stephen, do you want more soup?

Interp.	Interpersonal	Topical	
Theme			Rheme

(3) Textual theme

Textual themes relate the clause to its context. They can be continuatives and/ or conjunctive adjuncts and conjunctions. The line between conjunctions and conjunctive adjuncts is often of fine one. One difference is that conjunctive adjuncts are freer to move in a clause whereas conjunctions are pretty well restricted to being at the beginning. Thus, in the example below, the conjunction ‘but’ remains at the beginning of the second clause in each pair. The conjunctive adjunct ‘nevertheless’ can occur in various positions in the clause:

The procedure was simple

but, nevertheless was very effective. → In the beginning

The procedure was simple

but was, *nevertheless* very effective. → In the middle

The procedure was simple

but was very effective *nevertheless*. → In the end

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In conducting this research, it is important for a researcher to determine the research method that researcher would like to use. This chapter will discuss the research method used in this research including research design, unit of analysis, and source of data, collection and technique of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This study is descriptive research that is intended to describe Register in speech of *Barrack Obama Victory Speech*. As Isaac and Michael (1981:42) state “ Descriptive method has purpose to describe systematically a situation of area of interest factually and accurately “.

This qualitative research is a procedure of research, in which the collected data are not is statistic procedure. In this research, the collected data is soft data. It usually reacts in people description that is also not easy done by statistic procedure. So this research is not only limited in collecting and arranging the data orderly, but also analysing the meaning of data.

3.2 Unit of Analysis

Unit of analysis in this research is every clause in Barrack Obama Victory Speech.

3.3 Source of Data

The data of this research are written data which are gathered from the speech entitled *Barrack Obama Victory Speech*. It was downloaded from

<http://alief.wordpress.com/2008/11/09/download-pidato-kemenangan-obama/>. The data are all of the sentences in the *Barrack Obama Victory Speech*. That speech did in the Chicago, Illinois on 6th November 2012.

3.4 Techniques of Data Collection

The steps of data collection of the study are as follows :

1. Searching the data in the internet.

The researcher browsed on the internet.

2. Choosing the data.

The researcher selected the appropriate data of speech then chose one of them.

3. Downloading the video and its transcript

The researcher downloaded the video of Barrack Obama Victory Speech as well as the script of its speech.

3.5 Techniques of Data Analysis

The researcher uses the qualitative method in analyzing the data. The steps are as follows:

1. Reading the speech transcript

Reading the speech transcript was the first step of data analysis. It was used to get the idea and to know what was the speech transcript about, to know who was involved in.

2. Segmenting the data in the form of clause

From the speech transcript, all the utterances produced by the speaker.

3. The clauses were analyzed in term of transitivity system.
4. After the clauses were analyzed in term of transitivity, the second step is in terms of mood.
5. The last step is analyzing in term of theme and rheme.
6. Next, classifying register variables of every clause found in the speech transcript and discussing the contextual description of each variables using the theories of Systemic Functional Linguistics provided by David Butt.
7. Finally, interpreting the data.

The way the researcher analyzed register variables using the theories of Systemic Functional Linguistics provided by David Butt which is showed in figure 3.1. It is provided to satisfy the curiosity of the reader about register realization. The figure explains the way analyzing data so that the reader can get the right framework about the way register realization is applied according to the theories written by David Butt.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter discusses the result of data analysis in order to answer the problems of the research. In analyzing the data, theory of functional grammar is employed through some steps described in techniques of data analysis in chapter III. The framework to analyze the data is one proposed by Butt.et.al (2001). The analysis is focused on the register variables: field, tenor, and mode as well as the contextual description of Barack Obama victory speech.

4.1 The Findings of Barack Obama Victory Speech

In this research, there was only one data which is analyzed and it was taken from Barack Obama victory speech. After the data were divided into clauses, there were found 156 clauses. The analysis of each register variable of the clauses in Barack Obama victory speech lexicographically can be seen in the appendix.

Transitivity analysis focuses on the distribution of process types, the participants and circumstances. The process is always realized by a verb phrase. Meanwhile, the participant is realized by a noun phrase. Besides, the circumstance is typically realized by an adverbial phrase or prepositional phrase. There are 7 process types according to Halliday. They are material, mental, verbal, relational, behavioral, existential and meteorological.

The following table covers the process types of Barack Obama victory speech with total 156 clauses analyzed and followed by more detailed comment for each process type. It can be seen in table 4.1 below:

Process Types	Σ
Material	20
Mental	
Cognitives	2
Affectives	1
Perception	1
Relational	
Attributive	51
Identifying	37
Verbal	5
Behavioral	2
Existential	6
Total	125

The following table focuses on the distribution of mood types. Firstly, the overall distribution of mood types is introduced, followed by discussion of the occurrence of mood type. The mood type configurations of each clause are shown in the appendix. The table 4.2 below shows the findings of mood analysis.

Mood Types	Σ
Declaratives	36
Imperatives	2
Interrogative	1
Exclamatives	2
Total	41

The following table 4.3 focuses on theme – rheme analysis. The following discussion covers the theme types with total 156 clauses analyzed, followed by more detailed comments on theme types. The analysis of theme in all ranking clauses is shown in the appendix. Table 4.3 summarized the findings of

theme analysis. The theme types and participants configuration of each clause are shown in the appendix

Category	Σ
Topical theme	58
Textual theme	31
Interpersonal theme	15
Total	104

4.2 The Discussion of the Findings of Barack Obama Victory Speech

After giving the findings of Barack Obama victory speech, in this section the researcher discusses about the findings and the contextual description of Field, Tenor, and Mode given in the previous part.

4.2.1. Field, Tenor, and Mode of Discourse of Barack Obama Victory Speech

As the table 4.1 shows that material processes was the second most produced by Barack Obama in his speech. The occurrence of material processes in Barack Obama victory speech is 20 processes. Here is the example of material processes.

Excerpt 1

that stretched around schools and churches in numbers

Metafunction	that	stretched		around schools and churches in numbers
Transitivity	Actor	Material		Goal
Mood	Subject	Finite	Pred	Complement
		Mood		Residu
Theme	Topical	Rheme		

Excerpt 1 above shows that the verb **stretched** shows the material process. It shows the material process because it indicates the process of doing. The process of doing above is realized by conducting an action stretch around. The researcher notices that the bold verb expresses the notion that an entity physically does something, so that verb has a process of doing. The entity refers to the listeners (people who attend Barack Obama victory speech) as the actor of the clause.

Meanwhile, it can be seen in excerpt 1 above that mood of that clause is declarative. The excerpt above shows that Barack Obama told to the people who attended his speech not to worry because he, Barack Obama, will build some schools and churches where people can get knowledge and to pray.

Then, it can be seen that the textual pattern in excerpt 1 above is topical. The word "that" is treated as the topical since it refers to the people who attend the president speech. The word "that" here is relative adjective and described that Barack Obama has some plans after he had been elected as the new President in the United States of America.

The following example below also describes another register found in Barack Obama victory speech. It can be seen in excerpt below:

Excerpt 2

who waited three hours and four hours, many for the first time in their lives,

Metafunction	who	waited	Three hours and four hours, many for the first time in their lives	
Transitivity	Actor	Material		Goal
Mood	Subject	Finite	Pred	Complement
	Mood		Residu	
Theme	Topical Theme	Rheme		

It can be seen in excerpt 2 above that the verb “waited” is treated as the material process in that clause. It indicates that there is a process of doing. Based on the clause, it is found that the verb “waited” refers to the people of the United States of America who wait for the glory of their country. The researcher notices that the verb “waited” expresses the notion that an entity physically does something, so that verb has a process of doing. The entity refers to the people who attend Barack Obama victory speech and the word “who” is treated as the actor of the clause.

Then, it can be seen in excerpt 2 above that mood of that clause is declarative. The excerpt above shows that Barack Obama told to his people who attend his speech that they will not wait any longer since he becomes their president and he will help his people by making their dreams come true.

Thus, it can be seen that the textual pattern in excerpt 2 above is topical. The word “who” is treated as the topical theme since it refers to the people who attend the president speech and have waited for along time to feel the glory of the new era. The word “who” here describes that Barack Obama has declared that he

convinces his people he, as the new president, will decrease the poverty and make people's live better.

The following excerpt 3 below is another example of register produced by the President of Barack Obama in his victory speech.

Excerpt 3

who still doubts

Metafunction	Who	still	Doubt
Transitivity	Senser	Mental	Phenomenon
Mood	Subject	Predicator	Complement
	Mood		Residu
Theme	Topical Theme	Rheme	

According to excerpt 3 above, it can be seen that there is mental processes produced by Barack Obama in his victory speech in the clause above. It indicates that Barack Obama as the United States president was giving an identification about what is being talked by him. The clause *who still doubt* could be categorized as mental process because it indicates the processes of feeling something.

Then, it can be seen in excerpt 3 above that mood of that clause is declarative. The excerpt above shows that Barack Obama told to his people not to worry and doubt about everything because he stated that he will overcome the problems faced by the American People now. It is proved by the subject "who" which refers to the people of America.

Thus, it can be seen that the textual pattern in excerpt 3 above is topical theme. The word "who" is treated as the topical theme since it refers to the people

who attend the president speech and in this case, the president Barack Obama gives a value information to his people that he emphasizes more on the people that he will not let his people down after his election.

A similar example of register produced by the American president Barack Obama can be seen in the following excerpt 4 below.

Excerpt 4

that America is a place

Metafunction	that	America	Is	a place
Transitivity		Carrier	Attributive	Attribute
Mood		Subject	Finite	Complement
		Mood		Residu
Theme	Continuatives	Topical	Rheme	
	Theme			

According to excerpt 3 above, it can be seen that there is relational-attributive processes produced by Barack Obama in his victory speech in the clause above. It indicates that Barack Obama as the United States president was giving an identification about what is being talked by him. The finite *is* could be categorized as relational attributive process because it indicates the processes of being to assign a quality to something. In the excerpt above, the relational attributive processes were giving an identification about what is being talked by the United States President Barack Obama. In this case, Barack Obama talks to his people that America is the best and safe place to live in. They do not need to worry and afraid of living in America. He also convinces his people that America

is a place where they can earn for a living and all things are possible to achieve in America.

Then, it can be seen in excerpt 4 above that mood of that clause is declarative. The excerpt above shows that Barack Obama told to his people not to worry and doubt about everything because he stated that he will overcome the problems faced by the American People now. It is proved by the subject “who” which refers to the people of America.

Thus, it can be seen that the textual pattern in excerpt 4 above is Continuative and topical theme. The phrase “that America” is treated as the theme of the clause in the excerpt 4 above because it refers to the people who attend the president speech and in this case, the president Barack Obama gives his people information that living in America is safe and they can live without any trouble. The president also states that all people can reach their dream by living in America because all things are possible in America.

The following example below is another register found in the President of Barack Obama victory speech. The description of the register can be found below.

Excerpt 5

Who still wonders

Metafunction	Who	still	Wonders
Transitivity	Senser	Mental	Phenomenon
Mood	Subject	Pred	Complement
	Mood	Residu	
Theme	Topical Theme	Rheme	

Based on the excerpt 5 above, it can be seen that there is mental processes produced in Barack Obama's victory speech. In the clause above, it indicates that Barack Obama as the United States president was giving an identification about what is being talked by him. The clause *who still wonders* could be categorized as mental process because it indicates the processes of feeling something.

Then, it can be seen in excerpt 5 above that the type of mood of that clause is declarative. The excerpt above shows that Barack Obama told to his people not to worry and wonder about everything because he stated that he will overcome the problems faced by the America now. It is proved by the subject "who" which refers to the people of America.

Thus, it can be seen that the textual pattern in excerpt 5 above is topical theme. The word "who" is treated as the topical theme of the clause in the excerpt 5 above because it refers to the people of the United States of America and in this case, the President Barack Obama gives his people information that they should not worry and wonder that everything will be fine as they live in America. The president also states that all people can reach their dream by living in America because all things are possible in America.

The excerpt 6 below is also an example of register made by the President of The United States of America Barack Obama.

Excerpt 6

if the dream of our founders is alive in our time,

Metafunction	If	the dream of our founders	is alive		in our time
Transitivity		Carrier	Attributive		Attribute
Mood		Subject	Finite	Pred	Comp.
		Mood		Residu	
Theme	Conj.	Topical	Rheme		
	Theme				

Based on the excerpt 6 above, it can be seen that there is relational-identifying processes produced in Barack Obama’s victory speech. In the clause above, it indicates that Barack Obama as the United States president was giving an identification about what is being talked by him. The finite *is* could be categorized as relational identifying process because it indicates the processes of being to assign a quality to something. In the excerpt 5 above, the relational identifying processes were giving an identification about what is being talked by the United States President Barack Obama. In this case, Barack Obama tells to his people that he, Barack Obama, wishes if the dreams of their founders is still alive until today, so they can create a good and powerful country especially the power of democracy.

Meanwhile, in the excerpt 6 above, it can be seen that the type of mood of that clause is declarative. The excerpt 6 above describes that Barack Obama told to his people that they should live in their founders’ dreams so they will have a country with a high democracy. Besides that, Barack Obama also wants to tell his people that they should live like their founders, to be a brave people. It is

proved by the subject “the dreams of our founders” which refers to their founders who lived a long time ago.

Then, it can be seen that the theme pattern in the excerpt 6 above consists of two themes. Those are Conjunction “if” and topical “the dreams of our founders”. The conjunction “if” is treated as the textual theme in the clause, it refers the President’s hope and expectation to his country and people. Thus, the topical theme of the clause above is “the dreams of our founders” becomes the president main point in his speech because he, Barack Obama, wants to have a democracy country after he was chosen as the president of the United States of America.

The following excerpt 7 below is another example showing register produced by Barack Obama in his victory speech.

Excerpt 7

who still questions the power of our democracy,

Metafunction	who	Still	question	the power of our democracy
Transitivity	Senser	Mental	Phenomenon	Circumstance
Mood	Subject	Pred.	Complement	Adjunct
	Mood	Residu		
Theme	Topical theme	Rheme		

Based on the excerpt 7 above, it can be seen that there is mental processes produced in Barack Obama’s victory speech. The clause *who still questions the power of our democracy* could be categorized as mental process because it indicates the processes of feeling something.

Meanwhile, in the excerpt 7 above, it can be seen that the type of mood of that clause is declarative. The excerpt 7 above describes that Barack Obama told to his people that they should not to be worry and Barack Obama also asks his people to believe in him that they will live in a democracy country. The existence of the word “who” as the subject of the clause indicates that the American who still questions about the power of democracy in their country.

Then, it can be seen that the theme pattern in the excerpt 7 above consists of one theme. This theme is topical theme which is identified by a word “who. This word refers to the people of America. Here, Barack Obama convinced his people that they should not question about the power of democracy in America.

The excerpt below also describes register variables made by Barack Obama in his victory speech. For the brief description, it can be seen in the following example below.

Excerpt 8

because they believed

Metafunction	because	they	believed	
Transitivity		Senser	Mental: Cog	
Mood		Subject	Finite	Pred
		Mood		Residu
Theme	Conj	Topical	Rheme	
	Theme			

Based on the excerpt 8 above, it can be seen that there is mental - cognitive processes produced by Barack Obama in his victory speech. In the

clause above, it indicates that Barack Obama as the United States president gave his attention to his people that America people has been waiting for hours only for waiting the democracy country they wish for. Besides that, Barack Obama also stated that the America people have faith to believe that someday they will have this democracy country such they wanted. They have waited for along time to feel the democracy and they also wish that Barack Obama will make their dreams come true.

Meanwhile, in the excerpt 8 above, it can be seen that the type of mood of that clause is declarative. The excerpt 8 above describes that Barack Obama stated that Americans have to keep their faith and they should believe that someday the democracy country they want will realize through him, Barack Obama. He also asks his people to believe in him that they will live in a democracy country. The existence of the word “they” as the subject of the clause indicates that the Americans who should keep believing to their faith that someday their dreams will come true.

Then, it can be seen that the theme pattern in the excerpt 8 above consists of two themes. These themes are textual and topical themes. Textual theme was identified by a conjunction “because”. This conjunction refers to a reason that was given to the previous statement “who waited three hours and four hours, many for the first time in their lives”. In this case, Barack Obama wants to tell the audience that there were many people have waited for hours waiting for democracy in their country. Meanwhile, topical theme is realized by a personal pronoun “they”. This personal pronoun “they” refers to the people of America

who have waited for hours for the democracy. Here, Barack Obama convinced his people that they should not be afraid about this democracy because after he became the president, he will bring this democracy to his country.

Excerpt 9

that this time must be different

Metafunction	that	this time	must be		different
Transitivity		Carrier	Attributive		Attribute
Mood		Subject	Finite	Pred	Complement
		Mood		Residu	
Theme	Cont.	Topical	Rheme		
	Theme				

It can be seen in the excerpt 9 above that there is relational-attributive processes produced in Barack Obama’s victory speech. In the clause above, it indicates that Barack Obama as the United States president was giving an identification about what is being talked by him. The used of modal auxiliary *must be* could be categorized as relational attributive process because it indicates the processes of being to assign a quality to something. It means that when Barack Obama said this he was really want a changging in his country after he had been elected as the president of the United Stated of America. Meanwhile, the word “this time” is treated as the carrier of the clause. It is functioning as the main point which is told by the president Barack Obama that the channging he meant should be start now.

Meanwhile, in the excerpt 9 above, it can be seen that the type of mood of that clause is declarative. In the excerpt 9 above describes that Barack Obama

stated he, as the president of the United States of America, will make a change to his country after he has been elected as the president. He wanted to make a better country where a democracy was carry on by the community. Besides that, the use of modal as finite and predicator has a strong point in Barack Obama's speech because it has a strong meaning that is he must change his country no matter what happen.

Then, it can be seen that the theme pattern in the excerpt 9 above consists of two themes. These themes are continuative and topical themes. Continuative theme was identified by a word "that". This word refers to American believe toward their country and it was stated in the previous statement "because they believed". In this case, Barack Obama wants to tell the audience that he, now as the president, will keep his promise that he will change America as what he said to be democracy. The use of "this time" as the topical theme indicates that it will be happened right after Barack Obama started to work. Also, Barack Obama wanted that his country will become a country for other people to live in peace and happily as they wanted.

Excerpt 10

“It's the answer spoken by young and old, rich and poor, Democrat and Republican, black, white, Hispanic, Asian, Native American, gay, straight, disabled and not disabled,

Metafunction	It	's the answer spoken		By young and old, rich and poor, Democrat and Republican, black, white, Hispanic, Asian, Native American, gay, straight, disabled and not disabled
Transitivity	Verbiage	Verbal		Sayer
Mood	Complem.	Pred.	Finite	Subject
	Residu		Mood	
Theme	Topical theme	Rheme		

Based on the excerpt 10 above, it can be seen that there is verbal processes produced by Barack Obama in his victory speech. This verbal process was indicated by a word “spoken”. In the clause above, it is found that Barack Obama as the United States president gave his attention to the people or audience who attend his victory speech that actually all people whether they are rich or poor, young or old, Democrat or Republic, Black or white, gay or staright no matter what they are, they can deliver their intend, desire or idea to the president, Barack Obama. In this case, Barack Obama let the people to see him personally and share ideas about what is going on. Moreover, it is emphazied by the sayer which is identified by “by young and old, rich and poor, Democrat and Republican, black, white, Hispanic, Asian, Native American, gay, straight, disabled and not disabled” meaning that everyone can be a speaker no matter who they are.

Meanwhile, in the excerpt 10 above, it can be seen that the type of mood of that clause is declarative. It means that as the president of the United States of America, Barack Obama wants to give the audience information that they can deliver their ideas or wishes to the presidents themselves. Besides that, it can also be said that all people also not to be afraid if they want to tell the president about it since the president declared that everyone without exception can be a speaker to answer all the problems.

Whereas, it can be seen that the theme pattern in the excerpt 10 above consists of one theme. This theme is topical theme with personal pronoun “it” which indicated that “young and old, rich and poor, Democrat and Republican, black, white, Hispanic, Asian, Native American, gay, straight, disabled and not disabled” becomes the theme that was discussed by Barack Obama in his victory speech.

Excerpt 11

Americans who sent a message to the world

Metafunction	American	who sent		a message to the world
Transitivity	Actor	Material		Goal
Mood	Subject	Pred	Finite	Complement
	Mood		Residu	
Theme	Topical	Rheme		

It can be seen in the excerpt 11 above that the verb “sent” is treated as the material process in that clause. It indicates that there is a process of doing. Based on the clause, it is found that the verb “sent” refers to a message which the

Americans send to the world about a democracy country. The researcher notices that the verb “sent” expresses the notion that an entity physically does something, so that verb has a process of doing. It means that Americans did something to evoke the world by sending a message. It is hoped that by sending a message, Americans will get what they want that is a democracy country they waited. In the clause above, it can be found that “Americans” is the actor and the goal is “a message to the world”.

Meanwhile, based on the clause in the excerpt 11 above, the mood type produced by the president Barack Obama in his victory speech declarative mood. In this case, the president gives information to Americans that they could send their message to the government in order to evoke the world if there is a democracy in America. In producing this clause, Barack Obama also stated that they, Americans, should be brave to send this message. It can be seen that Americans is the subject of the clause and as the mood of that clause.

Then it can be seen that the theme pattern in the excerpt 11 above consists of one theme. This theme is topical theme with a noun “Americans” which indicated that it becomes the topic of the clause Barack Obama produced. He, Barack Obama, gave information to the audience that they, Americans, can send their message telling about what they want. So, it is hoped through the message that America will be a better country in the future.

The excerpt 12 below also shows the example of register variables produced by the president of United States of America in his victory speech.

Excerpt 12

We are, and always will be, the United States of America.

Metafunction	We	Are	and always will be, the United States of America
Transitivity	Carrier	Attributive	Attribute
Mood	Subject	Finite	Complement
	Mood		Residu
	Topical theme	Rheme	

Based on the excerpt 12 above, it can be seen that there is relational – attributive processes produced by Barack Obama in his victory speech. This relational – attributive process was indicated by a to be “are”. In the clause above, It can be seen that Barack Obama as the United States president was giving an identification about what is being talked by him. The finite *are* could be categorized as relational attributive process because it indicates the processes of being to assign a quality to something. In the excerpt 12 above, the relational attributive processes was giving an identification about what is being talked by the United States President Barack Obama. In this case, Barack Obama talks to his people that we, Americans, are always be American.

Meanwhile, in the excerpt 12 above, it can be seen that the type of mood of that clause is declarative. It means that as the president of the United States of America, Barack Obama wants to give the audience information that they are really Americans. No matter what different they are but they do still Americans. Besides that, Barack Obama also stated that they, Americans, should be themselves no matter what they are still Americans.

Then it can be seen that the theme pattern in the excerpt 12 above consists of one theme. This theme is topical theme with a personal pronoun “we” which indicated that it becomes the topic of the clause Barack Obama produced in his victory speech. He, Barack Obama, gave information to the audience that they, Americans, are the true Americans even they have differences in status such as rich and poor, black and white and other things. In this case, Barack Obama focusses on America people by producing the personal pronoun “we” as the topical theme.

Excerpt 13

that led those

Metafunction	That	Led	those
Transitivity	Carrier	Attributive	Attribute
Mood	Subject	Finite	Pred Complement
	Mood		Residu
	Topical theme	Rheme	

It can be seen in the excerpt 13 above that the verb “led” is treated as the material process in clause “that led those”. It indicates that there is a process of doing. According to this clause, it is found that the verb “led” refers to an answer of Americans about democracy in their country. The researcher notices that the verb “led” expresses the notion that an entity physically does something, so that verb has a process of doing. It means that there was information or answer which lead American to what they need, in this case, a democracy country. It is hoped that by getting the answer, it will lead Americans to the answer they need. It can be seen that the relative adjective “that” is as the actor which is referring

to the answer. Meanwhile, the demonstrative pronoun “those” refers to the Americans and as the goal of this clause.

Meanwhile, based on the clause in the excerpt 13 above, the mood type produced by the president Barack Obama in his victory speech is declarative mood. In this case, Barack Obama gives information to Americans that the answers, the Americans, want to get will lead them to what they need in the future. In this case, the information Barack Obama gave to his people is actually to convince them that they will get the answer they want.

Then, it can be seen that the theme pattern in the excerpt 13 above consists of one theme. This theme is topical theme with an adjective “that” which indicated that it becomes the topic of the clause Barack Obama produced. He, Barack Obama, emphasized to the word “that” because he wants to tell the audience that the answers they want to listen was actually true that they will get what they want.

Excerpt 14

who've been told for so long by so many to be cynical and fearful and doubtful about

Metafunction	Who	've been told		for so long by so many to be cynical and fearful and doubtful about
Transitivity	Sayer	Verbal		Target
Mood	Subject	Finite	Pred	Complement
	Mood		Residu	
Theme	Topical theme	Rheme		

Based on the excerpt 14 above, it can be seen that there is verbal process produced by Barack Obama in his victory speech. This verbal process was indicated by a past tense verb “told”. In the clause above, it is found that Barack Obama as the United States president gave his speech dealing with the answer the American wanted to get. Barack Obama stated that what he said in his victory speech was actually to give his people the answer about democracy. It is found that the word “who” in the clause functions as the actor, meaning that the Americans have been told by many people not to be cynical or even doubt about this democracy.

Meanwhile, based on the clause in the excerpt 14 above, the mood type produced by the president Barack Obama in his victory speech is declarative mood. In this case, Barack Obama gives information to Americans that they have been told by many other people about the information they waited for so long. Besides that, it also describes if American should not be cynical, fearful and doubtful to the situation occurred at that time.

Then, it can be seen that the theme pattern in the excerpt 14 above consists of one theme. This theme is topical theme with an adjective “who” which is indicated that it becomes the topic of the clause Barack Obama produced. He, Barack Obama, emphasized to the word “who” because he wants to tell the audience that those people or Americans are the one who have been discussed in his speech.

The following excerpt 15 below is another example of register variables produced by Barack Obama in his victory speech.

Excerpt 15

"It's been a long time coming

Metafunction	It	's	been a long time coming
Transitivity	Carrier	Attributive	Attribute
Mood	Subject	Finite	Complement
	Mood		Residu
Theme	Topical theme	Rheme	

Based on the excerpt 12 above, it can be seen that there is relational – attributive processes produced by Barack Obama in his victory speech. This relational – attributive process was indicated by a to be “is”. In the clause above, It can be seen that Barack Obama as the United States president was giving an identification about what is being talked by him. The finite *is* could be categorized as relational attributive process because it indicates the processes of being to assign a quality to something. In the excerpt 15 above, the relational attributive processes was giving an identification about what is being talked by the United States President Barack Obama. In this case, Barack Obama told to the audience they actually have waited for the hope of a better day. This is proved by a personal pronoun “it” as the carrier of the clause and to be “is” as the attributive.

Meanwhile, based on the clause in the excerpt 14 above, the mood type produced by the president Barack Obama in his victory speech is declarative mood. In this case, Barack Obama gives information to Americans that the hope for a better day they waited is coming soon. He said this because Barack Obama has elected to be the next president of the United States of America.

Then, it can be seen that the theme pattern in the excerpt 15 above consists of one theme. This theme is topical theme with a personal pronoun “it” which is indicated that it becomes the topic of the clause Barack Obama produced. He, Barack Obama, emphasized to the pronoun “it” because he wants to tell the audience that the hope for a better day is coming soon as they wish. Also, American should not be worry because their dreams are coming true on that night.

Excerpt 16

because of what we did on this date in this election at this defining moment

Metafunc.	Because of	what	We	did	On this date in this election at this defining moment
Trans.			Actor	Material	Goal
Mood			Subject	Finite	Pred
			Mood		Residu
Theme	Text.	Inter.	Topical	Rheme	
	Theme				

It can be seen in the excerpt 16 above that the verb “did” is treated as the material process in clause *because of what we did on this date in this election at this defining moment*. It indicates that there is a process of doing. According to this clause, it is found that the verb “did” refers to an action which is done by the Americans in electing a new president, in this case, Barack Obama was elected. The researcher notices that the verb “did” expresses the notion that an entity physically does something, so that verb has a process of doing. It means that there was information where American has elected a new president for their country.

The Americans hoped that by electing a new president, they will have a change in their country. It is proved that the personal pronoun “we” is as the actor which is referring to the Americans. Meanwhile, the prepositional phrase *on this date in this election at this defining moment* becomes the goal of this clause.

Meanwhile, based on the clause in the excerpt 16 above, the mood type produced by the president Barack Obama in his victory speech is declarative mood. In this case, Barack Obama gives information to Americans that what they have done is for their goodness. Besides that, he also stated that they could change America to become a better country in the world as what they have been waiting for so long.

Then, it can be seen that the theme pattern in the excerpt 16 above consists of three themes. These themes are continuative, textual, and topical themes. It can be seen in the clause above that the textual theme is identified by a conjunction “because of” this conjunction means that there is a reason given by the president Barack Obama. He explained that on the day Barack Obama was elected there was defining moment that there will be a change for a better country. Then, continuative is identified by wh question “what”. In this case, this word was not using as a question and then topical theme is identified by personal pronoun “we”. This word refers to the American for general who have elected for the new president.

The excerpt 17 below is another example of register variable made by Barack Obama in his victory speech.

Excerpt 17

change has come to America

Metafunction	Change	has come		To America
Transitivity	Actor	Material		Goal
Mood	Subject	Finite	Pred	Complement
	Mood		Residu	
Theme	Topical theme	Rheme		

It can be seen in the excerpt 17 above that the verb “has come” is treated as the material process in clause *change has come to America*. It indicates that there is a process of doing. According to this clause, it is found that the verb “has come” refers to an action that there will be a change come to america after the presidential election. The researcher notices that the verb “has come” expresses the notion that an entity physically does something, so that verb has a process of doing. It means that there was information which is delivered by the new president Barack Obama that he will gave a change to America with a better country. The Americans hopped that by electing a new president, they will have a change in their country. It is proved that the personal pronoun “change” is as the actor which is refering to the condition that happend on that day. Meanwhile, the word America is as goal of the clause.

Meanwhile, based on the clause in the excerpt 17 above, the mood type produced by the president Barack Obama in his victory speech is declarative mood. In this case, Barack Obama gives information to Americans that he could change America to become a better country in the world. Also, Barack Obama stated that this changing will be done soon after his victory speech.

Then, it can be seen that the theme pattern in the excerpt 17 above consists of one theme. This theme is topical theme. It can be seen in the clause above that the topical theme is identified by a word “change”. This word refers to the condition in America before the presidential election. Barack Obama stated that he would try to change America as what American want.

The excerpt 18 below is another example of register variable made by Barack Obama in his victory speech.

Excerpt 18

I received an extraordinarily gracious call from Senator McCain

Metafunction	I	received	an extraordinarily gracious call from Senator McCain	
Transitivity	Behaver	Behavioral		Circm.: manner
Mood	Subject	Finite	Pred	Complement
	Mood		Residu	
Theme	Topical theme	Rheme		

It can be seen in the clause above there is process of behaving occurred in the clause above. This process is identified by a verb “recieved” and subject pronoun “I” is as the behaver. This means that the subject pronoun “I” refers to Barack Obama and he has recieved an extraordinarily gracious call from Senator McCain on that evening. Barack Obama told the attendance that Senator McCain he has fought even longer and harder for the country but he lost in presidential election. Barack Obama wanted to tell the audience that the Americans should keep struggling to reach what they dream about, because if they struggling, he believed that they will reach what they want.

Meanwhile, based on the clause in the excerpt 18 above, the mood type produced by the president Barack Obama in his victory speech is declarative mood. In this case, Barack Obama gives information to Americans that he got a call from Senator McCain telling that he has fought harder for his country. Also, Barack Obama stated that Senator McCain was one a good role model for American when they want to catch their dreams they need a hard work.

Then, it can be seen that the theme pattern in the excerpt 18 above consists of one theme. That is topical theme. It can be seen in the clause above that the topical theme is identified by a word “Senator McCain”. It means that the focused of Barack Obama speech in this person. Barack Obama told the audience that Senator McCain was one of president candidate who has fought for his country.

4.3 The Contextual Description of Field, Tenor and Mode of Discourse in Barack Obama Victory Speech

In this part of the sub chapter, the researcher gives the contextual description for each register produced by the president of the United States of America, Barack Obama. This description consists of field, mode and tenor of discourse of Barack Obama victory speech. Field of discourse here is realized by Experiential Domain, Short-term goal, Long-term goal. Experiential domain is what the text is all about the Processes, the Participants and Circumstances. Short-term goal refers to the immediate purpose of the text’s production. Meanwhile, Long-term goal is rather more abstract and refers to the text’s place in the larger scheme of things.

The experiential domain of Barack Obama victory speech is America democracy. It can be seen in the excerpt below:

Excerpt 19

"If there is anyone out there who still doubts that America is a place where all things are possible, who still wonders if the dream of our founders is alive in our time, who still questions the power of our democracy, tonight is your answer

It can be seen in the stretch of the excerpt above that Barack Obama stated in his victory speech that there is still democracy in America. He tells the audience who are coming to his victory speech that all Americans should not be worried about their country because Barack Obama promises to all Americans that he will bring a change to America and that night, on the inauguration day, Barack Obama convinces his people that they should not question the power of the democracy that Barack Obama will bring to America.

Besides that, Barack Obama also said that Americans should also not be worried that actually America is a place where all things are possible, it means that there will be a better future in America after the presidential election. Also, they should also follow their founders and hope that all Americans keep the founder's dream alive.

Regarding to the excerpt 19 above, the **short term** goal of Barack Obama victory speech is to tell audience about democracy in America. It can be seen in the excerpt above that Barack Obama is telling all the Americans that he will bring out the democracy to America.

Meanwhile, **the long term** goal of Barack Obama victory speech is giving information to all Americans about the existing of democracy. It is clearly

stated in the lexicogrammatical that there are many relational – attributive produced by Barack Obama is his victory speech such as the use of to be *is*, and *are*. In this case, Barack Obama told the audience about his plans after he was elected to be the president that he will bring democracy in his country, America.

Then, the following description is the explanation of contextual description of tenor of discourse in Barack Obama victory speech. The contextual description of tenor of discourse covers agentives or societal roles, status, and social distance.

The agentive or societal role of Barack Obama victory speech is he himself. In this case, Barack Obama becomes the center of the speaker. He gave the speech to his victory after the America presidential election. In his victory speech, Barack Obama mostly produced declarative mood type in his speech. In his speech, Barack Obama gives information to the audience about his plan after he elected as the president and to bring democracy in America. Meanwhile, the **status** of the speaker is here is unequal because he, Barack Obama, the dominant speaker as it is a speech. The last is the social distance is minimal because Barack Obama is the United States of America president.

The last part is the mode of discourse in Barack Obama victory speech. The contextual description of mode of discourse covers role of language, type of interaction, medium, channel, and rhetorical thrust.

The role of language in this speech is ancillary because it helps the speaker of this speech to convey his message or information to the people who attend the president speech. Then, the type of the interaction is monologic because

it is a speech and the medium of this speech is spoken. As it can be seen that the speech is an oral communication. Next, the channel of this speech is phonic because the data of this research is spoken data and the rhetorical thrust of this talk is report because Barack Obama as the President of the united States of America gave information to all Americans about his new plans after he was elected as the president of America.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGESSTION

5.1 Conclusion

After the researcher had done with the analysis in chapter 4, then, the researcher comes with the conclusion. The conclusion can be drawn as follows:

The **The experiential domain** of Barack Obama victory speech is America democracy. It is based on his victory speech that there is still democracy in America. Then, the **short term** goal of Barack Obama victory speech is to tell audience about democracy in America. It can be seen in the excerpt above that Barack Obama is telling all the American that he will bring out the democracy to America.

Meanwhile, **the long term** goal of Barack Obama victory speech is giving information to all Americans about the existing of democracy. It is clearly stated in the lexicogrammatical that there are many relational – attributive produced by Barack Obama is his victory speech such as the use of to be *is*, and *are*. In this case, Barack Obama told the audience about his plans after he was elected to be the president that he will bring democracy in his country, America.

Then, the contextual description of tenor of discourse covers agentives or societal roles, status, and social distance.

The agentive or societal role of Barack Obama victory speech is he himself. In this case, Barack Obama becomes the center of the speaker. He gave the speech to his victory after the America presidential election. Meanwhile, the

status of the speaker is here is unequal because he, Barack Obama, is the dominant speaker as it is a speech. The last is the social distance is minimal because Barack Obama is the United States of America president.

The last is the role of language in this speech is ancillary because it helps the speaker of this speech to convey his message or information to the people who attend the president speech. Then, the type of the interaction is monologic because it is a speech and the medium of this speech is spoken. As it can be seen that the speech is an oral communication. Next, the channel of this speech is phonic because the data of this research is spoken data and the rhetorical thrust of this talk is report because Barack Obama as the President of the United States of America gave information to all Americans about his new plans after he was elected as the president of America.

5.2 Suggestion

From the analysis about the Register realization in Barack Obama Victory speech and the researcher has some suggestions as follows:

1. The researcher expected that by reading this thesis, the students, therefore, have such activities form an integral part of the learning about register used in speech, especially in formal language such as in speech.
2. Considering the significance of the study, this research is expected to give a reference for further study. Because of the limitation of this research, the further study can analyze register in the natural daily life or in the formal situation

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Appendix 1

Barrack Obama Victory Speech

"Hello, Chicago.

"If there is anyone out there who still doubts that America is a place where all things are possible, who still wonders if the dream of our founders is alive in our time, who still questions the power of our democracy, tonight is your answer.

"It's the answer told by lines that stretched around schools and churches in numbers this nation has never seen, by people who waited three hours and four hours, many for the first time in their lives, because they believed that this time must be different, that their voices could be that difference.

"It's the answer spoken by young and old, rich and poor, Democrat and Republican, black, white, Hispanic, Asian, Native American, gay, straight, disabled and not disabled, Americans who sent a message to the world that we have never been just a collection of individuals or a collection of red states and blue states.

"We are, and always will be, the United States of America.

"It's the answer that led those who've been told for so long by so many to be cynical and fearful and doubtful about what we can achieve to put their hands on the arc of history and bend it once more toward the hope of a better day.

"It's been a long time coming, but tonight, because of what we did on this date in this election at this defining moment, change has come to America.

"A little bit earlier this evening, I received an extraordinarily gracious call from Senator McCain.

"Senator McCain fought long and hard in this campaign. And he's fought even longer and harder for the country that he loves. He has endured sacrifices for America that most of us cannot begin to imagine. We are better off for the service rendered by this brave and selfless leader.

"I congratulate him; I congratulate Governor (Sarah) Palin for all that they've achieved. And I look forward to working with them to renew this nation's promise in the months ahead.

"I want to thank my partner in this journey, a man who campaigned from his heart, and spoke for the men and women he grew up with on the streets of Scranton and rode with on the train home to Delaware, the vice president-elect of the United States, Joe Biden.

"And I would not be standing here tonight without the unyielding support of my best friend for the last 16 years, the rock of our family, the love of my life, the nation's next first lady Michelle Obama.

"Sasha and Malia I love you both more than you can imagine. And you have earned the new puppy that's coming with us to the new White House.

"And while she's no longer with us, I know my grandmother's watching, along with the family that made me who I am. I miss them tonight. I know that my debt to them is beyond measure.

"To my sister Maya, my sister Alma, all my other brothers and sisters, thank you so much for all the support that you've given me. I am grateful to them.

"And to my campaign manager, David Plouffe, the unsung hero of this campaign, who built the best - the best political campaign, I think, in the history of the United States of America.

"To my chief strategist David Axelrod who's been a partner with me every step of the way. To the best campaign team ever assembled in the history of politics, you made this happen and I am forever grateful for what you've sacrificed to get it done.

"But above all, I will never forget who this victory truly belongs to. It belongs to you. It belongs to you.

"I was never the likeliest candidate for this office.

"We didn't start with much money or many endorsements.

"Our campaign was not hatched in the halls of Washington. It began in the backyards of Des Moines and the living rooms of Concord and the front porches of Charleston.

"It was built by working men and women who dug into what little savings they had to give 5 and 10 and 20 to the cause.

"It grew strength from the young people who rejected the myth of their generation's apathy, who left their homes and their families for jobs that offered little pay and less sleep.

"It drew strength from the not-so-young people who braved the bitter cold and scorching heat to knock on doors of perfect strangers, and from the millions of Americans who volunteered and organized and proved that more than two centuries later a government of the people, by the people, and for the people has not perished from the Earth.

"This is your victory.

"And I know you didn't do this just to win an election. And I know you didn't do it for me.

"You did it because you understand the enormity of the task that lies ahead. For even as we celebrate tonight, we know the challenges that tomorrow will bring are the greatest of our lifetime - two wars, a planet in peril, the worst financial crisis in a century.

"Even as we stand here tonight, we know there are brave Americans waking up in the deserts of Iraq and the mountains of Afghanistan to risk their lives for us.

"And this year, in this election, she touched her finger to a screen, and cast her vote, because after 106 years in America, through the best of times and the darkest of hours, she knows how America can change.

"Yes we can.

"America, we have come so far. We have seen so much. But there is so much more to do. So tonight, let us ask ourselves - if our children should live to see the next century; if my daughters should be so lucky to live as long as Ann Nixon Cooper, what change will they see? What progress will we have made?

"This is our chance to answer that call. This is our moment.

"This is our time, to put our people back to work and open doors of opportunity for our kids; to restore prosperity and promote the cause of peace; to reclaim the American dream and reaffirm that fundamental truth, that, out of many, we are one; that while we breathe, we hope. And where we are met with cynicism and doubts and those who tell us that we can't, we will respond with that timeless creed that sums up the spirit of a people: Yes, we can.

"Thank you. God bless you. And may God bless the United States of America."

Appendix 2

Lexicogrammar of the Speech

"Hello, Chicago.

1. "If there is anyone out there

Metafunction	if	There	is	anyone out there
Transitivity			Existential	Existent
Mood		Subject	Finite	Predicator
		Mood		Residu
Theme	Conj	Topical		
	Theme		Rheme	

2. Who still doubts

Metafunction	Who	Still	doubts
Transitivity	Senser	Mental	Phenomenon
Mood	Subject	Predicator	Complement
	Mood		Residu
Theme	Topical Theme	Rheme	

3. that America is a place

Metafunction	that	America	Is	a place
Transitivity		Carrier	Attributive	Attribute
Mood		Subject	Finite	Complement
		Mood		Residu
Theme	Continuatives	Topical	Rheme	
	Theme			

4. where all things are possible,

Metafunction	Where	all things	Are	possible
Transitivity		Carrier	Attributive	Attribute
Mood		Subject	Finite	Predicator
		Mood		Residu
Theme	Cont	Topical	Rheme	
	Theme			

5. who still wonders

Metafunction	Who	Still	Wonders
Transitivity	Senser	Mental	Phenomenon
Mood	Subject	Pred	Complement
	Mood		Residu
Theme	Topical Theme	Rheme	

6. if the dream of our founders is alive in our time,

Metafunction	If	the dream of our founders	is alive	in our time
Transitivity		Carrier	Attributive	Attribute
Mood		Subject	Finite	Pred
		Mood		Residu
Theme	Conj.	Topical	Rheme	
	Theme			

7. who still questions the power of our democracy,

Metafunction	Who	Still	question	the power of our democracy
Transitivity	Senser	Mental	Phenomenon	Circumstance
Mood	Subject	Pred.	Complement	Adjunct
	Mood	Residu		
Theme	Topical theme	Rheme		

8. tonight is your answer.

Metafunction	tonight	Is	your answer
Transitivity	Carrier	Attributive	Attribute
Mood	Subject	Finite	Predicator
	Mood		Residu
Theme	Topical theme	Rheme	

9. "It's the answer told by lines

Metafunction	"It's the answer	told	by lines
Transitivity	Verbiage	Verbal	Sayer
Mood	Subject	Finite	Predicator
	Mood		Residu
Theme	Topical theme	Rheme	

10. that stretched around schools and churches in numbers

Metafunction	That	Stretched	around schools and churches in numbers	
Transitivity	Actor	Material	Goal	
Mood	Subject	Finite	Pred	Predicator
	Mood		Residu	
Theme	Topical theme	Rheme		

11. this nation has never seen, by people

Metafunction	This nation	has never seen	by people	
Transitivity	Phenomenon	Mental: Perc	Senser	
Mood	Complement	Pred	Finite	Subject
	Residu		Mood	
Theme	Topical theme	Rheme		

12. who waited three hours and four hours, many for the first time in their lives,

Metafunction	Who	waited	three hours and four hours, many for the first time in their lives	
Transitivity	Actor	Material	Goal	
Mood	Subject	Finite	Pred	Complement
	Mood		Residu	
Theme	Topical theme	Rheme		

13. because they believed

Metafunction	because	they	believed	
Transitivity		Senser	Mental: Cog	
Mood		Subject	Finite	Pred
		Mood		Residu
Theme	Conj	Topical	Rheme	
	Theme			

14. that this time must be different,

Metafunction	That	this time	must be	different	
Transitivity		Carrier	Attributive	Attribute	
Mood		Subject	Finite	Pred	Complement
		Mood		Residu	
Theme	Cont	Topical	Rheme		
	Theme				

15. that their voices could be that difference.

Metafunction	That	their voices	could be	that difference	
Transitivity		Carrier	Attributive	Attribute	
Mood		Subject	Finite	Pred	Complement
		Mood		Residu	
Theme	Cont	Topical	Rheme		
	Theme				

16. "It's the answer spoken by young and old, rich and poor, Democrat and Republican, black, white, Hispanic, Asian, Native American, gay, straight, disabled and not disabled,

Metafunction	"It	's the answer spoken	by young and old, rich and poor, Democrat and Republican, black, white, Hispanic, Asian, Native American, gay, straight, disabled and not disabled	
Transitivity	Verbiage	Verbal	Sayer	
Mood	Complement	Pred	Finite	Subject
	Residu		Mood	
Theme	Topical theme	Rheme		

17. Americans who sent a message to the world

Metafunction	American	who sent	a message to the world	
Transitivity	Actor	Material	Goal	
Mood	Subject	Pred	Finite	Complement
	Mood		Residu	
Theme	Topical theme	Rheme		

18. that we have never been just a collection of individuals or a collection of red states and blue states

Metafunction	that	We	have never been	just a collection of individuals or a collection of red states and blue states	
Transitivity		Carrier	Attributive	Attribute	
Mood		Subject	Finite	Pred	Complement
		Mood		Residu	
Theme	Cont	Topical	Rheme		
	Theme				

19. "We are, and always will be, the United States of America.

Metafunction	We	Are	and always will be, the United States of America	
Transitivity	Carrier	Attributive	Attribute	
Mood	Subject	Finite	Complement	
	Mood		Residu	
Theme	Topical theme	Rheme		

20. "It's the answer

Metafunction	It	's	the answer
Transitivity	Carrier	Attributive	Attribute
Mood	Subject	Finite	Complement
	Mood		Residu
Theme	Topical theme	Rheme	

21. that led those

Metafunction	That	Led	those
Transitivity	Carrier	Attributive	Attribute
Mood	Subject	Finite	Pred
	Mood		Residu
Theme	Topical theme	Rheme	

22. who've been told for so long by so many to be cynical and fearful and doubtful about

Metafunction	Who	've been told	for so long by so many to be cynical and fearful and doubtful about
Transitivity	Sayer	Verbal	Target
Mood	Subject	Finite	Pred
	Mood		Residu
Theme	Topical theme	Rheme	

23. what we can achieve to put their hands on the arc of history

Metafunction	what	we	can	achieve to put their hands on the arc of history
Transitivity		Carrier	Attributive	Attribute
Mood		Subject	Finite	Complement
		Mood		Residu
Theme	Cont	Topical	Rheme	
	Theme			

24. and bend it once more toward the hope of a better day.

Metafunction	and	Bend	it	once more toward the hope of a better day
Transitivity		Material	Actor	Goal
Mood		Pred	Finite	Subject
		Mood		
		Residu		
Theme	Conj.	Topical		Rheme
	Theme			

25. "It's been a long time coming,

Metafunction	It	's	been a long time coming
Transitivity	Carrier	Attributive	Attribute
Mood	Subject	Finite	Complement
	Mood		Residu
Theme	Topical theme	Rheme	

26. but tonight,

Metafunction	But	tonight
Theme	Conj	Rheme
	Theme	

27. because of what we did on this date in this election at this defining moment,

Metafunction	Because of	what	we	did	on this date in this election at this defining moment	
Transitivity			Actor	Material	Goal	
Mood			Subject	Finite	Pred	Complement
			Mood		Residu	
Theme	Text	Inter	Topical	Rheme		
	Theme					

28. change has come to America.

Metafunction	change	has come	to America	
Transitivity	Actor	Material	Goal	
Mood	Subject	Finite	Pred	Complement
	Mood		Residu	
Theme	Topical theme	Rheme		

29. "A little bit earlier this evening,

Left unanalyzed

30. I received an extraordinarily gracious call from Senator McCain.

Metafunction	I	recieved	an extraordinarily gracious call from Senator McCain	
Transitivity	Behavior	Behavioral	Circumstance: Manner	
Mood	Subject	Finite	Pred	Complement
	Mood		Residu	
Theme	Topical theme	Rheme		

31. "Senator McCain fought long and hard in this campaign.

Metafunction	"Senator McCain	fought	long and hard in this campaign		
Transitivity	Actor	Material	Goal		
Mood	Subject	Finite	Pred	Complement	
	Mood		Residu		
Theme	Topical theme	Rheme			

32. And he's fought even longer and harder for the country

Metafunction	And	he	's fought	even longer and harder for the country	
Transitivity		Actor	Material	Goal	
Mood		Subject	Finite	Pred	Complement
		Mood		Residu	
Theme	Conj	Topical	Rheme		
	Theme				

33. that he loves.

Metafunction	That	he	Loves		
Transitivity		Senser	Mental: affect		
Mood		Subject	Finite	Pred	
		Mood		Residu	
Theme	Cont	Topical	Rheme		
	Theme				

34. He has endured sacrifices for America

Metafunction	He	has endured	sacrifices for America		
Transitivity	Actor	Material	Goal		
Mood	Subject	Finite	Pred	Complement	
	Mood		Residu		
Theme	Topical theme	Rheme			

35. that most of us cannot begin to imagine.

Metafunction	That	most of us	cannot begin	to imagine.	
Transitivity		Actor	Material	Goal	
Mood		Subject	Finite	Pred	Complement
		Mood		Residu	
Theme	Cont	Topical	Rheme		
	Theme				

36. We are better off for the service rendered by this brave and selfless leader.

Metafunction	We	are	better off for the service rendered by this brave and selfless leader	
Transitivity	Carrier	Attributive		Attribute
Mood	Subject	Finite		Complement
	Mood		Residu	
Theme	Topical theme	Rheme		

37. "I congratulate him;

Metafunction	I	congratulate		Him
Transitivity	Behaver	Behavioral		Range
Mood	Subject	Finite	Pred.	Complement
	Mood		Residu	
Theme	Topical theme	Rheme		

38. I congratulate Governor (Sarah) Palin for all

Metafunction	I	congratulate		Governor (Sarah) Palin for all
Transitivity	Behaver	Behavioral		Range
Mood	Subject	Finite	Pred.	Complement
	Mood		Residu	
Theme	Topical theme	Rheme		

39. that they've achieved.

Metafunction	That	they	've acheived	
Transitivity		Actor	Material	
Mood		Subject	Finite	Pred.
		Mood		Residu
Theme	Conj	Topical	Rheme	
	Theme			

40. And I look forward to working with them to renew this nation's promise in the months ahead.

Metafunction	And	I	look forward to working with them to renew this nation's promise in the months ahead.	
Transitivity		Actor	Material	
Mood		Subject	Finite	Pred.
		Mood		Residu
Theme	Conj	Topical	Rheme	
	Theme			

41. "I want to thank my partner in this journey,

Metafunction	I	Want to	thank my partner in this journey	
Transitivity	Senser	Mental	Phenomenon	
Mood	Subject	Finite	Pred.	Complement
	Mood		Residu	
Theme	Topical theme	Rheme		

42. a man who campaigned from his heart,

Metafunction	A man who	campaigned		from his heart
Transitivity	Actor	Material		Goal
Mood	Subject	Finite	Pred.	Complement
	Mood		Residu	
Theme	Topical theme	Rheme		

43. and spoke for the men and women

Metafunction	And	spoke	for the men and women	
Transitivity		Verbal	Target	
Mood		Fin	Pred	Complement
	Mood		Residu	
Theme	Topical theme	Rheme		

44. he grew up with on the streets of Scranton

Metafunction	he	Grew up	with on the streets of Scranton	
Transitivity	Actor	Material	Goal	
Mood	Subject	Finite	Pred.	Complement
	Mood		Residu	
Theme	Topical theme	Rheme		

45. and rode with on the train home to Delaware, the vice president-elect of the United States, Joe Biden.

Left unanalyze

46. "And I would not be standing here tonight without the unyielding support of my best friend for the last 16 years, the rock of our family, the love of my life, the nation's next first lady Michelle Obama.

Metafunction	I	would not be standing	here tonight without the unyielding support of my best friend for the last 16 years, the rock of our family, the love of my life, the nation's next first lady Michelle Obama
Transitivity	Actor	Material	Goal
Mood	Subject	Finite	Pred. Complement
	Mood		Residu
Theme	Topical theme	Rheme	

47. "Sasha and Malia I love you both more than you can imagine.

Metafunction	I	love	you both more than you can imagine
Transitivity	Senser	Mental	Phenomenon
Mood	Subject	Finite	Pred. Complement
	Mood		Residu
Theme	Topical theme	Rheme	

48. And you have earned the new puppy

Metafunction	You	have earned	the new puppy
Transitivity	Actor	Material	Goal
Mood	Subject	Finite	Pred. Complement
	Mood		Residu
Theme	Topical theme	Rheme	

49. that's coming with us to the new White House.

Metafunction	That	's	coming with us to the new White House.
Transitivity	Carrier	Attribute	attributive
Mood	Subject	Finite	Pred. Complement
	Mood		Residu
Theme	Topical theme	Rheme	

50. "And while she's no longer with us,

Metafunction	She	's	no longer with us,	
Transitivity	Carrier	Attribute		attributive
Mood	Subject	Finite	Pred.	Complement
	Mood		Residu	
Theme	Topical theme	Rheme		

51. I know

Metafunction	I	know		
Transitivity	Senser	Mental: Cog		
Mood	Subject	Finite	Pred.	
	Mood		Residu	
Theme	Theme	Rheme		

52. my grandmother's watching, along with the family

Metafunction	my grandmother	's watching	along with the family	
Transitivity	Senser	Mental: Perc.		Phenomenon
Mood	Subject	Finite	Pred.	Complement
	Mood		Residu	
Theme	Topical theme	Rheme		

53. that made me

Metafunction	That	made	me	
Transitivity	Actor	Material		Goal
Mood	Subject	Finite	Pred.	Complement
	Mood		Residu	
Theme	Theme	Rheme		

54. who I am.

Metafunction	Who	I	am	
Transitivity	Carrier	Attributive		Attribute
Mood	Subject	Finite	Pred.	Complement
	Mood		Residu	
Theme	Theme	Rheme		

55. I miss them tonight.

Metafunction	I	miss	them tonight.
Transitivity	Senser	Mental	phenomenon
Mood	Subject	Finite	Pred. Complement
	Mood		Residu
Theme	Theme	Rheme	

56. I know

Metafunction	I	Know
Transitivity	Senser	Mental: Cog
Mood	Subject	Finite Pred.
	Mood Residu	
Theme	Theme	Rheme

57. that my debt to them is beyond measure.

Metafunction	That	my debt to them	Is	beyond measure
Transitivity		Carrier	Attributive	Attribute
Mood	Subject	Finite	Pred	Complement
	Mood		Residu	
Theme	Theme	Rheme		

58. "To my sister Maya, my sister Alma, all my other brothers and sisters, thank you so much for all the support

Metafunction	"To my sister Maya, my sister Alma, all my other brothers and sisters,	thank you so much for all the support
Transitivity	Senser	Mental: Cog
Mood	Subject	Finite Pred.
	Mood Residu	
Theme	Theme	Rheme