

Transitivity Analysis in Prabowo Subianto's Presidential Inaugural Speech: A Critical Discourse Perspective

Stanislaus Guna¹, Yohanes Tresno Kurnianto², Wilhelmina Tantri³

{gunastanislaus@gmail.com¹, kurniantoyohanes99@gmail.com², tantriwhl@gmail.com³}

¹Universitas Katolik Indonesia Santu Paulus Ruteng, Indonesia

Abstract. Presidential inaugural speeches are potent rhetorical tools that leaders utilize to shape national identity, validate authority, and create governance structures. This study analyzes President Prabowo Subianto's inaugural address (October 20, 2024) using Halliday's transitivity system within Critical Discourse Analysis to illustrate how systematic linguistic selections shape ideological stances, power dynamics, and national identity in Indonesian political discourse. The study employs qualitative content analysis of 487 clauses to discern patterns among six process types: material (43.7%), relational (24.4%), mental (18.9%), verbal (8.4%), existential (3.7%), and behavioral (0.8%). Material processes prevail, underscoring action-oriented governance and collective agency through inclusive first-person plural pronouns, thus democratizing accountability for national development. Relational processes shape Indonesia's post-colonial identity and unique democratic values rooted in Pancasila philosophy and cultural traditions. Mental processes foster a collective national consciousness by establishing specific propositions as universally accepted truths. The analysis shows that transitivity patterns have many ideological purposes. They make agency more democratic while possibly hiding power imbalances, they base modern policy on historical experience, they define culturally specific democratic practices, and they make foreign policy positions seem normal through experiential narratives. These linguistic strategies portray Prabowo's leadership as inclusive, action-oriented, and grounded in Indonesian values, while framing Indonesia as an independent nation dedicated to anti-colonial principles and global solidarity. This study enhances comprehension of non-Western political discourse and illustrates the relevance of Systemic Functional Linguistics to Indonesian presidential rhetoric, fostering critical analysis of political communication in various cultural settings.

Keywords: Transitivity analysis, Critical discourse analysis, Presidential inaugural speech, Systemic functional linguistics, Indonesian political discourse.

1 Introduction

Presidential inaugural speeches are important parts of political discourse because they are powerful ways for newly elected authorities to share their vision, explain why they have power, and create ideological frameworks for how they will govern. These speeches are more than just ceremonial formalities; they are strategic communication acts that show political power, set the limits of leadership discourse, and build national identity. These speeches have deliberate selections of words that show ideological positions, power relations, and social goals [1].

The swearing-in of President Prabowo Subianto on October 20, 2024, was a major turning point in Indonesia's political progress. His first speech, which was given at the People's Consultative Assembly's Plenary Session and attended by officials from 19 countries, is a large body of work for language research. The speech talks about wanting Indonesia to be self-sufficient, have a democracy based on Indonesian principles, fight against colonialism, and stand with oppressed people all around the world. These are all things that Indonesia has wanted for a long time and still wants now.

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) has developed into a powerful analytical framework for examining the complex interplay between language, power, and ideology in political discourse. In this framework, Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), especially the transitivity system, offers a structured approach to analyzing how linguistic selections shape representations of reality and convey ideological significances. Transitivity analysis examines how speakers depict processes, participants, and contexts within clauses, thereby uncovering implicit assumptions regarding agency, causation, and accountability. Zhou illustrates in the examination of Biden's inaugural address that transitivity patterns, when integrated with modality and personal pronouns, can proficiently reveal the ideological frameworks and power relations inherent in presidential discourse [2].

Recent academic work has acknowledged the significance of transitivity analysis in the deconstruction of political speeches. Research analyzing presidential inaugural addresses via Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) has elucidated how leaders intentionally utilize material, mental, relational, verbal, behavioral, and existential processes to formulate specific ideological stances and validate their authority. Research on Trump's and Biden's inaugural speeches has demonstrated that varying transitivity patterns signify divergent political ideologies and leadership styles, with material processes underscoring action and agency, while mental processes accentuate collective consciousness and shared values [3]. Likewise, transitivity analysis has demonstrated efficacy in elucidating how political actors position themselves and others through linguistic choices that either highlight or obscure agency, consequently influencing public perceptions of responsibility and power.

Even though Indonesia is the world's third-largest democracy and fourth-most populous country, there isn't much academic research on using transitivity analysis to study Indonesian presidential speeches. Many studies have looked at Western presidential speeches, especially American inaugural addresses, but there hasn't been much rigorous linguistic analysis of Indonesian political discourse from a CDA point of view. This gap is especially clear when it comes to modern Indonesian leadership rhetoric, which works within cultural, historical, and ideological contexts shaped by Pancasila philosophy, post-colonial identity, and Islamic values.

This study tackles this substantial gap by employing Halliday's transitivity framework, combined with a critical discourse analysis approach, to President Prabowo Subianto's inauguration speech. The goal of this study is to carefully find and analyze the different types of processes and roles that participants play, look at how these language choices shape ideological views on agency, responsibility, and national identity, and show the power dynamics that are hidden in the discourse.

2 Methods

2.1 Research Design

This research employs a qualitative content analysis methodology within the paradigm of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), specifically utilizing Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) transitivity system as its analytical framework. The research design is descriptive-analytical, concentrating on the methodical identification and interpretation of linguistic patterns that convey ideological significance in presidential political discourse.

2.2 Data Source

The main source of information for this study is President Prabowo Subianto's inaugural speech, which he gave on October 20, 2024, to the Plenary Session of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia. The Cabinet Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia website (setkab.go.id) has the official English translation of the speech. The speech had about 4,800 words and was given in front of 19 heads of state and government and 15 special envoys from friendly countries. The speech talks about important national issues like ending corruption, making food and energy self-sufficient, reducing poverty, democratic governance, and Indonesia's foreign policy principles.

2.3 Analytical Framework

The analytical framework is based on Halliday and Matthiessen's transitivity system, which has six types of processes [4]. Material processes denote actions and occurrences in the physical realm, including 'achieve,' 'build,' and 'work,' characterized by actors executing actions towards objectives. Mental processes use verbs like "understand," "believe," and "know" to encode cognition, perception, and affection. These verbs involve sensers who experience things. Relational processes create attribution or identification relationships using verbs like "is," "become," and "have," which involve carriers and their traits.

Verbal processes are actions that involve saying, such as "state," "declare," and "call." They involve sayers who make words. Behavioral processes encompass physiological and psychological actions, including 'smile' and 'breathe,' performed by individuals engaging in these activities. Lastly, existential processes merely affirm the existence of entities through constructions such as 'there is' and 'there are,' which pertain to entities that exist. There are certain participant roles and situational factors that go along with each type of process. These roles and factors work together to create certain representations of reality and encode certain ideological meanings in the discourse.

2.4 Data Analysis Procedure

The data analysis adhered to a methodical multi-stage protocol aimed at guaranteeing a thorough and stringent evaluation of transitivity patterns in the discourse. The speech text was initially divided into separate clauses, which are the fundamental units of analysis in transitivity theory. We broke down complex sentences into their parts, which included both independent and dependent clauses. This made it easier to figure out what kinds of processes and roles each participant played. For this segmentation process to work, we had to pay close attention to grammatical structures and syntactic boundaries to make sure that each analytical unit captured a complete process configuration.

After text segmentation, each clause was examined to determine the process type based on the primary verb and its semantic role. We sorted process verbs into Halliday's six process types, paying close attention to their meaning in context rather than just their grammatical form. This is because some verbs can mean different things depending on their semantic and syntactic context. For each identified process, the corresponding participant roles were established, including actors, goals, sensers, phenomena, carriers, attributes, sayers, verbiage, behavers, and existents, contingent upon the specific process type. This analysis of participant roles was very important for figuring out how responsibility and power were shared in the conversation. We then figured out the frequency and percentage distribution of each process type to find systematic patterns in the discourse. This gave us a quantitative basis for qualitative analysis. The identified patterns were subsequently analyzed within the framework of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) to elucidate how choices of transitivity shape ideological positions, signify agency and responsibility, and encode power dynamics within the presidential address. Finally, the linguistic findings were contextualized within Indonesia's post-colonial history, democratic evolution, and current policy challenges, facilitating a thorough comprehension of how language serves as an instrument of political persuasion and ideological formation in this particular cultural and historical milieu.

2.5 Validity and Reliability

To ensure analytical rigor, the research utilized various validation strategies. To start, Halliday and Matthiessen's complete classification criteria were used to double-check all clause segmentations and process classifications [4]. Second, we looked at more SFL literature and contextual clues to figure out what to do in cases that weren't clear. Third, we chose examples that were typical of each type of process to make sure that our interpretations were based on what the text said. The methodical utilization of Halliday's framework improves the reproducibility of this analysis.

3 Results and Discussion

3.1 Quantitative Distribution of Process Type

The transitivity analysis of President Prabowo Subianto's inaugural address revealed 487 clauses encompassing diverse process types. Table 1 shows how many of these processes there are.

Table 1. Distribution of Process Types

Process Type	Frequency	Percentage
Material	213	43.7%
Relational	119	24.4%
Mental	92	18.9%
Verbal	41	8.4%
Existential	18	3.7%
Behavioral	4	0.8%
Total	487	100%

In addition to Table 1, Figure 1 below also shows how many of these processes exist.

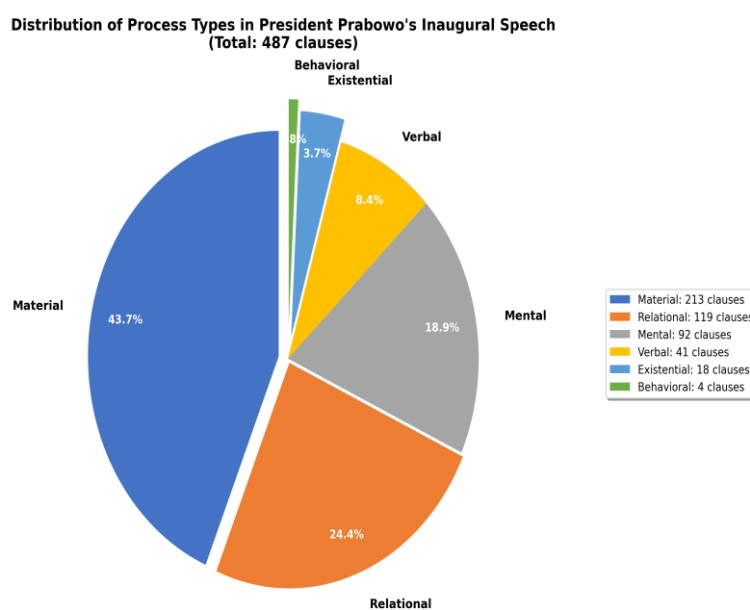


Fig. 1. Distribution of Process Types

The distribution shows that material processes make up the largest group (43.7%, n=213), followed by relational processes (24.4%, n=119) and mental processes (18.9%, n=92). Verbal processes constitute 8.4% (n=41), whereas existential (3.7%, n=18) and behavioral processes (0.8%, n=4) are less prevalent. This pattern indicates a discourse predominantly focused on tangible action and state attribution, with considerable emphasis on cognitive and communicative aspects. Figure 1 shows that material processes clearly dominate, taking up

almost half of the pie chart. This shows that the speech strongly emphasizes action-oriented governance.

3.2 Data Representation: Sample Transitivity Patterns

This part shows some examples from the full clause-by-clause analysis of 487 clauses. These examples show how the systematic coding method works and how different types of processes create meaning in presidential discourse. Each table displays the employed coding structure, including unique identifiers, complete clauses, process verbs, participant roles, and contextual factors. The entire dataset serves as the empirical basis for the interpretive analysis in the following sections.

3.2.1 Material Process Examples (n=213, 43.7%)

Table 2. Material Process Transitivity Analysis: Process, Participants, and Circumstances

Code	Clause	Process	Actor	Goal	Circumstance
MAT-001	We will achieve food self-sufficiency	achieve	We	food self-sufficiency	-
MAT-002	Let us build the future together	build	us	the future	together
MAT-014	We must eradicate corruption	eradicate	We	corruption	-
MAT-029	Indonesia must achieve food self-sufficiency	achieve	Indonesia	food self-sufficiency	-
MAT-060	We must face and eradicate corruption	eradicate	We	corruption	courageously
MAT-086	We will achieve the aspirations of our ancestors	achieve	We	the aspirations	with unity
MAT-106	Let us build the future together	build	us	the future	together
MAT-130	We support the independence of Palestine	support	We	the independence	of Palestine

Material processes predominate in the discourse, symbolizing tangible actions that formulate an action-oriented governance ideology. The repeated use of "we" and "us" as actors gives everyone a role in national development and makes them all responsible for it. Goals include becoming self-sufficient in food, building infrastructure, getting rid of corruption, and helping Palestine.

3.2.2 Relational Process Examples (n=119, 24.4%)

Table 3. Relational Process Transitivity Analysis: Carrier, Attribute, and Circumstance

Code	Clause	Process	Carrier	Attribute	Circumstance
REL-001	Indonesia is a democratic nation	is	Indonesia	a democratic nation	-
REL-002	We are against oppression	are	We	against oppression	-
REL-005	Indonesia is an independent nation	is	Indonesia	an independent nation	-
REL-006	Our democracy must be a polite democracy	must be	Our democracy	a polite democracy	-
REL-010	Power belongs to the people	belongs	Power	to the people	-
REL-019	Our principle is anti-colonialism	is	Our principle	anti-colonialism	-
REL-031	Our independence was not a gift	was	Our independence	not a gift	-
REL-097	We must be a courageous nation	must be	We	a courageous nation	-

Relational processes create Indonesia's national identity by connecting people and things in ways that describe and identify them. These processes set core values (like being democratic, independent, and against oppression) and help people build their post-colonial identity. The focus on "be" verbs connects Indonesia to certain ideas and places it in the context of international relations.

3.2.3 Mental Process Examples (n=92, 18.9%)

Table 4. Mental Process Transitivity Analysis: Senser, Phenomenon, and Circumstance

Code	Clause	Process	Senser	Phenomenon	Circumstance
MEN-001	We understand that independence was not a gift	understand	We	that independence was not a gift	-
MEN-003	We are aware that poverty remains prevalent	are aware	We	that poverty remains	-
MEN-013	We must always understand that power belongs to people	understand	We	that power belongs to people	always
MEN-022	Let us have the courage to reflect	have	us	to reflect	-
MEN-046	Leaders understand our nation's culture	understand	Leaders	our culture	-
MEN-070	We must be solidary	must be	We	solidary	-
MEN-091	We want to see people smiling	want	We	to see people smiling	-

Mental processes create a shared consciousness through cognition (understanding and being aware), perception (seeing), and affection (wanting). The prevalent use of 'we' as a senser portrays the nation as a cohesive cognitive entity. These processes make some propositions seem like universally accepted truths instead of things that people disagree about.

3.2.4 Verbal Process Examples (n=41, 8.4%)

Table 5. Verbal Process Transitivity Analysis: Sayer, Verbiage, and Circumstance

Code	Clause	Process	Sayer	Verbiage	Circumstance
VER-001	I have declared Indonesia must achieve self-sufficiency	declared	I	Indonesia must achieve	-
VER-003	I call upon all to have courage	call upon	I	all to have courage	-
VER-004	I invite all parties to unite	invite	I	all parties to unite	-
VER-007	Those are the teachings of Bung Karno	are	Those	the teachings	-
VER-009	President Jokowi invited me to unite	invited	President Jokowi	me to unite	-

Verbal processes set the president's power and call on past events. The president puts himself in the role of speaker by saying "I have declared" and "I call upon," which are speech acts that make policies real in conversation. Using "invite" instead of "command" makes leadership persuasive instead of coercive, which is in line with Indonesian cultural values.

3.2.5 Existential Process Examples (n=18, 3.7%)

Table 6. Existential Process Transitivity Analysis: Entity and Circumstance

Code	Clause	Process	Existent	Entity	Circumstance
EXI-001	There are still far too many leaks	are	-	leaks	still far too many
EXI-003	There are too many people living below poverty line	are	-	people living below poverty	too many
EXI-010	There are many challenges from outside forces	are	-	challenges from outside	many

Code	Clause	Process	Existent	Entity	Circumstance
EXI-017	There are vast areas of land and seas	are	-	vast areas	vast

Existential processes recognize social realities and issues through the use of 'there are' constructions. These processes find a balance between being hopeful about Indonesia's future and being aware of the problems that are already there (leaks, poverty, and people in pain). By saying that problems exist without blaming anyone, the speech recognizes them while keeping everyone together.

3.2.6 Behavioral Process Examples (n=4, 0.8%)

Table 7. Behavioral Process Transitivity Analysis: Behavior, Behavior, and Circumstance

Code	Clause	Process	Behaver	Behavior	Circumstance
BEH-001	Our children go to school without breakfast	go	Our children	-	without breakfast
BEH-002	Our citizens aged over 70 are pedaling rickshaws	pedaling	Our citizens	-	aged over 70
BEH-003	The common people are smiling	smiling	The common people	-	-

Even though they don't happen very often, behavioral processes make abstract political issues more real by creating concrete images of embodied struggle. When statistics talk about kids going to school without breakfast or old people pedaling rickshaws, they become more emotionally powerful and morally important.

3.2.7 Material Processes: Constructing Action-Oriented Governance

The fact that 43.7% of President Prabowo's speech is about material processes shows that he is using a rhetorical strategy on purpose to make his government look like it is focused on action and getting things done. Material processes refer to actions and events in the physical world, including agents who carry out actions to achieve goals. This predominance aligns with the findings of [3], which indicate that material processes in presidential speeches emphasize particular actions and portray the leader as an active agent of change. Recent transitivity studies of political speeches further support this finding. Zhao and Zhang's in Fadilah and Kuswoyo examination of Trump's inaugural address indicated that material processes constituted 68.6%, illustrating how political leaders utilize these processes to depict national challenges and delineate governmental actions discovered that around 60% of Ghana's President John Evans Atta Mills' inaugural State-of-the-Nation address comprised material processes, indicating that

Mills and his administration portrayed themselves as the principal agents of national development [5].

The actor role in material clauses is mostly shown by first-person plural pronouns that include "we," "us," and "our." "We will achieve food self-sufficiency," "Let us unite to seek solutions," "We must work hard," and "Let us build the future together" are some examples. Using inclusive pronouns all the time gives the impression that everyone is in charge, which makes the president not an authoritarian leader but a leader who works with the people of Indonesia. Khan and Eid say that using these kinds of pronouns in political speech helps to bring people closer together and make them feel like they are all responsible for the same things [6]. There is a lot of evidence that this strategic use of inclusive pronouns happens in many different political situations. Romadlani's study of Obama's speeches found that the pronoun "we" and its variations appeared 183 times. This shows that Obama wanted to "share responsibility and build a sense of nationalism, togetherness, and equality." [7] Studies of pronouns in political interviews show that the inclusive "we" is used to "invoke a sense of collectivity and to share responsibility" while avoiding assigning blame to one person [8].

The goals of material processes show what the administration thinks is most important. The main goals are to be self-sufficient in food and energy: "We must become self-sufficient in food," "We will be ready to become a global food estate," and "We must become self-sufficient in energy." These material processes illustrate Indonesia's post-colonial aspiration to govern its own resources by embedding an ideology of national sovereignty and economic autonomy. This focus on self-sufficiency in food and energy as signs of sovereignty is in line with the larger political conversation about national independence. A recent study employing Critical Discourse Analysis to examine Prabowo's presidential speech revealed that he "constructs an assertive yet inclusive leadership persona by using high-certainty modality to project confidence in achieving national goals, particularly food and energy self-sufficiency," with deontic expressions framing these objectives as "collective moral obligations" [9]. These results corroborate Hamilton's historical assertion that self-sufficiency in essential areas of "subsistence, habitation, clothing, and defense" is requisite for national independence and sovereignty [10].

The speech also talks about infrastructure and development by using words like "build," "develop," "strengthen," and "improve." This shows that governance is really about making changes in the real world. Material processes that deal with corruption and ending poverty make these issues seem like real problems that can be solved, not just ideas: "We must eradicate corruption," "We will eliminate poverty from Indonesian soil." This framing makes it seem like the president is ready to face tough problems head-on. This gives him the power to be a strong leader who can fix Indonesia's most important issues. This strategic framing via material processes aligns with findings from research on political discourse in alternative contexts. Critical discourse analysis of Obama and Rouhani's UN speeches illustrated that "material process indicates government's activities" and allows audiences to discern that leaders "are action leaders" dedicated to tangible solutions. Their analysis showed that material processes like "I, we, America, United States" help people understand that "Obama and his government are action leaders who are against chemical weapons and want to do their best to provide a kind of peace among nations." [11] Trump's inaugural address used material processes in the same way "to indicate his future actions intended to establish national priority" and to show himself as "the actor and the doer with clear goals (a strong leader)" [12]. These patterns show that in

different political situations, material processes are important language tools for building trust in leaders and showing that the government can handle important national problems.

3.2.8 Relational Processes: Defining National Identity

Relational processes (24.4%) are crucial for constructing and reinforcing Indonesian national identity, particularly when employed in attributive and identifying clauses. These steps decide what Indonesia is, what it stands for, and how it sees itself in the world. The speech talks about important national values like "Indonesia is a democratic nation," "We are against oppression," "We are anti-racism, anti-apartheid," and "Indonesia is an independent nation."

This significant prevalence of relational processes corresponds with trends noted in other presidential inaugural addresses. A comparative examination of Trump's and Xi Jinping's inaugural speeches indicated that relational processes ranked second in frequency (19.1% in Trump's speech and 27.1% in Xi's speech), following material processes [13]. Likewise, research on the speeches of successful women leaders revealed that relational clauses represented the second-highest frequency at 30.3%, illustrating that these processes are essential for "describing actions and events" and for establishing connections among various elements of national discourse [14]. An analysis of the British Queen's Parliament Speech affirmed that "the relational process makes the power of the government closely connected with the country and the citizens" [15].

The high frequency of relational processes exemplifies what Zhou characterizes as a prevalent tactic in inaugural addresses: employing definitional statements to formulate a cohesive national identity and value system [2]. This strategic utilization of relational processes for identity construction is extensively documented in political discourse research. Liping in Persieus Balog contends that "relational processes are generally used to explain political concepts" in political speeches [16]. Obama's inaugural speeches showed how relational processes, which are "a process of being," are good for explaining the complicated connections between some abstract things because they sound certain. This made them especially good for "making the reasoning naturally and unconsciously accepted" [17]. Kashif et al. conducted a transitivity analysis that demonstrated Hillary Clinton's increased utilization of relational processes to articulate "her cognitive, sentimental, sensitive, attributive, and existential approach" during presidential debates [18].

This utilization of relational processes to construct identity through historical reference aligns with findings from comparative political discourse analysis. The examination of Trump's and Xi's speeches indicated that "Trump's relational processes primarily concentrate on attributive types of relational processes, physically illustrating American contexts and proposing a new blueprint for the American populace," whereas "relational processes of identifying types in Trump's discourse delineate the nation belonging to its citizens, thereby reducing the psychological distance between the new administration and the American people" [13]. Similarly, the analysis of Hillary Clinton's debate performance revealed that "relational clauses are categorized into two types: identifying and attributive," with Trump employing relational processes to "vehemently characterize the attributes of the current foreign policy" while defining "outsiders' identity through the process types of being and existing" [18].

Also, relational processes shape what Indonesian democracy is like: "Our democracy must be a polite democracy." "Our democracy must not be violent," and "Our democracy must be uniquely

Indonesian." These intensive attributive clauses create a unique Indonesian idea of democracy that is different from Western ideas and is based on local cultural values like politeness, consensus, and non-violence. This strategic employment of relational processes illustrates how language formulates not only descriptions of reality but also prescriptive ideological frameworks that influence political expectations and behaviors. Senator Miriam Defensor-Santiago's privilege speeches also used relational processes "to show inequalities and problems in society" and "to explain some concepts, attack someone's credibility and character, and express the state of affairs of the country" [16]. This shows that relational processes can be used in political discourse to build national identity and values across cultures.

3.3 Implications

The results of this transitivity analysis of President Prabowo Subianto's inaugural speech have important implications for teaching English, especially in the areas of English for Specific Purposes (ESP), Critical Discourse Analysis pedagogy, and developing academic literacy. This study shows that Hallidayan transitivity analysis can be used as a teaching tool to help students become more aware of how language works [19]. Language teachers can use presidential inaugural speeches as real texts to teach CDA principles [20]. This helps students go beyond just understanding what the speeches say and start to think critically about how language shapes ideology and power relationships.

The methodology utilized in this research; dividing texts into clauses, classifying processes, recognizing participants, and analyzing patterns, provides a replicable framework that can be modified for diverse text types beyond political speeches. Students can use these analytical skills on news stories, ads, business emails, and social media posts. This will help them build critical literacy skills that they can use in any information setting today. Teachers can create classroom activities that help students learn how to do systematic transitivity analysis. The speech that was analyzed in this study is a great example of a text that shows clear patterns in material, relational, and mental processes that intermediate to advanced learners can easily spot.

This research offers a framework for systematically analyzing political discourse for students studying political science, international relations, journalism, or public administration [21]. ESP curricula can integrate transitivity analysis as a fundamental analytical skill, allowing students to critically assess political communication instead of merely absorbing it. The research elucidates the diverse rhetorical functions of various process types in presidential discourse: material processes highlight tangible actions and accomplishments, relational processes delineate identity and values, mental processes shape collective consciousness, and verbal processes assert authority. Students learning to write their own speeches or policy papers can be taught to use transitivity patterns on purpose to get certain rhetorical effects.

This research exemplifies rigorous academic discourse analysis and serves as a model for instructing academic writing in linguistics and applied language studies. The study's structure, from an extensive literature review to a methodical methodology, culminating in thorough data analysis and critical interpretation, furnishes students with a framework for executing and reporting their own research. The amalgamation of diverse theoretical perspectives exemplifies interdisciplinary synthesis, illustrating how proficient academic writing contextualizes particular analyses within expansive scholarly discourses while offering novel contributions to knowledge.

This research enhances general linguistic awareness, benefiting all language learners, irrespective of their specific disciplinary focus. Grasping how language choices shape meaning and encode ideology augments students' critical thinking skills and their proficiency in navigating intricate texts within academic and professional spheres [22]. The research indicates that ostensibly neutral grammatical selections yield substantial ideological ramifications, equipping students to be more discerning consumers of media, political communication, and institutional discourse. This kind of critical language awareness is especially useful in democracies where people have to judge political claims, look at policy proposals, and make smart choices when they vote.

The results suggest that transitivity analysis should be used more often in English language classes for both undergraduate and graduate students. Curriculum designers can make progressive learning paths that slowly introduce transitivity ideas. They can start with identifying basic process types and work their way up to more complex interpretations of patterns in real political discourse. Adding corpus linguistics tools like UAM CorpusTool or AntConc would make teaching even better by letting students use technology to do large-scale discourse analysis and find statistically significant patterns across many texts.

The examination of Indonesian presidential discourse in this study underscores significant factors for instructing English in multilingual and multicultural environments. The research shows that post-colonial identity, cultural values, and historical experience affect political rhetoric in ways that are very different from how Western discourse works. This means that teachers should recognize these cultural differences instead of treating Western rhetorical conventions as universal norms [23], [24]. Students can learn a lot by looking at political speech from their own countries. For example, they can use transitivity analysis to figure out how their leaders use language to build national identity, justify their power, and deal with policy problems.

The methodology utilized in this research proposes novel assessment strategies for measuring students' critical discourse analysis skills. Instead of testing students' decontextualized grammatical knowledge through traditional exams, assessments can require students to perform independent transitivity analyses of authentic texts, showcasing their capacity to accurately identify and classify process types, discern patterns in process distribution, interpret the ideological implications of transitivity choices, and articulate findings clearly with suitable textual evidence. Such performance-based assessments are in line with constructivist teaching methods and do a better job of measuring students' real-world analytical skills [25].

4 Conclusion

This transitivity analysis of President Prabowo Subianto's inaugural speech elucidates how systematic linguistic selections formulate ideological stances, depict power dynamics, and delineate national identity within Indonesian political discourse. The analysis of 487 clauses reveals that material processes predominate (43.7%), highlighting action-oriented governance and collective agency through inclusive pronouns ("we," "us," "our"). This linguistic strategy makes everyone responsible for the country's growth and gives them a sense of shared destiny that could go beyond political differences. Relational processes (24.4%) shape Indonesia's post-colonial identity and unique democratic principles, anchoring modern values in the historical

contexts of colonialism and oppression. Mental processes (18.9%) shape collective consciousness, framing the Indonesian nation as a cohesive cognitive entity that collectively comprehends national challenges and aspirations.

The analysis reveals that transitivity patterns fulfill essential ideological roles: they democratize agency while possibly concealing power imbalances, link current policies to historical legitimacy, delineate culturally specific democratic practices, and normalize foreign policy stances through experiential narratives. These strategies construct a narrative that positions Prabowo's leadership as inclusive and proactive, while depicting Indonesia as a sovereign nation dedicated to anti-colonial ideals. This study enhances non-Western political discourse analysis and illustrates the relevance of Systemic Functional Linguistics to Indonesian presidential rhetoric. Future research should perform comparative analyses of various presidential speeches, assess audience reception across diverse constituencies, explore translation effects between Indonesian and English versions, and integrate multimodal elements. The results deepen comprehension of the linguistic construction of political reality, bearing significance for critical engagement with political communication and democratic literacy across varied cultural contexts.

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