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Department of English**



Discourse Functionality of Transitivity and Modality of American Presidential Victory Speech

A THESIS

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

"يَرْفَعِ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مِنْكُمْ
وَالَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْعِلْمَ دَرَجَاتٍ"

{ صدق الله العظيم }

سورة المجادلة، الآية ١١

In the Name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most
Merciful

**{Allah will exalt in degree those of you who believe, and those who
have been granted knowledge}.**

Allah Almighty has Spoken the Truth

Al- Mujadilah, 11

Translated by:(Al-Hilāli and Khan, 1999, P. 747)

Supervisor and HOD's Declaration

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TO

My beloved parents

My caring, encouraging, and loving husband

My dear siblings

My children, the light of my life

My friend Hajro,

With sincere love and appreciation

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ABSTRACT

The political discourse of victory speeches of American presidents has fascinated students and researchers in Sociology, Linguistics, and other studies in the world. Victory speeches are known in the American politics. As part of political speech, American presidential victory speeches are usually presented by presidents to address different issues which concern Americans and people around the world. The study aims at investigating transitivity and modality which are related to ideational and interpersonal metafunction used in American presidential victory speech. The function of these terms cannot be understood without examining of the structural constructions to help us to understand how to encode ideas and viewpoints. The data selected to this study are the victory speech of Barak Obama's (2008) and Joe Biden's (2020). The analysis is restricted to clauses that contain transitivity and modality. The data are analyzed qualitatively using content analysis procedures based on the Halliday and Matthiessen's (2004, 2014) modal of systemic functional linguistics. The major findings showed that both presidents used transitivity and modality to convey different issues through the functioning of transitivity and modality to audience but with different rates. It was found that there are (277) processes in Obama's speech and (240) processes in Biden's. For modality, it was found that (59) clauses contain modality in Obama's speech and (40) ones in Biden's. Obama's high score of transitivity and modality indicates his determination to express his desires and ideas that he is determined to accomplish what he promised during his presidential time. And also, it refers to his positive opinions and attitude towards Americans more than Biden. Finally, the current study contributed the existing knowledge of discourse analysis in investigating how discourse functionality of transitivity and modality employed in presidential American victory speech.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Indication
CDA	Critical Discourse Analysis
DA	Discourse Analysis
PDA	Political Discourse Analysis
SFG	Systemic Functional Grammar
SFL	Systemic Functional Linguistics
Prob	Probability
Usu	Usuality
Incl	Inclination
Obl	Obligation
P	Page

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Speech is used to express one's perspectives and viewpoints. It is a technique used to convince speaker's beliefs in a variety of contexts such as politics, economics, humanitarian concerns, and other formal events (Sinaga, 2018). Also, it can be used in a political context to discuss politics and influence society of certain beliefs. A political victory speech is intended to convey what the president is thinking about. A political speech is presented with a clear goal in mind which is stated as the communicative function of a discourse. Presidents use their speeches as a campaign to persuade people to alter their minds about certain political topics. They believe that their remarks will influence others' perception.

A president's speech is classified as a discourse, and language in context is referred to as a discourse (Nunan, 1993). It indicates that studying a discourse entails looking at the location, time, and circumstance in which the text is generated, besides the text itself. As a result, academics believe that debate is more helpful and powerful in contemporary society. Language in dialogue is elevated above the sentence. It might represent the state of society at the time the piece was produced. It may reflect what has occurred in the society, where the writer or speaker lives. It might also represent societal views. Discourse analysis is a method that examines the pattern of language throughout text as well as the social and cultural circumstances in which the text was created (Paltridge, 2008).

Grammatical choices, according to Halliday (1994), fulfill the meaning prospective of language and are connected to its ideational, interpersonal, as well as textual metafunctions. The methodical examination of textual organization, sentence combination, clause grammar, and lexicon may therefore provide means

of connecting linguistic choices to wider ideological concerns. Thematic progression (i.e., the distinction between information provided as given-the theme- and information presented as new-the rheme), modality as well as transitivity patterns (i.e., the ways in which respondents in a process are reflected in a clause), and cohesion as well as coherence as realized by overtly and impliedly linked vocabulary are typical aspects investigated by researchers, reproducing or departing from such features. For example, inverting the order of theme and rheme in a sentence, foregrounding or backgrounding specific actors in a clause, or choosing specific lexical items in cohesive constructions may perpetuate or deviate from a specific discourse and construct a representation of reality that may represent some hidden values in verbal strategic ways (Al Bahri, 2021). Thus, “by identifying the lexicogrammatical structures employed in a target text and contrasting these to those used in the identified source (s), specific representations can be analyzed, interpreted, and evaluated with regard to a given socio-political context” (Skorokhod, 2016).

In the literature, studies on modality as a component of interpersonal metafunction in Systemic Functional Linguistics have mostly concentrated on conservative, legal, media, literary, academic, political, and medical discourse, as well as modern English use (Aboh, 2012). In this study, the researcher adopts Halliday and Matthiessen’s systemic functional grammar (2004, 2014) in terms of the three metafunctions of language they proposed: the ideational metafunction, the interpersonal metafunction, and the textual metafunction. Based on the objectives, the study is concerned with the first two metafunctions, the ideational and interpersonal. They are expressed by transitivity and modality respectively. two out of his three functions: the Ideational metafunction depicted by Transitivity processes as well as the Interpersonal metafunction expressed by Modality use, to determine the formal features of American presidents' victory speeches. The study’s primary goal is to investigate the links between language, ideology, and power, and how they are managed by presidents' speeches to influence their supporters to embrace and defend his ideology and policies.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

In the field of linguistics, Political speeches are considered as a rich area to be investigated. Presidents prepare the speech carefully with realization that they are the center of focus by the audience who are listening to them. Their words will be functioned as a mirror to their actions and intentions during their presidential time. Political speeches are viewed by Schäffner (1997) who states that political texts are a reflection to Politian's activities, and they achieve various functions which are related to these activities. Van Dijk (1997) clarifies that politicians' speech is a realization of their intention and these speeches have function.

The current study seeks to investigate 'transitivity and modality' in American presidential victory speeches by using Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, 2014) Systemic functional grammar (SFG). Transitivity refers to how content is encoded and expressed in a phrase. It is associated with the dissemination of worldviews. It also plays a role in demonstrating how speakers encode their mental sense of reality in language and account for their perception of the world around. Within political discourse analysis, modality is defined as much more than the presence of overt modal verbs such as may, might, can, could, will, and so on.

The contrast between the ideational and interpersonal metafunctions of language is reflected in transitivity and modality. Transitivity-the ideational factor-refers to the selected choices made by a text or speech producer in depicting reality (for example, in news discourse: the content as well as the sequencing of material). The interpersonal discourse as a mediator of functions and personal connections, on the other hand, is referred to as modality (Paul, 2009). In fact, it is difficult to keep the two aspects apart since they frequently overlap and reinforce one another, but the differentiation is important because it will offer the conceptual foundation for the formation of analytic categories (Zeneton, 2021; Studer, 2014). Transitivity and modality choices are all related to specific interpersonal ideological intentions which cannot be comprehended without a thorough examination of the structural constructions within political victory speeches.

Various studies have been conducted on transitivity and modality using the systemic functional linguistic in political speeches like: (Ma'yuuf & Hassan, 2021; Liani, Annidi, & Wirza, 2021; Ayuningtyas, 2021; Awawdeh's, 2021; Moustaf's, 2021; Mobarak's, 2021; Ahmad, 2019; Yujie, & Fengjie, 2018); Chalimah and Sumarlam, 2017; Farhat's, 2016; Koutchadé's, 2015; Kazemian & Hashemi, 2014; Hussein & AL-Marrar, 2013; Wang's 2010). However, none of the previous studies mentioned above dealt with combining transitivity and modality in American victory speeches, hence Obama and Biden.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The current study addresses the following objectives:

- 1-Identifying to what extent transitivity and modality are used in Barak Obama and Joe Biden's victory speeches.
- 2-Investigating the way transitivity and modality are functionalized in Barak Obama and Joe Biden's victory speeches.

1.4 Questions of the Study

- 1-To what extent transitivity and modality are used in Obama and Biden's victory speeches?
- 2-How are transitivity and modality functionalized in Obama and Biden's victory speeches?

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study is considered important and useful in linguistics in general and in discourse analysis in particular, as it provides an extensive presentation of transitivity and modality as part of ideational and interpersonal meta functions. The use of these metafunctions can give clear hints of presidents' real actions and intentions for future plans and how much they are determined to do these actions. In addition, they express the presidents ideas and judgments about certain events related which might be mentioned in their speech. Also, in terms of pedagogy, it is

important to emphasize studying functional grammar for students in English departments to enrich functionality in their performance.

1.6 Limitations and the Scope of the Study

In this study, transitivity as well as modality analysis are used as a method to analyze presidents' experiences and their ideas and judgments towards some issues mentioned in their victory speech. Language has three meanings: ideational, interpersonal, and textual. The current study is limited to discuss transitivity as part of the ideational and modality as part of interpersonal meaning; the discussion of modality and transitivity is deep and a broad and there are many related issues which are important to be discussed. There are many important related issues to be discussed within transitivity and modality. The main concern of the study is on the processes of transitivity with reference to the participants in the clause. Types of modality and their functions are also to be investigated based on Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, 2014) model of systemic functional grammar. The study is also restricted to analyze political discourse with two presidential victory speeches. The two speeches were delivered by Barak Obama and Joe Biden the night they won the presidential elections in (2008) and (2020) respectively.

1.7 Definitions of the Key Terms

For a better understanding of the study, some key terms frequently used in the study are explained:

1-Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL)

Systemic functional linguistics is an approach related to functional linguistics (Often called systemic functional grammar) that is developed by Michael Halliday (1985). He considers language as a social semiotic system that centered on people and how they use language to accomplish social purposes. Language is structured to make three types of metafunctions: Ideational, Interpersonal, and textual.

2-Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG)

Systemic functional grammar is originated by Michael as a grammatical description. It is part of ‘systemic functional linguistics’ and it is concerned with how people are using the language to interpret or construct meaning. Basically, language is SFG is a network of systems or options that are interrelated to make meaning. Eggins (2004) clarifies that systemic functional grammar is the framework providing understanding to the quality of texts.

3-Ideational Metafunction

Halliday (1985) defines Ideational function as a representation of experience that provides grammatical properties to interpret the internal and external world at the clause level.

4-Interpersonal Metafunction

Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) regards the term ‘interpersonal metafunction’ as the function of exchange since it involves linguistic interactions as people act with giving or demanding goods and services. The interpersonal metafunction is construed when the speaker and listener exchange language to communicate (Halliday, 2004).

5-Transitivity

Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) define transitivity as the system to construe our experience. Transitivity is defined by Shi (2021) as a semantic system that expresses the functions of language through several processes: (Material, behavioral, mental, relational, verbal, and existential).

6-Modality

Modality refers to the opinion or the judgment of the speaker on content of language and speech function of the clause (Halliday, 2004). Modality denotes to the area of meaning that lies between yes or no. Modality plays an important role in carrying out the interpersonal metafunction of clauses showing to what degree the proposition is valid (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014).

7-Victory Speech

Sameer (2021) defines victory speech as a part of the political speech. It is the speech presented by the new-elected candidate when he wins the presidential

elections. Victory speech is a well-known ritual in America. The president uses the oral or the written media to make a powerful influence in the audience (Crystal, 2003).

1.8 Layout of the Study

The present study emphasizes on discursal functionality by applying Halliday's perspective (2014) of the function of language. The research begins with introductory chapter which start with preliminary, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, questions of the study, significance of the study, limitations and the scope of the study, and definitions of key terms.

In chapter two, what is linked to the current study from literature and what is determining the theoretical framework are overviewed. The chapter begins with an introduction, and explanations of discourse analysis, communicative function of the language, theoretical background of systemic functional grammar, the meta-functional theory, ideational metafunction, the concept of transitivity, semantic overview of transitivity, the interpersonal metafunction, the concept of modality, an introduction to political discourse, political speech, political communication, and finally, previous studies followed by discussion of the previous studies.

Chapter three consists of an introduction, approach of the study, research design, data collection, data description, method of analysis, transitivity analysis, modality analysis, procedures for data analysis, and finally, trustworthiness and credibility.

Chapter four exhibits the analysis, findings, and discussion of the findings of the research. The chapter presents data analysis in the light of the model adopted to accomplish the research objectives.

Chapter five expresses the conclusions of the study to answer the research questions. The chapter ends with some recommendations and suggestions for further study. Finally, references are listed alphabetically.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews some definitions of transitivity and modality. Also, background of the Hallidayan theory and systemic functional grammar along with some scholars who introduced the ideational and interpersonal meta-functions. In addition, this chapter also tackles the preview of related studies on transitivity and modality and their discussion.

2.2 Discourse Analysis: An Overview

Brown, Yule, and Gillian (1983) state that the concept of "discourse analysis" has a wide range of meanings and can be used to describe a variety of activities. It takes into account many activities across different fields like sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, philosophical linguistics, and computational linguistics by which psycholinguistics is concerned with issues of language understanding like texts and sentences problems. Also, Tylor (2013) defines discourse analysis as a close examination of language as well as language use as an indication of facets of society and social life. It is related to sociolinguistics that is concerned with the social interaction in described conversations and with indication on social context's characteristics that appears in real instances of language. In addition, 'discourse' is defined by Fairclough as cited in Tylor (2013, p. 16) as "language as a form of social practice". Furthermore, McCarthy, (1991) considers 'discourse analysis' as the study of language in relation to the context in which it is used. Finally, Tistcher (2002, p. 42) adds that "Discourse is a broad term with numerous definitions, which 'integrate a full palette of meanings,'".

However, discourse analysis is described by Scollon and Scollon (2001) from two perspectives. From one side, 'discourse analysis' is viewed as a linguistic study of texts in-use, whereas from the other, it is viewed as a study of distinct genres'

thought, perception, and behavior. Paltridge (2012, p. 1) also states that discourse analysis is “the investigation of what is beyond the word, clause, phrase and sentence”. Thus, discourse analysis has grown to mean a variety of things in a variety of contexts in different places based on Hajer's (1995) view.

2.3 Communicative Function of the Social Nature of Language

The main idea about the function of language among non-linguists is that Language is considered as the best means of communication. Some of linguists rejected this idea, like Chomsky who states that human language is a “system for free expression of thought, essentially independent of stimulus control, need-satisfaction or instrumental purpose” (Chomsky, 1980, p. 239).

From another point of view ‘functionalists’ do not share Chomsky's view and emphasis of the language role and function in communication as a central framework to their study. Functionalism and functional linguists acquired significant importance and were considered as a linguistic phenomenon worth studying by other linguists as promising trend (Aleksandrova, Mendzheritskaya, & Malakhova, 2017). The communicative function of language implies various social functions accomplished by language which play a basic role in context of society. Some of human and social needs are universal, therefore there are certain functions need to be performed by using language and such functions are reflected in grammatical and lexical structure of these languages (Hussein & AL-Marrar, 2013). The social nature of language use is emphasized by Foley and Valin (1984) and they stress that speaking is a sort of social activity. Scholars who studied the function of the language are explicitly related to Prague school and less systematically with London school (Dirven & Fried, 1987).

Consequently, John Lyons (1981) states that Functionalism is a movement within structuralism in which the phonological, grammatical, and semantic structure of language is established by how the functions are performed by them in

societies. The functionalism approach to language is concerned with the functions performed by language.

The main concepts of functional theory of functionalism are closely related to the theory of systemic functional grammar. We can say that Halliday's SFG is the only possible theory outside the Prague School that characterizes Theme and Rheme. (LaPolla, 2013). Systemic functional grammar is situated somewhere between moderate and extreme functionalism. It is top-down analytic model that begins with discourse and goes "down" to levels of grammatical system (Van Valin, 2017). For Functionalists, linguistic functions are emphasized from two perspectives: the "pragmatic" perspective which focuses on the meaning and the conditions of the proper use of numerous speech acts. Based on the work of Searle (1969), the purpose of using language is greater than indicating states of affairs. Many kinds of verbal social interactions can be used by utilizing the language like: "when we ask questions, or to give commands, or making promises, even to express wishes, and so on". These different functions are typically known as speech acts. The other one is the 'discourse' perspective which is concerned with the structure of discourse and how grammatical elements in addition to other devices are employed in any discourse (Van Valin, 2017).

The communicative functions imply both linguistic and paralinguistic devices. Linguistic devices consist of grammatical, thematic structures, and lexical items which can be used by the user of the language (Celce-Murcia, Dörnyei & Thurrell, 1995). Transitivity is part of communicative function since it represents part of the grammatical structures. On the other hand, paralinguistic devices are represented by the social and cultural beliefs which determine the functional use of language. The social components assist the producer in selecting the proper language structure, such as transitivity, in which the producer adopts one structure over another based on his situational perspective in order to fulfil the aimed communicative function with the receiver. In the work of Prague School linguists, structure and function are linked. SFL is involved with the functions of structures,

such as transitivity. However, the term Communicative Competence is also related to the social aspect of the language and Transitivity (as it will be discussed in the next section). Paulston (1974) states that Hymes suggests the term ‘communicative competence’ is standing and producing the referential and social meaning of language. Thus, it is not merely knowledge of language structure and grammar, but he adds the knowledge of ‘the form function’ which are learnt from including all language use ‘socially’. No speech would be spoken out of nothing; there should be a function behind what is said. Thus, language has many functions by which one can accomplish what s/he is looking for.

2.4 Theoretical Background of Systemic Functional Grammar

Systemic functional grammar is a language approach promoted in the 1960s in the United Kingdom and later in Australia by M.A.K. Halliday and his followers. SFL is based on the work of linguists like as Bronislaw Malinowski and J.R. Firth, among others. The scope of systemic functional model of the architecture of the language was comprehensive from the start. SFL was developed by moving from comprehensive map of language in context which is emphasized in the theory towards more detailed map that involves developing the description of lexicogrammar of a language and adds new semiotic dimension in order to give a multidimensional view of language in specific context (Matthiessen, 2007). SFG approach is now used all over the world, particularly in language instruction and for a variety of applications such as discourse analysis. Even though many linguistic theories deal with language in the form of mental practice, it has remained firmly tied with sociology (O’Donnell, 2012). It focuses on how language is used in social circumstances to achieve a certain goal. He is concerned in the language use and gives the importance to the language function than the language structure (Halliday, 1985). Halliday viewed language as a system which relates meaning to form as a system of signs (Fontaine, 2012).

2.5 The Meta-Functional Theory

The term meta-function is suggested instead of ‘function’ to indicate the meaning of ‘functionality of language’ as an intrinsic and integral component in the theory rather than the confined meaning of ‘function’ which traditionally means the way we use the language or the purpose of using it (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). The functional approach of systemic-functional grammar analyzes the functions of the language to make meaning in context of situation. In terms of discourse analysis, this approach is grounded on a social semiotic’ which is well defined in the works of Halliday by which his emphasis centered on the functionality of language and how people use language to accomplish things (Nguyen, 2012). The conceptual framework of this theory is built on functional aspect rather than the formal one (Halliday, 1994).

In systemic functional grammar, system is related to the meaning by which it has diversity of options which enable them to generate linguistic utterances (Christie, 2005). Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) state that functionality is essential to language. The theory is used in a much wider sense, particularly to describe the whole system of the clause, instead of describing the 'verb' only with its 'object'. However, it is concerned with the traditional emphasis on the verbal group, since it is the main issue of the type of process that determines labelling the participants. For example, the ‘doer’ of a material process like ‘kicking’ has a different naming from the ‘doer’ of a mental process like ‘wishing’ (Thompson, 2014). Bloor and Bloor (1995) state that people use language as an expression of meaning whether it occurs in spoken or written discourse. Halliday considers the text as a chunk of language produced for communicative purposes between people in real circumstances. Utterances and texts are generated by speakers of the language to convey their intended meanings by the ‘generalized meta-functions which connect the language to the external world in which people have social roles (Haratyan, 2011). Halliday states that there are three meta-functions of language: *the ideational metafunction* is responsible for construing human experience. Every

language's lexicogrammar and human experience theory are provided through language (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). Ideational meaning is related actively to the construal of institutions. It naturalizes reality in terms that the speaker or the writer expresses her/his experience of by using the language in connection with the real world. Ideational meta-function is described as a reflection of language, and it can be distinguished into pair of experiential and logical components. *Interpersonal metafunction* simply indicates that by using language one shares personal social experience with other people. It is described by Halliday as being 'language in action' to refer to its interactive side and 'interpersonal' to refer to its personal function. Moreover, Deborah Tannen, Heidi E. Hamilton, and Deborah Schiffrin (2015) describe this function as being 'social reality' which enable people to enact power and solidarity. (This function will be further discussed in section 2.8). Finally, *textual metafunction* is related to how people organize information in a text across media as a semiotic reality. It is considered as a facilitating function that relies on the ability to construct discourse sequences, organize the discursive flow, and maintain cohesion and continuity as it progresses (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). Meta-functions are the main components of the semantic system; ideational, interpersonal, and textual, are reflected in the language use (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). Moreover, all clauses include meta-functional meanings. Christie stated that the main principal of meta-function is rooted in the theory of 'context of situation' and 'context of culture' by Mailnowski (1923-1935) which was developed by Firth. The context involves three variables that are made to analyze the text which are: 'Field' of activity referring to the ideational function, 'Tenor' of the social relationships of people and the 'mode' that is used to compose the information in the message.

2.6 Ideational Metafunction

Halliday's development of Functional grammar of modern English is one of major contributions to linguistic analysis. He shows how simultaneous elements of meaning (ideational, interpersonal, and textual) are represented in clause structure

(Alaei & Ahangari, 2016). The ideational study reflects grammatical resources which are provided to construe meanings of the world at the level of the clause to give rise to possible representations of reality” (Bloor & Bloor, 2018). Also, Eggins (2004) states that the ideational elements of meaning involve two components: the first one is experiential meaning that is represented within the clause. The second one is the logical meaning which lies between clauses within a complex ones. Representational meaning is expressed by the transitivity system and that is about Halliday’s “clause as representation”.

Ideational meta-function is the source of interpreting our outer and inner world of experience, and it enables human beings to express patterns of experiences. In order to achieve this goal, the unit of the language which is the clause plays an important role in representing the reality consisting of processes. Linguists and scholars utilize these processes to model experience. Human experience is clearly made up of ‘flow of events or ‘goings-on’ which is chunked into what is described by Halliday ‘quanta of change’ and by the grammar of the clause each one of ‘quantum of change is represented as a ‘figure’. “A figure of happening, doing, sensing, saying, being or having” (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, p. 170). All these meta-functions are accomplished by the grammatical system and that is called “Transitivity”. However, the grammatical system which is used to accomplish meanings in a text is transitivity system. Transitivity system is reflective of experiential facet of meaning (or in another word ideational meaning) (Wulandari, 2016). Bumela (2012, p. 111) stated that “meanings are basically grammaticalized and all grammatical choices are meaningful, and their purpose is to serve particular discourse. People construe the complex world depending on this system which aids to deal with our experiences and categorize them into a set of process types. The clause conveys the semantic processes involving three components:

- Process is precisely the part of the clause which is realized by the verb phrase.

- Participants are often an animate (human) involved in the process realized by NP. Hence, not all of participants are animates, in sentences like 'something stop the car' here both of 'car' and 'something' are inanimate participants (Bloor& Bloor, 2004)
- Circumstances are not directly related with the process, realized by adverb and preposition phrases.

2.7 The Concept of Transitivity

There have been many attempts to define transitivity along the history of linguistics. Næss (2007) states that many scholars have written about transitivity as grammatical phenomenon due to its central importance in the structure of language. It is, without a doubt, a universal phenomenon that is far less well understood than the huge body of literature on the subject suggests. Sudarto (2011, p. 349) shows that "Transitivity is defined as the grammar of the clause for constructing our experience of a process, participants directly involved in that process and circumstances". It explains how the meaning is transferred from the subject to the predicate via the verb (Hancock, 2005). It represents a way of describing the entire clause rather than simply the verb and its object. (Thompson, 2004). Moreover, the transitivity system's core premise is that our most powerful image of reality is made up of "goings-on" of doing, happening, feeling, and being. These events are sorted out in the language's semantic system and expressed through the grammar of clauses. (Kondowe, 2014). A classification is proposed by Lyons (1968) on which he depends on the number of the nominals that are combined to the verbs which he considered as the nuclei of the sentence. Verbs are classified to three types:

1-One place verb: considering the verb 'die' in 'John died' in which the subject 'John' filled the place and combined to the verb.

2-Two place verbs: In the sentence 'Bill killed John.' We can see the verb combined with the two places which are filled by the subject and the object.

3-Three place verbs: we have three places that are associated with the verb of the sentence ‘Bill gave John a book’ here the three positions are filled by the subject, indirect object and direct object sequentially. Sometimes, directional locative can be positioned in the third place in sentences like ‘John put the book on the table’.

Wang (2015) states that the traditional definitions of Transitivity suggest that the clause that has a subject and a direct object is called transitive clause. In this case, they suggest that the action is transferred from the subject through the verb to the object. The description suggests a clear cut between transitive and intransitive clauses. Hence, there are few issues that contrast the definition of traditional grammars. The principle of “passing over” of the verb cannot be applied on sentences like “*I hear you*”, regarded as transitive, though in this case, the action, if any action is in fact referred to, is the other way round. However, this traditional clear-cut definition of transitivity results some difficult unsolved issues and fails to give a clear picture of term transitivity itself.

On the other hand, LaPalombara (1976) describes transitive verb and intransitive verb as ‘verbs of action’. The later one need no words to complete their meaning or that needs just obligatory adverbial. On the contrary, transitive verbs are “those verbs which describe an action that not only effect on the patient but necessarily creates a change in it”. For example (kill, destroy, break, bend and so forth). The term transitivity is familiar as a way of distinguishing between verbs according to whether they have an object or not. Also, Brown and Miller (1980) state that traditional naming for transitive verbs is to describe the action of the verb which pass over from the subject to the object. However, it is being used in a much broader sense to refer to a system for describing the whole clause, rather than just the verb and its object (Thompson, 2004: 94). According to Hopper and Thompson (1980), Transitivity is traditionally understood as a global property of an entire clause, such as an activity is ‘carried-over’ or ‘transferred’ from an agent to patient. They propose ten parameters of transitivity, each one of them represents a scale steamed from ‘high’ or ‘low’ transitivity. It is also defined by

Halliday (1981) as “the grammar of the clause” considering it a structural unit to express a unique set of ideational meanings. Similar characterizations are proposed by Givón (1985) as:

- Agent related: The prototypical transitive clause has a visible, salient, volitional patient.
- Patient-related: The prototypical transitive clause has a visible, salient, non-volitional, non-controlling patient-effect which registers the bulk of the change associated with the event.
- Verb-related: The prototypical transitive clause has a compact, perfective, realis verb, or verbal tense-aspect-modality.

Contrary to all what is mentioned, Jacobsen's proposal (1991) has a different characterization of transitivity. He deals with the system by having specific features like conditioning presence of two entities engaged to the event. One of these entities is called the ‘agent’ which act intentionally while the other one is called the ‘object’ that undergoes a change. This change takes a place in real time. These proposals are summarized in Tsunoda (1994). According to Fowler (1986) Transitivity refers to how meaning is represented in clauses; transitivity patterns can reveal the certain worldview “framed by the authorial ideology”.

Recent years, the term of Transitivity increasingly starts to attract attention from scholars. They put lots of characterization of transitivity more than the rigorous traditional ones. Proposals of scholars implied the prototype approach which aims to treat transitivity as a matter of degree unlike the traditional characterization which creates a clear cut between transitive and intransitive clauses. Moreover, these proposals deal with transitivity in semantic terms to make it universal application by which the semantic properties are different across languages.

2.7.1 Processes of Transitivity

Process is a central component to the transitivity system and refers to the semantic verb (doing, happening, feeling, sensing, saying, behaving, and existing) and things which express such as event, relation, physical, mental or emotional state classified in the semantic structure of the clause. It is classified into material, relational, mental, verbal, behavioral, and existential processes (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). "Processes" are as a semantic product of our awareness as 'participants' of the world both socially and culturally (Halliday, 1985). The process centers on that part of the clause that is realized by the verbal group, but it can also be regarded as what 'goings-on' are represented in the whole clause (Bloor and Bloor, 1995). There are indeed six different process types identified by Halliday: material, behavioural, mental, verbal, relational, and existential (Boor and Bloor, 1995). These processes introduce models to construe particular areas of experiences as a particular model for construing 'Token' + 'process' + 'value' (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004).

2.7.1.1 Material Process

This process involves concrete or physical actions (Eggins, 2004). It is referred by Halliday as process of action or 'doing'. It is a condition that the clause to have a process 'doing', a participant 'doer' and another participant which the process directed or extended to (Neale, 2002). It refers to physical experience of humans. Semantically, it refers to activities or events that happen as outer experience of human's world (Saragih, 2010). Material processes can be classified into processes that represent the action involving only the actor and processes that affect another participant which is called 'goal' since the action is directed at the second target. (Thompson, 2014). Hence, Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) identified the participants in material process each of which to their role in the clause as the following: *Actor*, *goal*, *scope*, *recipient*, *clint*, and marginally *Attribute*, for example:

1. "I (*actor*) gave my wife (*recipient*) a ring (*goal*)".

2. "The criminal is paying **the price** (*scope*)".
3. "Our fate is to build an ensuring future for **our kids** (*clint*)".
4. "He stripped it **clean** (*attribute*) of every piece of jewelry".

2.7.1.2 Mental Process

Mental process is the process of “perceiving, thinking, and feeling” (Sujatna, 2012). Basically, participant in this process is experiencer or what is called sensor. Also, Saragih states that this process refers to verbs indicating perception, cognition, affection, and desire (2010). It refers to the inner experience ‘process of consciousness’ that is hard to be classified but it can be considered as replay of the outside experience, reacting, reflecting to it and recording it (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). Alfiana (2012) states that there is a difference between material and mental processes which is the former related to psychological matters in which the participants related to the conscious sense of human beings. The mind is not performing an action. While the material process is much related to action in a physical world. Participants of mental process are classified by Halliday as ‘sensor’ and ‘phenomenon’, for example: "**She** (*sensor*) liked **the ring** (*phenomenon*)".

2.7.1.3 Relational Process

Thompson states that the function of this process is to indicate the relationship that occurs between two concepts (2004). The relational process can be recognized as ‘intensive’, ‘circumstantial’, and ‘possessive’. However, they are divided into two modes: identifying relational process and attributive relational process (Halliday, 1994). According to Halliday & Matthiessen (2004), participants of the identifying relational process are ‘token’ and ‘value’, for example:

"**The shortest in the class** (*token*) is **my niece** (*value*)".

While the participants of the attributive relational process are ‘carrier’ and ‘attribute’, for example: "**My niece** (*carrier*) is **short** (*attribute*)".

2.7.1.4 Behavioral Process

This process is discussed by Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) as being on the borderline with material and mental processes. It is described as an outer manifestation for inner experience of human beings. Thompson (2004) explains that the reason of creating this process is to differentiate between pure mental process and material or physical one. For instance, there are many mental processes paired with behavioral processes. For example, perceptive verbs like 'see' is mental, while 'watch and look' are behavioral. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), state that verbs denote actions which reflect mental states are: 'laugh', 'cry', 'sob', 'frown', etc. Usually, there is only participant of the behavioral process which is typically a conscious being called 'behavior' for example:

"**He** (*behavior*) laughed".

Sometimes another participant may be added for some specification to the clause, and it is called as 'Range', for example:

"**He** (*behavior*) gave a **faint sign** (*range*)".

2.7.1.5 Verbal Process

This process is discussed by Halliday (1994) as process of 'saying' in its broader sense which cover all kinds of symbolic exchange of meaning. The verbal process is the "ideas" which are constructed in human consciousness and enacted by linguistic representation of 'sayer'. The verbal process may be targeted other participants instead of dressed to the addressee labeled as 'target' and 'verbiage', for example:

"**She** (*Sayer*) asked **me** (*receiver*) to say **the truth** (*verbiage*)".

"The teacher praised **the student** (*target*)".

2.7.1.6 Existential Process

It is not related to relational process, but it is related to material process as well. Thompson (2015) explains that it is useful to reword the verb exist. The existential process has one participant ‘the existent’, for example:

1. "There is a **bomb** (*existent*)".

Other verbs can indicate this process such as ‘exist, arise, flourish...etc., for example:

2. "**Accidents** (*existent*) happens".

Halliday argues that the discussion about the processes started with the material processes due to that they are the most accessible to our conscious reflection as well as being the center of attention through the history of linguistics. Material process are the source between ‘transitive and intransitive’ verbs. Halliday refers to the "*concrete visual metaphor*" or "*model of experience, as explained within the grammatical system of transitivity*", as "*one of regions within a continuous space; but the continuity is not between two poles, it is round in a loop*" (as the diagram bellow shows) (1994, p. 107). All of what is mentioned previously reveals in one way or another the system of transitivity which is ideationally functioned to be reflected at clause-level as indicating experiences of one’s material world, besides the world of connection and consciousness. These processes are explained in figure (2.1):

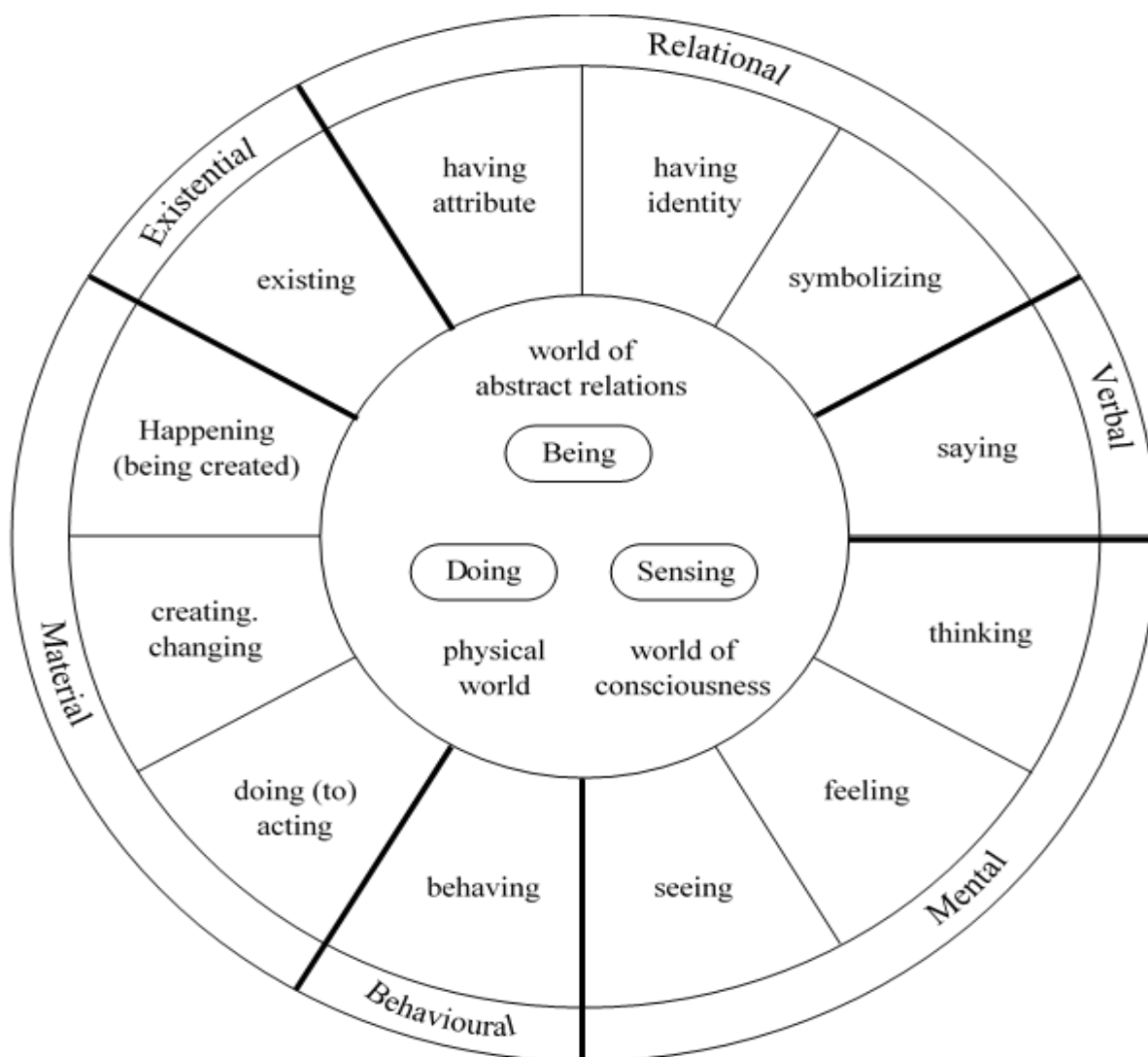


Figure (2.1): A Representation of Process Types Adopted from Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, 2014:172)

2.7.2 Semantic Overview of Transitivity

Transitivity is essential to any linguistic theory and particularly assumed to describe a language universal phenomenon. However, many scholars defined the term transitivity like Lakoff (1977), Hopper and Thompson (1980), Givón (2001), Lazard (2003), but it is defined particularly with syntactic description without explaining how they are semantically related (Næss, 2007). Transformational Generative Grammar produced syntax and semantics as main components with phonology. Moreover, there was a great interest in studying syntax and semantics of the verb since it is considered as the central component in sentences.

Lyons' (1981, p. 341) question "what does X do?" suggesting the role of the verb as a central component in transitive and intransitive clauses. X component refers to the nominal expression and the verb "do" refer to the proverb which combines the intransitive verb and the transitive one together with their objects. In this condition, the subject is sometimes described as 'actor or agent', while the object of the transitive sentence is described as 'goal or patient'. The subject of the active transitive sentence is called 'initiator of the action' as suggested by Lyons who states that these terms do not define the semantic role in the sentence (Lyons, 1968).

Consequently, Kreidler (2002) proposes the valency theory as a part of the meaning of the verb. It is a semantic description of the predicates according to the role and number of these arguments that may occur with them. The meaning of the action identifies the role of the arguments that gives "affected" or "agent" role. Valency has a modern usage which indicates to the sub-categorization constraints of lexical items (Grossman & Witzlack-Makarevich, 2019). Based on valency theory, verbs may have many types of valency:

- ❖ Valency zero: 'Weather' verbs are called as valency zero. For example: '*It is raining*', other verbs like: 'thunder, snow, windy... etc' also have this feature. The subject 'it' doesn't name anything, it is used with the weather verbs because English requires its presence as an 'empty' subject.
- ❖ Valency one: lots of verbs have a subject but they don't have an object. They are termed as intransitive verbs or one argument predicates, for example: "*the dog is sleeping*". In this sentence, the argument 'the dog' here is called as 'an actor' which carries out the action. Moreover, other sentences like: "*Grandfather died*", here the argument is called 'affected' and died is called 'event'.
- ❖ Valency two: verbs which take a subject, and an object are called two arguments predicate. In the example '*the cat killed a rat*' the first argument represents 'an agent' while the second argument 'a rat' represents the affected entity. In a different situation, for example "*the cat dug a hole*", here the second argument

'the hole' is the effect or the result of the action performed by the agent. Another role can be expressed by the second argument which is the 'the place' in sentences like *'John crossed the street'* and so forth.

Afterward, 'Case Grammar' was proposed by Fillmore in 1968 as a favored subject in Generative Semantics. The best way to understand the main analysis of this proposal is that it focuses on the "predicates and arguments" and mainly the "functions of the arguments" (Palmer, 1981, p. 146). In his proposal, Fillmore (1968) recognizes two kinds of relations: 'pure' or 'configurational' relations which hold, for example, between the subject in the sentence and the component "noun phrase", from one hand and the direct object and the component 'noun phrase' on the second. "Labelled" relations as well are the relations which are realized between the noun phrase and verb phrase. Labelled relations involve a determination of the semantic function and a case form in which the noun phrase is related "associated" to the verb at the level of the deep structure category. Different forms for many purposes are governed by the verbs and prepositions. The verb has the nucleus position which governs the deep structure cases that are associated (supplied) with the subject, the object, or prepositional phrase at the surface structure. The case notions of semantic relations comprise a set of universal, presumably innate, concepts which can be classified as the following:

- 1- Agentive; is the case of the 'initiator' or (perceived instigator) of the action which is identified by the verb. It is conditioned by Fillmore to be as an animated entity to include nouns like 'robot and nations' as agents. This case is marked by the preposition 'by'. For example: "*John broke the window (active), The window was broken by John (Passive)*".
- 2- Instrumental; is the case of inanimate object or force involved in the action and identified by the verb. The preposition which marks this case is 'by' if there is no agent in the sentence structure, for example: "*the window was broken by the storm*", or it is marked by 'with' if the agent 'or the doer' is present, for example: "*The window was broken with a hammer*".

- 3- Dative case; is the case of the animate entity affected by the action that is identified by the verb. This case is marked by the preposition 'to', for example: *"This book was boring to John"*.
- 4- Objective case; it is a neutral case in which the role of noun in the action is identified by the verb which is identified by the semantic interpretation of the verb itself. This case may occur as subject or object with non-action verbs and as the direct object of action verbs. There is no preposition marker for this case. For example: *"the story is true/ John liked the movie"*
- 5- Factitive case is the case that distinguish between the effected as well as affected object. The former object does not exist prior to the verbal action while the later preexist the verbal action and acted upon. It is the case of object that is resulting from the action which is identified by the verb, or it could be understood as part of the meaning. The case marker for this type is Θ , for example: *"John built a table"*.
- 6- Locative case is the case which identifies the location or spatial orientation of the state or action identified by the verb. It includes stative and directional locatives. Locative prepositions are optional which are dictated by the character of the verb or by the associated noun. Stative prepositions occur with verb of 'state' like 'at, on, in', for example: *"the toys are in the box"*. Contrastively, the directional prepositions occur with motion prepositions like "to' into, out of, from". For example, *"John brought the game from the shop"*.
- 7- Comitative case is not identified but one might wish to consider it as a 'case'. Cook (1989, pp. 8-11) explains that comitative case is mentioned under coordinate conjunction, and it is also listed as propositional case later by Fillmore (1969, p. 366) and the prepositional marker for this case is 'with', for example: *"The children are with Mary"*.
- 8- Benefactive case; the arguments are coded for example: *"I baked the cake for my daughter"*, the agent and beneficiaries are not coreferential.
- 9- Time case each variant form serves various purposes. Verbs are determined by the case environment and the semantic characterization. Furthermore, Fillmore is arguing to notice that these cases cannot be interpreted by the surface structure in

any specific language. Hence, it is considered as deep structure category. Moreover, he provides semantic restrictions that are related to his classification. For instance, the agent must be typically animate. It is worth noting that important parameter is introduced in ‘Case Grammar’ that each case category can occur only once in a sentence.

Fillmore’s semantic description of the ‘case assignment’ as a facet which occurs in the deep structure of the sentence and not in the surface structure. ‘Verb’ is the case frame’ category of Fillmore’s suggestion. Cook (1989, 37) states that “the case grammar theory” is considered by Fillmore as a modification of ‘transformational grammar theory’. He represents the case system framework but with wider understanding to the deep and surface structures. The verbs and prepositions govern various forms for different cases. The verb occupies a central position governing the set of deep structure cases which may be supplied with the subject, the object, or prepositional phrase at the surface structure. For instance:

1. "**Tom** (*agent*) opened the door".
2. "The door **was opened** (*goal*) by Tom".
3. "**The key** (*instrument*) opened the door".

Palmer states that in Fillmore’s “Case Grammar” there is no one-to-one correspondence between case and the grammatical subject or object (1981). In the examples "*John opened the door*", "*The door was opened by John*", "*the key opened the door*", we can see ‘John’ (the agent), 'John' ‘the door’ (the goal) respectively, while ‘the key’ (the instrument) as grammatical subjects. Case grammar is described of being attractive in different ways, but each time we go deeper, the more complex it becomes. It has a vagueness of explaining the semantic categories. Sometimes it runs into difficulty to decide the case of a particular noun phrase on semantic basis (Palmer, 1981).

When we identify the term transitivity semantically, the syntactic definition is presupposed since the transitivity implies the presence of an object, but the concept of ‘semantic transfer’ takes the precedence. The action is transferred from

the subject to the object, and the verb is the connection between the two. According to de Mattia-Vivies (2009), the concept of 'transfer' assumes that the subject is agentive in active structure. The degree of agentivity varies and it is also dependent on the verb. The concept of agentivity can be regarded as a "continuum". As a result, transitivity, like agentivity, described as a "continuum". The degree of the effectiveness of the action is reflected in the effectiveness of transitivity. The more effective is the action, the more effectiveness of transitivity.

Thompson and Hopper (1980) state that the effectiveness of the transitivity require various elements that have the influence on the transferred action from one participant to another. And of course, the presence of the participants in one of the first things that effect the transfer since there is no action if there are no participants. So, the verbs that involve action allow the transfer while states cannot, for example: *'I hugged John vs. I like John'*. Other elements can also influence the effectiveness of the transitivity like affirmation, mode, and the degree of agency (high agency of participants have more effect on the action transfer than participants that have low agency). Finally, the action transfer to the patient can be more effective if it is individuated to one that is not. Moreover, Telic actions have more effectiveness of transferring the action to the patient than the atelic actions. This can be seen clearly in the example: *"I ate it up vs. I am eating it"*. A more marked effect on the patient can be seen with punctual actions (kick) in contrast with non-punctual actions (carry). Clear effect on the patient when the agent acts purposefully (volitional) for example: *'John wrote your name'*. In contrast to non-volitional agent, for example: *"John forgot your name"*(Thompson and Hopper, 1980).

According to de Mattia-Vivies (2009), semantic transitivity does not always imply syntactic transitivity, and syntactic transitivity does not always imply transitive meaning. Clauses could have an object without implying that the subject is being transferred to the object. Specific verbs can transfer the action

syntactically like the syntactic pattern (S-V-O). This transfer is not necessarily a semantic one, for example: "The suit fits me".

2.8 The Interpersonal Metafunction

Halliday (1994) states that the use of language for the interpersonal function enables the speaker to engage in communicative acts with others, assume roles, and communicate and comprehend feelings, attitudes, and judgments. This function entails mood structure, which reflects interactional meanings including what the clause is doing during a verbal encounter, and modality, which relates to the speaker's perspective or judgment of the clause's content and speech function (Manalu, 2018). Interpersonal metafunctions deal with different ways that people communicate and interact with by using language. This communication is accomplished by interaction mechanisms like turn-taking, interpretations, and also things that can be accomplished by using the language (speech acts, implicature). The function of the interpersonal enables the speaker to use his language potentials as a participant in a particular context of a situation. The speaker through the interpersonal meaning can express judgments, attitudes, and evaluations, also the speaker tries to exercise specific influence on others. (Zhang, 2017). The clauses meaning functions as an exchange which represent the speech role in a relationship and this function is realized by the mood system of the language (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014).

2.9 The Concept of Modality

The term 'modality' in English comes from the Latin word 'modus' which means 'measure' or 'manner'; i.e., the style of accomplishing or evaluating something. However, in theoretical linguistics, the concept of modality is ambiguous, leaving a variety of possibilities accessible (Palmer, 2001). Hence, in linguistic and logical literature, the term 'modality' has been applied to a large range of seemingly diverse concepts. Modality has been employed as a term for utterances of speakers' views in several circumstances. It cannot only refer to what propositional attitude expressions perform in sentences, but it can also refer to the

meanings of a linguistically defined category of items (modal auxiliaries, modal adverbials, modal particles, parenthetical verbs, etc.) (Kiefer, 1987). The counter part of transitivity is 'Modality' since it indicates judgment, opinion, and attitude expressed in a text or speech, and more specifically, the degree to which a speaker or writer is dedicated to the claim being made (Richardson, 2006).

Modality is a confusing term since it is used in different sciences, precisely in Logic and linguistics. It is defined as the relationship between a proposition and objective reality in logic, depending on its mode of existence (possibility, necessity, and factuality) or its truth or falsehood. While linguistic modality is the functional semantic category which implies the speaker expressing the relationships of the utterance to reality-unreality as a state (Khomutova, 2014). In Linguistic category, modality expresses the speakers/writer's opinion about the truth of a perceived proposition or their attitude towards that truth (Al- Mahdawi & AL-Marrar, 2013). Also, Thompson (2000, p. 69) defines modality by describing it as *"the space between yes and no"* since the message can be realized according to various grades of certainty or usuality. Modality represents the sentence's soul in which linguistic representations are virtual until it is regarded by a thinking subject as true, false, or possible (Bally, 1932, as cited in Khayrutdinov, Nikolaeva, Kozlova & Sokolova, 2017). Modality according to Crystal (2011) has a wide range of semantic connotations in terms of the speaker's attitude toward the factual content of the utterance, for instance, uncertainty, definiteness, vagueness, and possibility. Alternative inflectional forms of the verb or the use of auxiliaries can be used to communicate these distinctions syntactically.

2.9.1 Mood and Modality

When modal concepts are presented, the distinction between the notions 'Mood and Modality' may cause confusion because the terminology of both terms is not strictly observed (Hoye, 1997). Palmer defines Modality as a semantic term and later work he recognizes it as a grammatical category which is like aspect,

tense, number, etc (Palmer, 2001). Moreover, Jespersen (1924) recognizes mood as not just a notional category but a syntactic category presented in the form of the verb. Similarly, according to Lyons (1977), mood is a grammatical category prevalent in some but not all languages. Traditionally, Høye (1997) states that the term 'mood' refers to grammatical classification while 'modality' refers to the whole semantic field of modal contrasts, whether they are manifested lexically, grammatically, or prosodically. Modality is related semantically to the entire sentence and not only to the verbal element (Palmer, 1986). Bybee and Fleischman (1995) states that the term 'mood' refers to formally grammaticalized category of the verb with a modal function. Moods are conveyed inflectionally, often in separate sets of verbal paradigms, such as indicative, subjunctive, optative, imperative, conditional, and so on, which vary in quantity as well as the semantic distinctions they signal from one language to the next.

Modality refers the semantic area in which languages express meaning elements. It covers a wide range of semantic nuances like jussive, desiderative, intensive, hypothetical, potential, obligative, dubitative, hortatory, exclamative, and so on with the common denominator being the addition of a supplement or overlay of meaning to the most neutral semantic value of an utterance which are called factual and declarative. However, the term 'mood' is not used only in reference to the inflectional category of the verb in order to make distinctions for instance between indicative, subjunctive, imperative, and so on, but also to indicate in general to 'modality' (Shihab, 2009).

In modality, syntax and semantics are deeply related which means that 'Modality' cannot be identified by syntactic structures only without involvement of semantic issues of modality. Moreover, units of a structure are constrained by the lexical and syntactic relations for example, modal verbs, adjectives, and modal adjuncts and their occurrence are semantically varied according to the perceived proposition (Mahdawi & AL-Marrar, 2013). Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) analyses 'mood' element as the combination of the subject and finite. The subject is identified by the nominal group, for example: I' is repeated in the clause, 'the

duke' changes to 'he' and 'my aunt' changes to 'she' in repetition. The subject corresponds to the grammatical subject, but Halliday reinterprets it in functional terms. 'The subject' is semantic in origin and not completely formal category.

Finite element is represented by a small group of verbal operators to express tense (is, are, has, had...), or modality (can, could, must...). Finite element and the lexical one can be fused into one word when verbs in, for example, the simple present 'hates' consists of the verb and the finite (hate+ does). This situation is common in English verbs. The finite element is already existing within the verb as a systemic and will appear in the tags and response, for example: "*she gives the boy a pen, doesn't she? Yes, she does*". Both of 'subject' and 'finite' element are combined together to form the mood element of the interpersonal system of the clause represented as (mood + residue) (Eggins, 2004).

2.9.2 Realization of Modality in English

There are different linguistic units that can realize the modality in English.

- 1- Modal operators express modality by which their meaning depends on the context they occur in, for example: can/ could, will/would, may/might, shall/should, must/ ought, and in addition to semi modals 'dare and need'. For example: Obligation can be expressed by 'must', for example: "*students must obey their teachers*". Probability can be expressed with 'might' like: "*Bell might come today*". 'Can' expresses ability in clauses as: "*I can fix this watch*". Even permission can be expressed by modal operator, for example: "*you can join this class*".
- 2- Modal adjunct can also express modality like 'certainly, maybe, usually, perhaps, surely, etc.'
- 3- Lexical verbs such as *guess, wonder, wish, suppose, think, believe, warn, suggest*, etc. may express modality. For example: "*He thinks he can do it by himself*" and "*Some teachers suppose that all students are the same*".
- 4- Lexico-modal auxiliaries may express modality such as be certain to, be meant to, be apt to, be able to, be supposed to, etc. for example: "*Young children nowadays*

are able to surf the internet" and "Damages of tornadoes are supposed to be controlled in future".

- 5- Modality can also be expressed with an adjective such as possible, probable, certain, etc. these adjectives are followed by an infinitive or a that clause. For example: *"I am sure that John will travel in summer" and "Students are probable to get a space to practice sports".*
- 6- Past participle can express modality in a clause such as allowed, required, determined, supposed, etc. It is also followed by an infinitive or a that clause. For example: *"Iraq is required to pay for its safety" and "It is confirmed that Iraq has a strategic statue".*
- 7- Modality may also be realized by a 'noun' in a clause that starts with either 'it' or 'there' followed by a noun and a that clause. Nouns like 'chance, certainly, probability, must, etc.' are common in realizing modality. For example: *"It is a must that every employee brings a certificate of his expertise" and "There is a possibility that it will rain today".*
- 8- The meaning of modality can be carried by conditional clauses to express 'possibility, probability, or certainty. For example: *"If it snows, our trip is deleted" and "Unless you add enough salt, the food will not be edible".*
- 9- Finally, modality can be expressed by a combination of both modal an operator and an adjunct. For example: *"Bears can sometimes climb trees" and "Students must always be ready to do an exam" (Suhadi, 2017, pp. 158-161).*

2.9.3 Polarity and Modality

Polarity and modality are expressed by the finite which is part of the structure of the mood next to residue and optionally, an adjunct (Cerban, 2009). Thompson (2000) states that polarity is considered as a basic part of meaning which is represented by the clause in interaction. Polarity is defined by Halliday as "the choice between positive and negative" (Halliday, 1994, p. 88) and it is connected to the finiteness:

-Be: is/isn't, was/ wasn't' etc.

-Have: has/ hasn't, have/ haven't, had/ hadn't

-do: do/ don't, does/ doesn't, did/ didn't

Positive case is not realized by any form whereas negative is realized by additional elements. In English, negative can be easily recognized by the realization of the morpheme 'not' but this element belongs to the structure of the verbal group not to the structure of the clause (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004: 143). Polarity can be also expressed by 'mood adjuncts' like 'hardly, never, scarcely' in which the finite state is positive. For example: "*We have never been to France*" and "*Hardly had she arrived home when the storm begun*". Polarity is expressed by the complement in some cases, for example: "*The president did nothing to help the poor*" or "*He didn't do anything to solve the problem*" (Cerban, 2009). Halliday states that within discourse, positive is roughly ten times more common than negative. However, negative is as substantive and meaningful as positive. In English, symbolically, the negatives are more or less equal in weight. The marker of negative can no longer be separated from the positive form leaving the positive form intact, for example *will/ won't*, *can/ can't* and in rapid speech, *isn't* becomes as *i'n't* and so on (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004).

Polarity is the choice between 'yes' and 'no' but there are different possibilities fall between them. Mostly, polarity cannot be considered as an absolute concept since the message is negative or positive by which sometimes it is ranging between many intermedian stages between positivity and negativity (Cerban, 2009). Modality is the area of meaning which lies between negative and positive, and the different possibilities of intermediate degrees between them (Halliday, 1994). Moreover, in order to identify those possibilities, we need to refer to 'Proposition' and 'proposals' in the next sections.

2.9.4 Classification of Modality

Modality is that part of action which can be done by the users of language to exchange their linguistic experience from one to another represented in a text. Modality encompasses consideration, attitude, perspective, or judgment that is made by the addresser to the information and goods and service they experience (Manalu, 2018).

When people communicate, they cannot take an extreme position either (yes or no). However, there are different kinds of indeterminacy existed between 'yes and no', and that area of meaning expresses intermediate degrees between negative and positive which is known as modality. Halliday (1994) states that there are two kinds of modality: modalization and modulation.

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, 2014), there are two basic types of speech roles in modality: giving and demanding. Giving invites people to receive, whilst demanding invites people to give. Depending on the commodity being exchanged, there are four different types of expressions. The expression is an 'offer' if it is good and services, and the function in exchange is 'giving'. The expression is a 'command' if it is 'demanding'. The expression is a 'statement' if the commodity being exchanged is information and the role being exchanged is 'offering'. If the expression is a 'question', then it is a 'demand'. In order to account these types, we need to account proposition and proposals:

In a proposition, asserting and denying express the positive and negative poles. For example: Positive: it is so / Negative: it isn't so. Eggins (2004) states that modality is used to argue about the frequency or the probability of propositions, in this case it is called modalization. When people try to exchange 'information' while communicating, the clause then is represented in a 'proposition'. Thus, it becomes something which can be argued about, people can deny, affirm, insist, accept, contradict, and so on. For example: 'is it Monday? Oh! yes, it is/ no, it is not' (Halliday, 1994).

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, 2014) state that the significance about exchanging information is a kind of hard to grasp at the early stages for babies. Information do not have only the linguistic form to be exchanged which needs lots of stages of development till they can manage the linguistic system in order to exchange experience with other children or adults.

A proposal, on the other hand, is the prescribing and proscribing express the meaning of negative and positive: Positive: do it/ Negative: don't do it. The second subtype of modality 'modulation' is expressed within the scales of proposal (Halliday, 1994). Proposal is the semantic function of the clause when people use language to exchange 'goods and services' rather than 'information'. Halliday states that it is easier for the child at early stages of his life to exchange goods and services because they are more obvious than exchanging 'information' 'like asking a baby to pick up an apple or clap with his hands'.

2.9.4.1 Modalization

Modalization as viewed by Halliday (1994) as a concept expresses the area that falls between positive and negative or asserting and denying. Eggins (2004) states that it is a half of the general, complex area of modality in English grammar that deals with different directions of language usage which can impose on the message and to express attitude, in addition to various kinds of judgment. It is the speaker's judgment to the commodity is being exchanged which is 'information' that is used in interaction (Halliday, 2004). Modalization is the way the speaker gets into the text to express attitude and judgment. It analyzes the reliability of both proposition and information from frequency and possibility, including two intermediate possibilities that falls within the proposition scale which are degrees of probability and degrees of usuality (Mao, Li & Xue: 2014).

2.9.4.1.1 Probability and Usuality

In terms of probability, the modality refers to how reliable the information is provided (how likely it is to be true) (Thompson, 2014). The speaker uses probability to express judgment of something in terms of likelihood or probability of an experience. The speaker expresses prediction about something is happening or will happen in the future. For example: "*Bell is in the library/ he must be studying*" (Manalu, 2018). Suhadi J. (2017) mentions that probability means how the sentence equals to yes or no, with various degrees and indeterminacy attached. Halliday (1994) states that there are different degrees within probability:

1. **Possibly**: "she is possibly a math student"
2. **Probably**: "She probably joins us in this tour"
3. **Certainly**: "She is certainly from the same group"

The differences between these cases confirms that certain is more convincing than probable and possible, and possible is the least convincing which mean it is lower than probable.

Usuality is defined by Thompson (2014, p. 70) as "how frequently it is true". It is related to the frequency of any process. Usuality may probed by a question like: how frequent does a process occur? So that usuality can be equivalent to and realized in 'sometimes yes or sometimes no'. it is the speaker's expression of judgment to the frequency of something happening or being. For example: "*Bell is in the library/ he is always there after breakfast*" (Manalu, 2018). Moreover, Halliday (1994) that there are different degrees of usuality: (Sometimes, Usually, always). Both of probability and usuality can be expressed by three ways which are:

- a. **Finite Modal Operator**, for example: "*you must have known/ it must happen*".
- b. **Modal Adjunct of Probability or Usuality**, for example: "*you certainly knew/ it always happen*".

- c. Probability and usuality can be expressed by a combination of *Finite Modal Operator and Modal Adjunct*. For example: "you certainly must have known/ it must always happen".

2.9.4.2 Modulation

Modulation is defined as speakers' expressing their attitudes or judgments about specific events or actions (Eggins, 2004). During interaction, people do not have extreme choices either 'yes or no' (Halliday, 1994). Modulation is described as the area of meaning between positive and negative proposals in prescribing and proscribing:

1. Positive: Do it.
2. Negative: "Do not do it" (Halliday, 1994, p. 89).

Further, modulation deals with asking as well as expressions of willingness. It indicates confidence involved in exchanging information from the obligations and willingness (Mao, Li, & Xue, 2014). Moreover, modulation concerned with expressions of directing, asking, or expressions of willingness to urge someone to do something and these expressions are realized by asking someone, offering declarative statement, directing imperative statement or advising statement (Eggins, 2004). Hence, two types of modulation must be explained. They are obligation and inclination.

2.9.4.2.1 Obligation and Inclination

Halliday (1985) states that like Modalization, modulation has also different kinds of intermediate possibilities varying according to speech function as 'command' and 'offer'. Command degrees of 'obligation' expresses different intermediate points like:

1. Allowed to: You may take your medicine
2. Supposed to: You should take your medicine
3. Required to: You must take your medicine

whereas 'offer' scale expresses degrees of 'inclination' like:

1. willing to: I will make coffee
2. anxious to: I am anxious to help you
3. determined to: I am determined to make you a coffee

These degrees range from lower scale to a higher one which means ‘willing to’ that is lower in value than ‘anxious to’ which in turn is lower in value than ‘determined to’. Modulated clauses are statements of obligation and inclination which are made by the speaker and hearer. Obligation denotes the speaker’s desire to do something as well as his/her ability to do so based on his/her feeling. Obligation expresses the responsibility or pressure that is practiced on the addressee to meet the addresser’s demand. While inclination expresses willingness and readiness of the speaker to meet an offer (Rosyda & Citraresmana, 2020). It represents speakers’ tendency in doing something by his/her own willing and feeling in which people may denote ability, willingness and determination (Manalu, 2018). Both of obligation and inclination can be expressed by three ways:

a- Finite Modal Operator: "you must be patient/ I must win"

b- Passive Verb Predicator (obligation): "you’re required to be patient".

c- Adjective Predicator (inclination):"I am determined to win".

Halliday presents types of modality in the figure (2.2) below:

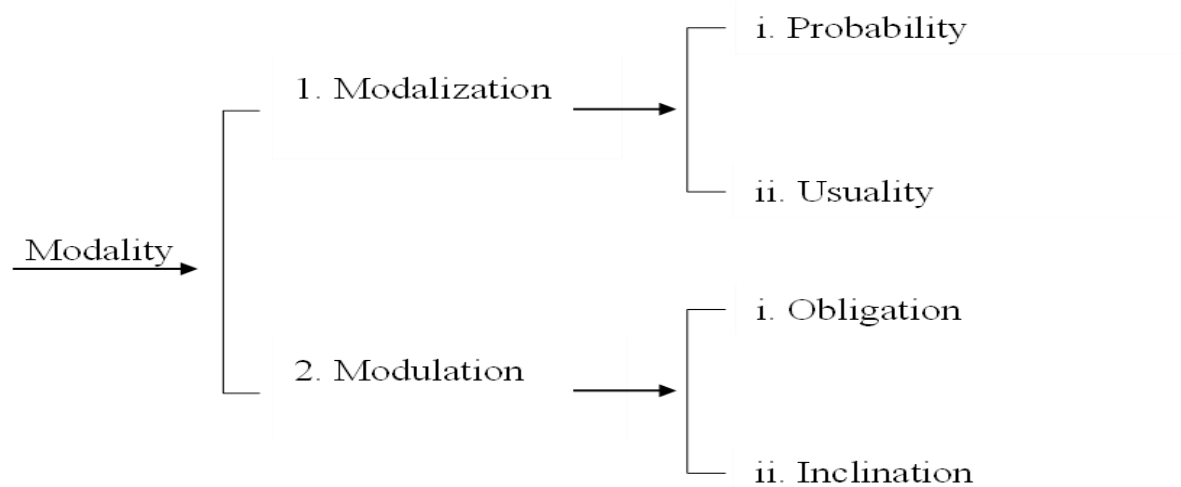


Figure (2.2): System of Types of Modality Based on Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, 2014)

2.9.5 The Value of Modal

Modalization and modulation can be expressed by the finite modal operator like: may/ might, can/ could, will/ would and so on in modalization, as well as ought to/ have to/ should/ must and so on in modulation. The intermediate degrees that express the modality are called the ‘modal value’. The realization of modality is classified into three stages: low, median, and high. (Rosyda & Citraresmana, 2020). These stages were proposed by Halliday & Matthiessen (2004, 2014) who state that these stages can express the choice of modality and have the ability to reflect the limitations of certainty and uncertainty about things are said or being suggested whether in proposals or propositions. Basically, value of modality is divided according to the degree of realization in English into ‘outer’ and ‘median’ value (probable) of modality. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) also state that the median value is distinct from the two ‘outer’ values by polarity system in which the negative can freely transferable between modality and the proposition. The following table (2.1) explains this issue clearly:

Table (2.1): Explanation of Certainty and Uncertainty

Modality type	Direct negative	Transferred negative
(prob.)	It’s likely Mary doesn’t know	It isn’t likely Mary knows
(usu.)	Fred usually doesn’t stay	Fred doesn’t usually stay
(obl.)	John’s supposed not to go	John’s not supposed to go
(incl.)	Jane’s keen not to take part	Jane’s not keen to take part

The situation is different with the outer value in which the value switches from low to high or high to low if the negative transferred. For example:

High Probability { "It's certain Mary doesn't know (*direct negative*)"
 "It isn't possible Mary knows (*transferred negative*)"

Low Probability { "it is possible Mary doesn't know (*direct negative*)"
 "it isn't certain Mary knows (*transferred negative*)"

The outer value is divided to 'high' value (certain) and 'low' value (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 694):

a. **HIGH VALUE:** In high value, the action in the clause with the highest degree is the one that is closest to the "yes" poles (positive polarity) and thus the most possible to occur. Expressions that are included to modalization and modulation are:

- 1- **Probability:** certain, should be, must, possible, certainly
- 2- **Usuality:** always
- 3- **Obligation:** required, must, have to, ought to, need
- 4- **Inclination:** determined to, need

b. **MEDIAN:** the action in the clause that occurs between high and low levels, or in the middle of the positive and negative polarity, is known as the median degree.

Word expressions implied in modalization and modulation expressions are:

- 1- **Probability:** probable, probably, possible
- 2- **Usuality:** usually, often
- 3- **Obligation:** supposed, should, shall, will, would
- 4- **Inclination:** keen, want to.

c. **LOW:** Low degree is the action that is closest to the negative polarity and possible not to happen. Word expressions which are included to modalisation and modulation expressions are:

- 1- **Probability:** possible, may be, may

- 2- **Usuality**: sometimes, occasionally, ever, never
- 3- **Obligation**: may, might, can, could
- 4- **Inclination**: willing

Halliday presents a description for degrees of modalization and modulation in the table (2.2) below:

Table (2.2): Degrees of Modality (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014. 694)

Degree of modality	Probability	Usuality	Obligation	Inclination
High	certain	Always	required	Determined
Medium	probable	Usually	supposed	Keen
Low	possible	Sometimes	allowed	Willing

2.9.6 The Orientations in Modality

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) present further description of modality system in which further variants were explained. These variants are what is so called as orientations in modality. These variants cover the same range of meaning, they are subjective or objective, explicit or implicit.

- **Subjective Modality** can be defined as the use of modality to present a personal judgment in a clause which is expressed by the first person. For example: "*I must continue my work by myself/ I am certain that*".
- **Objective Modality** can be defined as the use of modality to present the personal opinion to express others' judgment expressed by 'third person' or by impersonal 'it'. For example: "*He has to finish his work/ it is certain news*".

Moreover, modality can be explicit and implicit:

- **Explicit Modality** when the speaker use modality in a clause by using modal operators. For example: "*you must buy a book*".

- **Implicit Modality** is not overtly coded in the form of modal but in different realizations such modal adjuncts. For example: *"the dean certainly comes tomorrow"*.

Explicit and implicit modality differ along subjective and objective dimension. For example: the adverbial form ‘certainly’ is a way of objectifying the speaker’s evaluation while the verbal form ‘must’ that presents a subjective judgment of the speaker based on the validity of the proposition. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) come up with a matrix of the four features to make it as a unified combination as the following:



	SUBJECTIVE	OBJECTIVE
IMPLICIT	 Must	Certainly
EXPLICIT	 I’m certain that ...	It is certain that ...

Figure (2.3): Matrix of Features of Orientation

So, the modality system is made up of a network with a full description of details represented by Halliday and Matthiessen’s (2004, p. 150) diagram above.

2.10 Political Discourse: An Overview

According to Schäffner (1996, p. 202), *"political discourse, as a subcategory of general discourse, can be classified according to two factors: functional and thematic"*. It is described as a ‘political acti on’ (Van dijk, 1997). However, Schäffner (1997) argues that political discourse can be internal or external, and it can take many different forms. A contribution made by a member of parliament to a cause during an election campaign or during a political party's convention, parliamentary debate, newspaper editorials or commentaries, a politician's press conference, or a politician's memoirs are all examples of political discourse.

Politics produces political discourse which is historically and culturally structured. Furthermore, political speeches encompass both remarks conducted in

front of an audience and speeches broadcast on Television. Also, it is defined by Johnson (2000:31) as the informal exchange of reasoning and perspectives as to which of various courses of action should be adopted to solve a society problem.

Whilson (2008) states that the term of political discourse is ambiguous and suggest two alternatives. *Firstly*, the term 'discourse' is political itself and *secondly*, political discourse is analyzed as a simple example of discourse type, with no explicit reference to political content or context. Van Dijk (1997, p. 12) characterizes political discourse by participant who are involved of the activity of political discourse: "*actors or authors, viz., politicians*" within the political context. Many studies relate political discourse to professional politicians or presidents or any other members in the governments in many different levels (local, national, and international). He argues that from an interactional standpoint, political discourse, and politicians in addition to the political practices are not only participants in politics domain. People, masses, and other categories in political communication should also be included. The same is true for other types of discourse with audience. Such complication suggested by Van Dijk who further explains that political discourse is not concerned only with participants who are professional in politics. In a broader definition, "*political discourse identified by all participants in the political process*". Moreover, participants in the political activity are members in the political discourse only when they are functioning as political actors and thus when they are taking part in political action like governing, ruling, voting, legislating and so on. Texts and talks forms have political further "*functions and implications*" (Van Dijk, 1997, p. 14).

Fairclough (1989) elaborates that it is a commonplace for political tendencies to have a social base. Social bases are not always ready-made; they (and, by extension, 'the people') are frequently formed through fusing disparate social groups into a coherent political constituency. The importance of political discourse in molding people's views and attitudes is critical. Politicians typically use their rhetorical skills to influence and control the opinions and attitudes of the public.

To be a successful politician, one must be an effective speaker who can manipulate the emotions, attention, and thoughts of the audience (Hussein, 2016).

2.10.1 Main Features of Political Discourse

Political discourse has certain of characteristics represented by competitiveness, aggressiveness, ideological character, and theatricality which are:

1. ***Competitiveness*** is the basis of a political discourse which stands on constant dialogue duel between different opposition. Opponents attack one other on a regular basis, reflect blows, hold the fort, and go on the offensive. Parliamentary discussions and pre-election companies are good evidence of competitiveness of political speeches.
2. ***Aggressiveness*** is essential components in political speech. It is related to two concepts which are hierarchy of power and domination. Political violence can be considered as a negative feature, but it serves a useful purpose for experts who have the knowledge how to use it. Excessive use of, and support for, aggressive behavior, on the other hand, can have detrimental consequences for a country's political and social fabric (Mota, 2021).
3. The ***ideological*** character denotes a system of social representations, collective knowledge, ideas, and attitudes that are founded on shared values, conventions, and interests. It combines political and military discourse. War is simply the continuation of policy through various means. The breadth of their relationship includes genres such as military doctrine, military and national security policy, and military and national security policy and so on.
4. ***Theatricality*** combines political discourse, advertising, and scenic discourse together. The theater of political discourse basically depends on the images and plots are made by politicians in political events with using specific elements of performance (Kenzhekanova, 2015).

2.11 Political Speech

Political speech is a type of political discourse that focuses on decision-making and developing common beliefs and values (Charteris-Black, 2014). It is a type of language which is used by people whether individual or group to possess power for certain goals. Cedroni (2010) describes political speech as being sort of 'social practice' which serves as an interpretive tool, a symbolic ritual, and, most importantly, a legitimizing tool. It is considered as a type of political discourse by which politicians are selective to their language used in their speeches due to its important role in different events like campaigns and debates, etc. (Marchi, 2012). Moreover, even the body language concordant to the event is part from political discourse serving the same issue. The necessity for language evolved because of human socialization, which included the formation of language (Chilton, 2004).

Political speech makers depend on the complex potentials of language (Mazlum & Afshin, 2016). The purpose of using the language is to persuade the hearer in the process of communication and this communication is realized by the political speech and to accomplish that, language use must be in creative and effective as Charteris-Black (2010, p. 5) explains "*Audiences are only persuaded when the speaker's rhetoric is successful*". Language use is a condition to exist the political activity and its importance comes from political speech. When a politician party leader speaks, s/he is performing a "political" action, not just a linguistic act. They initiate a process that has an impact on the society and the systemic level (Cedroni, 2010).

However, there is a mutual influence between language and politics. The goal of studying language and politics is to comprehend the role of linguistic communication in the functioning of social units, as well as how this role shapes language. Language and politics have shaped our understanding of what it means to be human (Davies & Elder, 2008). Cedroni (2010) states that when it comes to the message conveyed in political speech, the content can be distinguished from

the discourse structures the lexical, argumentative, and rhetorical structures through which this material is communicated.

2.12 Political Communication

Communication characteristic of politics is recognized and focused on history. A clear kinship is noticed in the relation between communication and politics. Politics is purely human made, while communication goes within politics as an essential part of human nature (Denton & Kuypers, 2007). Political communication is defined by Perloff (2013, p. 8-9) as a process, "*complex and dynamic activity through which citizens, media and politicians exchange and discuss meaning of messages which are related to the public policy*". The communication between citizens and leaders occurs via the media which plays an important role in forming the content of such communication. Moreover, there are three actors form the political communication: people, media and leaders. Each one of these actors has many different types and each actor interprets the messages differently.

People vary of their interest in politics, their knowledge of political issues, and their abilities to use power. Leaders are also of different types whether they are national, state, or local or whether they have power or seek the power. Depending on the context and communicative partners involved, one can distinguish between internal and external political communication. The former is concerned with the politics functioning within political institutions while the latter is concerned with the public in general (Irimiea, 2010).

Language is an effective tool for learning about politicians' political beliefs and ideologies. Many speeches are given by politicians before and during the campaigns. According to Beard (2000), political language helps us understand how those who want to achieve power, those who want to exercise power, and those who want to preserve power use language. Following the election, speeches are given if needed. A candidate who wins an election is expected to address the

issues. People who have elected him/her into power are referred to as Speech of Victory (Omoniyi & Olajoke, 2012).

2.13 Previous Studies

This section examines a number of previous studies to identify the gap that this study tries investigating. Furthermore, this part aids in determining how the current study compares to or differs from previous research. The studies mostly related to the current study are arranged chronologically from the recent to the earlier one:

1. *Liani, Annidi, & Wirza (2021)*, “Transitivity Analysis of Kamala Harris’ 2020 Presidential Victory Speech Concerning COVID-19”.

This study investigates the political ideologies in the speech of Kamala Harris (the vice president-elected 2020). The study is qualitatively conducted using Halliday's transitivity system as the foundation for data analysis. Results show that she majorly used material and relational process, also, her determination to rebuild America through her support to people’s liberty.

2. *Ayuningtyas (2021)*, “Modality analysis in Joe Biden’s speech delivered on the anniversary of the Covid-19 shutdown”.

Ayuningtyas investigates modality function in the clauses and to explore the self-representation in the speech of Joe Biden. In which, three types of modality are found: Inclination, probability and Obligation while no usuality are found. Modality was used as a tool of analysis and SFG as a framework.

3. *Mobarak's (2021)*, "Transitivity and Modality Analytic Processes of Donald Trump’s Speech on Death of Baghdadi". Mobarak’s study examines Donald Trump's speech about Al Baghdady, primarily from the perspectives of transitivity and modality, with the goal of discovering the speaker's political agenda. According to the findings, Trump uses a variety of language variations to communicate, change and maintain the ideologies of the audience. The data which is represented in this study in the form of clauses from the victory speech of Baghdadi’s death which is delivered by the previous president Donald Trump. This

study shows that Transitivity portrays an ambiguous image about the nature of Trump's personality and intentions concerning the Muslims world. The informative presentation of truths presented by Trump which is related to the subject matter via various types of processes makes people accept his view and connived with him. Moreover, choices and degree of Modality shows the interaction between the president and the audience from one hand and his ideas on the discussed topic. Thus, the interpersonal meaning is acknowledged, and the use of probability and usuality interlink the relationship between the president and the audience.

4. **Ahmad, S. (2019)**, "Transitivity Analysis of the Short Story "The Happy Prince" Written by Oscar Wilde.

The study deals with the linguistic choices of characters found in the story. SFG of Halliday is applied to analyze the text and the researcher discussed the result's qualitative method of research. the results show the dominance of material, relational and verbal processes in the story of "the happy prince". The study tackled educational perspective as a significant part of the study.

5. **Chalimah and Sumarlam (2017)** "Power and Self Image Through Transitivity and Modality: Systemic Functional Linguistic Approach". The main goal of this study is to analyze the speech of the president of Indonesia Jokowi (Joko Widodo) in terms of transitivity and modality. Two controversial speeches of the president are being sampled. The first one is about his ideas about how make other countries to invest in his country and the second one is about despite the success he achieved in improving the economy and infrastructure in Indonesia, he still desires of making other countries to invest in his country. Major findings showed that material, relational, and mental processes are the most common types used by the president Jokowi. In addition, major part of both sampled speeches considered to be in the median politeness level.

6. **Farhat's (2016)** "A Systemic Linguistic Analysis of Process Types, Participant Roles and Modality Types in Obama's Speeches On Muslim World Issues". The

objective of this study is to realize how process types and their participants roles in Obama's discourse used to achieve experiential meaning. It also aims to figure out how interpersonal meaning is realized by choices of modality in the structure of the clause. The data used in the study is selected from speeches of Barak Obama were delivered in the period between 2009-2013. Selecting clauses takes two levels the first one implies figuring out the issue dealt in each speech which are called themes. While the second one implies collecting themes from these speeches to study them. The Finding of the study concerning transitivity shows that the president used different process types in which material process is dominated then followed by the relational then the mental processes, whereas the rest are rarely used. Modality types where also used in his speeches to the Muslim world which can be a good account to figure out the linguistic construction of Islamic issues.

7. **Koutchadé's (2015)**, "Discourse Analysis of General Muhammadu Buhari's Official Acceptance Speech: A Systemic Functional Perspective". The purpose of Koutchadé's research is to use discourse analysis to examine the acceptance speech of Nigerian President-elect General Muhammadu Buhari. Systemic functional linguistic model is used to investigate the language of the speech, assuming that the President's goal is to inform and persuade his audience. Transitivity patterns that focus on various processes, participants, and circumstances, in addition to interpersonal meaning, realized through modality, have been investigated. These language qualities have made it easier to highlight not only Buhari's experience of the events he has detailed, but also his ideology, or his opinions and judgments conveyed to support the persuasive methods utilized in his speech, according to the research.

8. **Daniyati & Cahyono's (2014)**, "Transitivity Analysis on Barack Obama Victory Speech". The objective of this study is to investigate types of transitivity in addition to the participants and circumstances found in clauses used by Obama's victory speech. David Butt's modal is used in the study as a modal of analysis.

Furthermore, a qualitative approach was adopted as a method of analysis. Major findings shows that the relational process is dominant in Obama's victory speech.

9. **Hussein & AL-Marrar (2013)**, "Discourse Functionality of Transitivity and Modality of Letters to the Editor". The study focuses on the function of transitivity and modality in letters to *the editor of the Times* and their variants in communication. it is found that the dominant processes are the material and relational processes which make the reader physically motivated, and to give positive idea of the writer. Transitivity and modality vary based on social relations and ideological relevance; this study transmits the discursal value of each kind that indicates the communicative value of persuasion in letters-to-the-editor. The Times's letters-to-the-editor are chosen for qualitative analysis's sake. The most detailed analysis of the data is provided by Halliday's model. subject and a typical example in this field.

2.13.1 Discussion of the Previous Studies

The previous studies in the section above, show how researchers investigate transitivity and modality in various discourses and different genres. This section, the discussion of the past studies shows the gap found in previous studies to make it clearer to the reader.

To start with the studies of Liani, Annidi, & Wirza (2021) and Ayuningtyas, (2021) where the focus in the former study is only on one part of language function which is transitivity while the latter focuses on modality function only. Resembling the current study, both studies using qualitative method of analysis and SFG of Halliday as a framework. Likewise, the framework of SFG used and the findings of the current study are like the study of Chalimah & Sumarlam (2017) and Farhat's (2016) which, in terms of transitivity, show that the material, relational, and mental processes are the major processes used in the speeches of the samples used. Whereas in terms of modality, different finding for each study were showed up.

Correspondingly, studies like Koutchadé's (2015), Mobarak's (2021) used the SFG to investigate the functions of transitivity and modality in political speeches. However, other studied transitivity and modality in different genres like Hussein & AL-Marrar (2013) who investigate transitivity and modality in letters to the editors of *The Times*. And Saeed Ahmed (2019) who investigates the functionality of transitivity in short stories. Other Studies like Wang (2010) used the SFG and CDA as a framework to introduce a new way of analyzing political speeches. Moustaf's (2021), Awawdeh's (2021) are examples of studies that used CDA as a framework of analyzing transitivity and modality.

To summarize, the current Study is different from what has been mentioned above. The current study focuses on the phenomenon of transitivity as well as modality within political discourse. In addition, it focuses more on the phenomenon of political victory speech which, according to the researcher's knowledge, has not been done before as a comparison between two samples of two figures in the same party (Democrat). Purely, the study used the Hallidayan model (SFG) to investigate transitivity and modality in political discourse. Also, it seeks the discourse function behind what is said (the function behind using transitive structure and modality construction).

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the main related points that deal with methodological aspects of the study under investigation, showing how the researcher utilizes the collection of effective methods of analysis through the current analysis. The main aspects to be discussed here are approach of the study, research design, data collection, data description, methods of analysis, transitivity analysis, modality analysis, and procedures for data analysis.

3.2 Approach of the Study

Systemic functional Linguistics was employed as the study approach to determine the speaker's experience, judgments and attitudes. The linguistic systems of transitivity and modality allow for the realization of metafunctions which are explained in SFG. This Hallidayan model was first introduced in 1985 and 1994 by Halliday and then developed by Halliday and Matthiessen in 2004. Finally, they produced their book "Halliday's Introduction to Functional Grammar" in 2014. However, Transitivity and Modality are used in this study as tools to analyze the grammatical aspects of the experiential meanings and interpersonal meanings correspondingly. The researcher had to examine the Sayers of the speeches as well as the setting in which the speaker spoke in order to reveal the speaker's experience and part of their ideas and judgments. The text is analyzed alongside discourse activities and sociocultural practices. It corresponds to the findings of this study. This method assisted the researcher in considering a discourse's non-linguistic context. As a result, the researcher concentrated on the events that occurred, namely the American presidents' and audiences' actions of making victory speeches. Hallidayan method assisted the researcher in establishing a link between the linguistic and non-linguistic contexts of the speech.

3.3 Research Design

In doing research design, the researcher clarifies how questions were answered. For this reason, research design is important. Moreover, the suitability of research design helps the researcher to get precise data collection and analysis which lead to accurate findings. In the current study, a descriptive- qualitative method was designed as the most suitable research design to be used in this investigation. According to Ary (2010) rather than dealing with numbers and statistics, descriptive qualitative inquiry worked with data that were presented in the form of words or images in this situation. The researcher preferred a descriptive method because it was seen as a suitable way in the current investigation of transitivity and modality types in American victory speeches. This notion was obtained from Knupfer & McLellan (2001, pp. 1196–1197), who noted that when researching certain issues, descriptive studies are primarily concerned with determining "what is." Glass & Hopkins (as cited in Knupfer & McLellan, 2001), state that obtaining information that describes occurrences and organizing, tabulating, displaying, and describing the information collected were the steps in a descriptive research project. Since the analysis entailed gathering, arranging, explaining, and describing the data, this method was therefore appropriate for this research.

3.4 Data Collection

The main focus of the current study is on the political discourse of American victory speeches. The researcher purposefully selected two speeches, they were: Victory speech of Barack Obama in 2008 and Joe Biden's victory speech in 2020. The circumstances in the world in general and in America accompanied the elections for both presidents were different. Such different circumstances may affect the linguistic structure of transitivity and modality used by presidents when delivering victory speeches. The first speech is chosen since it is delivered by first African American president of America (Barack Obama) and what could that change bring as a linguistic diversity while the second speech is chosen since it is

the most modern speech for new elected American president of America. The first speech was downloaded from (Obamaspeeches.com). The second speech was downloaded from (WashingtonPost.com). Both speeches were reviewed on YouTube and reliable transcripts. The selection of these speeches focusses on the shared linguistic systems within the political discourse. Additionally, the analysis of the current study was in the form of clauses which are taken from the script of the two speeches. The researcher used the whole clauses found in the speeches since they were needed to cover the research questions.

3.5 Data Description

The data is presented as transcript of spoken texts were delivered by the presidents delivered following the victory in the elections. The selected speeches have been delivered on the same occasions with different years. The first speech was delivered by Barak Obama in November 2008 in front of huge crowd at Grant Park of Chicago and millions of people around the globe were watching his speech on television. Many challenges were awaiting president Barak Obama like the economic collapse, terrorism, wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. Consequently, his speech was full of messages to Americans and the world accepting this serious challenge. The second speech was delivered by Joe Biden who delivered his speech in 2020 to a crowd in a convention center park in Wilmington in front of the cheerful supporters who gathered wearing masks because of Corona virus. However, Biden has had his share of challenges that faced his time as a president from the moment his winning declaration. He faced the supporters of republic party presented by Donald Trump and the most important Challenge represented by Corona Pandemic. In his speech many linguistic structures were found revealing different issues.

3.6 Modal of Analysis

Data from first-hand observation, conversations, surveys (on which participants comment descriptive analysis), focus group discussions, participant-observation, recordings recorded in naturalistic environments, documents, and artifacts are used in qualitative research. Ethnography, grounded theory, discourse analysis, and interpretive phenomenological analysis are examples of qualitative approaches (Creswell, 2014). Qualitative research methods are employed in sociology, anthropology, politics, psychology, social work, or educational studies. Qualitative researchers investigate people's perceptions of their social reality (Alasuutari, 2010). Specifically, content analysis is used.

Based on Krippendorff's view, (1980) "content analysis is a research technique for making replicable and valid inference from data to their context" (p. 21). It is used in papers, as well as written and spoken communication. Content analysis is a critical component of qualitative data conceptualization. It's a term that's commonly heard in sociology. For example, content analysis is used to study such different elements of human existence as changes in conceptions of race through time and contractor lifestyles (Morning, 2008). This qualitative study is based on SFL (2014) in which metafunctions can be realized through the linguistic systems of transitivity and modality. Halliday has outlined them in the SFL model, and they are used in the study as analytical tools in the investigation of experiential and interpersonal meanings. Linguists like Eggins (2004), Bloor and Bloor (2013), Thompson (2014), and Fontaine (2013) attempt to explain transitivity and modality constructed closely to Halliday's work.

Halliday (1985) was the first linguist who stated that there are three meanings functioning together in any language reflected of the clause. Each metafunction has a distinguished purpose from others. The function that represents the outer and inner experience is called the ideational meaning. When people interact with each other, interpersonal meaning is construed. Moreover, the textual

meaning refers to the association of the text messages (see section 2.5.3). Table (3.1) explains the three metafunctions of language:

Table (3.1): Metafunctions of the Language Based on Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, 2014)

Metafunction	Definition	Corresponding status in a clause
Experiential	Representing human experience	Clause as representation
Interpersonal	Enacting personal and social relationship	Clause as exchange
Textual	Organization of discursive flow	Clause as message

The current study adopted two metafunctions which are the experiential and interpersonal meaning. Transitivity is used as a tool to construe the experiential meaning in Obama and Biden’s victory speeches. Modality used as a tool to reveal the relations built between the presidents and audience.

3.7 Transitivity Analysis

After collecting the data, data analysis was presented with some steps. In SFL, transitivity is a part of the clause's experiential metafunction. It is explained as “a system to construe our experience” (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014, p. 213). Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) state that there are three components of any clause:

- 1- A process unfolding through time.
- 2-Participants who are involved in the process.
- 3-Circumstances related to the process.

Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) state that the three components are organized in arrangement that gives the modal or schema for construing our experience of what goes on. In order to explain the realization of transitivity processes and participants in the selected data, two examples are given in table (3.2) below:

Table (3.2) Examples of How Elements of Transitivity are Realized in the Current Study

Participant/nominal group	Process/verbal group	Participants/nominal group	
Who	Has sent	A message	To the world
Change	Has come	To America	

Table (3.2) above shows the realization of processes by the verbal group which are (has sent and has come) while the realization of participants by nominal groups which are (who/change and a message/to America). In this vein, all these elements have different function in the clauses.

The realization of the verbal group is the essential feature in the clause followed by the nominal group which are closer to the center because they are directly related to the process. On the other hand, circumstantial elements are marginal to the process. The current study is restricted to answer the questions concerned the frequencies of processes and their functions in American speeches.

3.7.1 Types of Transitivity Processes as a Basis for Experiential Investigation in the Data

There are three major types of processes namely “Material, mental, and verbal processes”, and there are other processes resulted from shared their borders with the major ones namely “relational, behavioral, and existential”. Participants differ according to the type of the process which have different roles in the clause (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014, pp. 213-223).

3.7.1.1 Material Process and its Participant

Halliday & Matthiessen (2014) explain that material process in the clause represent the experience of actions. The doer of the action is called ‘an actor’ which should be presented in all material processes. There are other types of

participants which are goal, beneficiary, and scope (see section 2.7.1.1). Table (3.4) shows participants role in material process.

Table (3.3): Material Process and Participants Adopted from Bloor & Bloor (2013:114-117)

Actor	Mat- pr	Beneficiary	Goal	Scope
Jerry	Opened	-	The door	
He	Gave	Thaler	Some of the bills	
Nobody else	Paid	Him	-	Any attention

3.7.1.2 Mental process and its Participant

Inner experiences are represented by the mental process in which two kinds of participants are realized: senser and phenomenon. The former is the type of participants who do the function of sensing, while the latter is the things being sensed. Halliday & Matthiessen (2014) state that mental processes are divided into four kinds: perceptive, cognitive, desiderative and emotive (see section (2.7.1.2). Table (3.5) shows the types of mental process (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014:257).

Table: (3.4) Classifications of Mental Process by Halliday (2014)

Type of mental process	Examples
Perception	Perceive, sense, notice, hear,
Cognitive	Think, believe, suppose, consider, expect.
Desiderative	Want, wish, like, hope.
Emotive	Fancy, love, hate, adore, dislike.

Below, table (3.5) are some examples of mental processes and their participants:

Table (3.5): Types of Mental Process with Examples

Type of mental process	Senser	Mental process	Phenomenon
Perception	She	Could see	Her son in the race
Emotive	I	Liked	the way she talks
Cognitive	He	Imagined	His live without a car
Desiderative	I	Don't want	Troubles

3.7.1.3 Relational Process and Participants

Processes of identifying and classifying are called relational processes (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). Different kinds of verbs are involved in relational process: copular verbs like: “look, become, appear”, verbs “to be” and verbs of possessions like: “possess, have, own”. The function of participants varies according to the type of relational process. In this vein, there are three types of relational processes “intensive, possessive and circumstantial” each one of these types comes into two modes “attributive and identifying”. Table (3.10) illustrate some examples to show the participants for each type.

**Table (3.6) Types and Modes of Relational Process with Examples
(Anngraini, 2018, p. 16)**

Mode \ Types	Attributive	Identifying
Intensive	Sarah is wise	Tom is the leader / The leader is Tom
Circumstantial	The fair is on Tuesday	Tomorrow is the 10 th / The tenth is tomorrow
Possessive	Peter has a piano	The piano is peter's /Peter's id the piano

3.7.1.4 Behavioral Processes and Participants

Behavioral processes share the borders with material and mental processes which means that they have actions as a manifestation of psychological aspects, for examples “breath, dream, wave, cough etc. Two participants of behavioral process, the first one is “behavior” or the unit that behaves the other participant is the range or behavior. Table (3.7) illustrates examples of behavioral process with participants.

Table (3.7): Examples of Behavioral Process and its Participants (Thompson, 2014, P. 110)

She	Gave	A faint sigh
The boy	Laughed	an embarrassed laugh
Behaver	Behavioral process	Behavior

3.7.1.5 Verbal Processes and their Participants

Verbal process is the process of saying. Three participants are related to this process, they are: ‘Sayer’ is the participant who does the action of saying or telling, ‘receiver’ is the entity to whom the speaking is directed, and ‘verbiage’ indicates to what has been said. Other participants are called ‘Target’ when the ‘Sayer’ acting verbally on other participant such as ‘insult, abuse, praise and flatter’. Below on table (3. 8) some examples of verbal processes and its participant.

Table (3.8): Examples of Verbal Processes and their Participants

Sayer	Verbal process	Receiver	Verbiage	Target
He	Told	His mother	the truth	
He	Is always praising	You		To my family

3.7.1.6 Existential Process and Participant

Existential process refers to the existence of something or to its happening. Typically, the clause of existential process has ‘verb to be’ or other verbs that express the existence like ‘exist, happen’ followed by a nominal group which functions as existent. The only participant in existential process is the ‘existent’ which could be an event or a phenomenon. Table (3.9) shows the existential process and its participant.

Table (3.9) Existential Process and its Participant

	Process	Existent
There	Is	A ship

3.8 Modality Analysis

Modality is used as an analytical tool in the current study to explore the interpersonal meaning which was first suggested by Halliday (1985, 1994) and then developed by Halliday and Matthiessen in (2004, 2014). The function of the interpersonal meaning is not only related to the process of exchanging between the speaker and receiver, also it is related to establishing meaning through the used expressions by the speaker through his expressions of intentions, judgments and opinions constructed in a form of a clause toward the speech (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014).

3.8.1 Types of Modality

Two types of modality are explained by Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, 2014) which are Modalization and modulation. When people interact to exchange information using statement or questions, this form of interaction is called proposition (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014).

The term proposition is defined by Halliday & Matthiessen (2004, p. 110) as “something that can be argued about something that can be affirmed or denied”. Two types of intermediate possibilities used in propositions; they are:

1. Degrees of *probability*: it is related to the “judgment of likelihood”.
2. Degrees of *usuality*: it is related to “judgment of oftenness” (see section 2.9.4.1.1).

Furthermore, when people exchange goods and services the form of the function then called ‘proposal’. Two intermediate degrees of possibility in proposals “depending on the speech function, whether command or offer” (Halliday & Matthiessen: 2004, p. 147”.

1. ‘commands’ is a value used to express ‘*Obligation*’.
2. while ‘offers’ is a value used to express ‘*inclination*’.

The scales of ‘obligation’ and ‘inclination’ are types of modulation (see sections 2.9.4.2.1).

3.9 Procedures for Data Analysis

The following procedures are followed when analyzing the target data:

1. Firstly, the two victory speeches were downloaded from Youtube and transformed into written text.
2. They were carefully read to understand the nature of the speeches and their content.
3. The qualitative analysis begins by analyzing the types of transitivity processes and participants which form each clause of the two victory speeches. These processes were identified sequentially on every single clause in the two speeches. Modality patterns were identified in the text modal auxiliaries and adjuncts were put in bold.
4. Classifying clauses that contain transitivity and identifying their types and participants of each process in the victory speeches. Modality types were identified and classified
5. The analysis is based on Halliday and Matthiessen’s (2004, 2014).
6. After classifying transitivity types, and modality patterns, the frequency of each type was calculated with their percentage separately in each selected speech. In the same way, the occurrence of Modality was calculated in both speeches and were given a percentage. This step was necessary to answer the first research

question: “To what extent transitivity and modality are used in Obama and Biden’s victory speeches?”

7. Finding out the function of each process of transitivity used within victory discourse. This step is done to answer the second research question: “How are transitivity and modality functionalized in Obama and Biden’s victory speeches?”
8. All the findings have been tabulated to show clear description for the frequency, percentage, and functions of transitivity and modality.

3.10 Trustworthiness and Credibility

Trustworthiness refers to the degree to which the conclusions accurately represent the participants' own or actual lived experiences of the phenomenon being studied (Cypress, 2017). Trustworthiness is accomplished by outlining and demonstrating with examples six factors that should be considered when deciding whether the methodology, results, and interpretation of a qualitative study have been carried out in a reliable manner. These factors are “evidence of thick description, triangulation strategies, member-checking, collaboration between the researcher and the researched, transferability and reflexivity” (Curtin & Fossey, 2007, p. 88). The correctness of the participant replies' interpretation, the researcher's bias, and other factors can all have a detrimental effect on the validity of the findings in qualitative research. Therefore, such a lack of validity could have a negative impact on the findings' credibility and dependability (Creswell, 2014). In qualitative research, credibility is concerned with the characteristic of truthfulness of the findings of the research (Riazi, 2016).

Regarding the strict participation in the course, the researcher used methods to ensure the reliability and validity of study findings for the qualitative data. Reading different resources and articles about transitivity and modality in political discourses. Further, the researcher used an inter-rater reliability to make certain of the reliability of the findings. For that, the selected victory speeches were analyzed according to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, 2014) model of SFG. Afterward, two independent, skillful, and expert professors of English in Al Anbar University

checked the findings (see appendix C). However, the accuracy and reliability of the findings, and the objectivity of the study were checked by the raters. Accordingly, the agreement between them was (96%) which is a high percentage of agreement. Moreover, another strategy was used: “review by an external auditor” which is defined by Creswell (2014) as an outdoor expert whose responsibility is evaluating the study including the findings whether during or after attainment the conclusion of the study. Therefore, the primary responsibility of the external auditor is to conduct a critical examination of the study's key components, including the correctness of the findings and their relevance to the study's goals, as well as the correspondence between the study's research questions and its data .

Thus, the first draft of findings was submitted to an external auditor who was an assistant professor in English Language (see appendix C). The external auditor was asked to deliver his point of view expressing agreement or disagreement with the findings of the pertinent to the study's two research questions. However, after reviewing the entire study, the external auditor concluded that the researcher had correctly implemented every step.

CHAPTER FOUR

ANALYSIS, FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction:

This chapter discusses the findings and analysis of transitivity process types, and findings and analysis of modality types. Two samples of American victory speeches are selected as the data for this study. The first speech is for Barak Obama (2008) and the second speech is for Joe Biden in (2020). The analysis of the data depends on Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, 2014). This chapter consists of two main sections involving the findings and analysis and the second section involves the discussion of the findings of the study, as follows:

Section 4.2 presents the findings related to the processes of transitivity and modality types used in Obama and Biden's speeches which provides answers to the first research question. Section 4.3 examines the function of transitivity processes and modality types in both speeches. The last section will address the discussion of the findings.

4.2 Analysis, Findings, and Discussion of the First Research Question.

4.2.1 Findings of Transitivity in Obama and Biden's Victory Speeches

The analysis of the victory speech of Obama begins with chunking the transcription of the speech into clauses in a schedule and classify each type of processes as follows: material, mental, behavioral, verbal, relational, and existential. These clauses are computed based on the frequency with which they appear in the victory speech to reveal the hidden ideology behind presidents Barak Obama and Joe Biden as presidents of the United States. Table (4.1) shows that (277) processes are recorded in the speech. The majority of the process types is material process with (118) occurrences, accounting for (43%) of the total.

Material process is followed by (69) occurrences of relational process, accounting for (25%) of the total. The frequency of the material processes and the relational processes represent the highest which accounts for (68%) of the total. In addition, the table shows that there are (42) mental processes, accounting for 15% of the total. The behavioral processes appeared (23)times, accounting for (8%) of the total. However, table (4.1) shows that the least type of processes occurred in Obama’s victory speech are the verbal process (16) times, accounting for (6%) of the process and the existential process (9) times accounting for (3%) of the total process respectively.

As for Biden, 240 process types are analyzed in his victory speech. There are (104) material processes, accounting for (43%) of the total. There are (63) relational processes, accounts for (26%) of the total. The frequency of the material processes and the relational processes represent the highest which accounting for (69%) of the total. In addition, it was observed that the rate of the material process in both speeches are equal, account for (43%) of the total. there are (31) mental processes, accounting for (13%) of the total. The behavioral processes appeared (21) times, accounting for (9%) of the total. The verbal process occurred 17 times in the speech, accounting for (7%) of the process. While the existential processes occurred 4 times accounting for 2% of the total process. Table (4.1) shows the frequency of transitivity and their percentage in both speeches of victory.

Table (4.1): Frequency Of Transitivity Process Types and Their Percentage in Both Speeches

Process types	Obama’s speech		Biden’s speech	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Material	118	43%	104	43%
Relational	69	25%	63	26%
Mental	42	15%	31	13%
Behavioral	23	8%	21	9%
Verbal	16	6%	17	7%
Existential	9	3%	4	2%
Total number	277	100%	240	100%

As it can be seen in table (4.1) Material process in Obama’s speech is higher than its occurrence in Biden’s which indicates Obama’s determination to achieve more actions during his presidential time.

4.2.2 Findings of Modality in Obama and Biden’s Victory Speeches

The analysis revealed that (59) modal verbal operators are used by Obama in his victory speech. Table (4.2) displays that the majority of modality types is probability which occurred (41) times, account for (69%) of the total. Probability is followed by (19) occurrence of Inclination, account for (15%) of the total, then Obligation with (8) occurrence, account for (14%) of the total. Finally, Usuality employed the least, only (1) time, account for (2%) of the total as shown in Table (4.2).

As for Joe Biden’s victory speech, it was found as the static shows in Table (4.2) that 40 modal verbal operators are used by the president Joe Biden. The highest occurrence is for Inclination with (20) occurrence, accounted for (50%) of the total, followed by (16) occurrence of probability, accounted for (40%) of the total. the least occurrence is Obligation with only (4) occurrence accounted for (10%) of the total. Table (4.2) shows that there is no occurrence of Usuality in Biden’s speech.

Table (4.2) Modality Types in Obama and Biden’s Victory Speeches

The modality type	Obama’s speech		Biden’s Speech	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Probability	41	69%	16	40%
Inclination	9	15%	20	50%
Obligation	8	14%	4	10%
Usuality	1	2%	0	0%
Total	59	100%	40	100%

4.3 Analysis of Transitivity Function in Obama and Biden's Victory Speeches

The speaker's ideational function related to the expression of his or her real-world and inner-world experiences, which could include language acts and internal consciousness such as cognition, perception, and reaction. It is mostly implemented through transitivity systems, which seek to identify the participants and circumstances involved with it.

4.3.1 The Function of Transitivity in Obama and Biden's Victory speeches

This part of the chapter attempted to answer the first part of the second question which is concerned with the function of Transitivity in speeches of Obama and Biden. The consciousness of the process types can reveal Obama and Biden's perception of their presidential roles and intentions. This section will explain how the two elected presidents placed transitivity processes to represent the topics related to the event. In the selected date, it was observed that there are three processes majorly used in both speeches, they are: Material, Relational, and Mental. In addition, minor usage of three processes which are: Behavioral, Verbal and the least process use is Existential. However, these processes are used differently to serve various functions.

4.3.1.1 The Function of the Material Process

In his speech, Obama represents different material processes to express his appreciation for audience's actions who worked hard to elect him in the sake of change. Also, he conveyed his intention to perform different actions to develop to country through a range of Material processes as in examples illustrated in table (4.3) next page.

Table (4.3): Material Processes in Obama’s Victory Speech

Actor	Process	Goal	Recipient/Attribute	Scope
That (lines of people)	Stretched	Around schools and churches		
Who	Waited	Around schools and churches		
Change	Has come		To America	
	To put	Back	Our people	
	Open	Doors of opportunities	For our kids	
	To promote	The cause of peace		
	To put	On the arc of history		Their hand
	And bend it	Toward a hope of a better day		Once more

Obama hired the material process to describe the actions of the audience who were making a serious action to elect him as a president. He deals with people as a physical entity who kept waiting for long time hoping for a victory for a person who truly believed in him. He is addressing them that they finally attained what they wanted and as appreciation he is willing to do his best to make their dreams true. Next, Obama shifts to the actions he aims to do for American and their children’s future by using a variety of material process like (put back, open, promote etc...). It was observed that Obama uses the plural form as indication that the change will be done on both his and people responsibilities. He made important references from (Selma to Montgomery Marches), a movement of intellectual African American seeks to earn their right to vote using the words (arc of history) and (bend it once more) as a note to the right of African Americans.

Material process was also the most dominant process in the speech of the president Joe Biden with 104 frequencies, accounted for 43% of the total. For example:

Table (4.4): Material Processes in Biden’s Victory Speech

Actor	Process	Goal	Recipient/Attribute
An outpouring of joy, of hope	Renewed	faith in tomorrow	
	to bring	A better day	
I	Pledge	To be a president	
Who	Seeks	Not to divide but unify	
I	Sought	This office	
	To restore	The soul of America	
	To rebuild	The backbone	Of this nation
	To make	Respected	America

The dominance of material process is used objectively to express facts and values. He dealt with the winning objectively and physically to express new energy of change to the country after his winning the election which brings new policies to enhance the situation to lead America through all difficulties. The speech is full of promises to the audience that he will be a man who seek to gather the American States. The president Joe Biden’ creatively used this process to express his authenticity through the physical deeds of what is going to happen in the future. Joe Biden uses these vivid material processes to emphasize the severity of the current social context and to encourage all Americans from different social status to join to work for a better future.

4.3.1.2 The Function of the Relational Process

Relational process is described by Halliday (2004) as the process of “being”. It expresses the meaning of ‘being’ by relating two terms or “two be-ers”. It comes in two modes ‘identifying and attributive’. Relational process is the second dominant process in Obama and Biden’s victory speeches. The frequency of

relational process indicates that Obama is telling his supports to keep believing in him and that he is willing to be a great president for them. Obama also invites other people who attend his speech to have faith in him to make the United States greater than before. Some important relations were illustrated in the examples in table (4.5):

Table (4.5): Relational Processes in Obama’s Victory Speech

Attributive		Identifying	
Carrier	Attribute	Identified/value	Identifier/token
America	Is a place	Tonight	Is your answer
The dream of our founder	Is alive in our time	Their voice (audience’s)	Could be that difference
The road ahead	Will be long	We	Always will be the United States of America

The relational process was used by Barak Obama to indicate the quality of ‘America’ he wants to make as he tries to reinforce the claim that it is the best place where good things happen. This indication represents assuring the American people to regain their faith of their country. In addition, the relational processes give hints of what is being like to be a president to America and what are the major things that are rooted in his doctrine. Obama emphasizing on the concept of the founders who lived long time ago. He is trying to reach the inside people and make them relate Democrat with all the possibilities that they can have when he renews the founders’ dream; Democracy which gives them power and great country. Cleverly, he informed people that the task he inherited is not easy at all. While they are recovering, he urges people to be patient and realize the issue from the starting point.

Relational processes form the second dominant of Joe Biden’s victory speech with 26% of the total. Some important relations were conveyed in the

speech, and the most important one is his relation to the Democratic party for example:

Table (4.6): Relational Processes in Biden’s Victory Speech

Attributive		Identifying	
Carrier	Attribute	Identified/value	Identifier/token
I	Am a proud democrat	This	Is the time to heal in America
		This	Is a great nation
America	Is about (people)	This	is what I believe
And that	is what about our administration will be all about	It	Is the honor of my lifetime
We	Are looking ahead to America	The work of making that vision	Is real
That	Is freer and more just		

In his speech, president Joe Biden is expressing many relations like people, opponents, family members, partners, and even things and compare them to political issues, future enhancement, cultural and social situations and the future visions and intention to America. Also, He tried to relate people to their history which was full of achievements and greatness. He is constantly giving the audience hints to his goal in the future and his pursuing for freer and fair country. The process is used as hints giving the audience to figure their potentials and ambitious by themselves and interpret the relations with wide ideas.

4.3.1.3 The Function of Mental Process

Mental process is concerned with ‘feeling, thinking and seeing’. It expresses the inner experience like ‘perception, reaction, cognition and desideration’. The participants of mental process are named ‘senser and phenomenon’. Mental process is the third domination of Obama’s victory speech. He utilizes the mental

process to reach the audience with different feelings through several topics, for example:

Table (4.7) Mental Processes in Obama’s Victory Speech

Senser	Mental process	Phenomenon
Who	Still doubts	That America is a place
Who	Still wonders	If the dream of our founders is alive in our lifetime
Who	Still questions	The power of our democracy
(Sasha and Malia) I	Love	You both
I	Know	My grandmother is watching
(because) they	Believed	That this time must be different

President Obama is trying to awake the believe of the power of America with a reference to ‘American dream’ which is stated by ‘Martin Luther king. The reference employed by Obama to reach the people who believed in him that their dreams will be true with his presidential time. He formed the mental process as a question in attempt to reach the deep conscious of American people and to remind them of this principle and they can find the answer of his questioning. Obama also used mental process to infer the audience his commitment to the family and its importance to him to be the person he is today. It is away to say that he is a normal person with normal feelings as a human being. He also tried to gain sympathy by mentioning his grandmother who nearly passed away. In his speech, Obama focuses on people who really have faith of their votes and the difference which can be made for their own good. He tried to embrace their efforts and reinforce their believe that they can really make the change they hope for.

Joe Biden Hired the mental process to convey his happiness, appreciation, and his vision to the audience. Mental process is located (31) times in the speech, accounted for 13% of the total. The examples below are some of them:

Table (4.8): Mental Process in Biden’s Victory Speech

Senser	Mental process	Phenomenon
(I must admit): I	Surprised	Me
Outpouring of joy, of hope		
Who	Doesn’t see	Red states and blue states
	Only sees	The United States
I	Believe	It is this
I	Am proud	of the coalition

In the examples above, the president portrays his happiness of winning and turned it to a vision of joy and ‘better future’ which reached the audience successfully. Biden’s objective recognition of the social forces which are deeply rooted between the social status was also reflected in the speech by using the mental process. Forces like racism, terrorism and alike constitute a threat to the unity of the ranks of the states. He conveyed a vision shows his belief of the unity and its strength. Also, he is trying to awaken the public's concerns and make them realize their responsibility towards the country for change. Moreover, he expresses his feeling of pride in the unity between different mixtures of American parties like “Democrats, Republicans, independents, progressives, moderates, and conservative” are all united under his campaign with other sects of people like “young, old, rural, suburban, straight, transgender, Native American”. Biden gives these people the grantee that he will employee his effort for the sake of their support. As he is promised to support the African American who supported his campaign hoping for a better future without any discrimination.

4.3.1.4 The Function of Behavioral Process

Behavioral process expresses physiological and psychological behavior of human beings such as ‘laughing, crying, breathing, and smiling...etc’. behavioral processes form only 9% of Obama’s victory speech. The following examples show some of the behavioral processes that are used by Obama:

Table (4.9) Behavioral Processes in Obama’s Victory Speech

Behaver	Behavioral process	
I	Received	An extraordinary call from Senator McCain
What you’ve	Sacrificed	To get it done

Obama employed the behavioral process to praise his competitors and never underestimate them moreover he offers cooperation with them in the interest of America. The president indicates the role of other people whether within or against his campaign and their willing to fight for and defend their nation which is the important issue for them to serve their country.

On the other side, Biden’s illustration of the behavioral process in discourse functioned as a call of unite between Democrats and Republicans as he describes the conflict between them as a terrible decision that can negatively affects the politics and in turn to the society.

Table (4.10): Behavioral Processes in Biden’s Victory Speech

Behaver	Behavioral process	
(I will work as hard for those) who	Didn’t vote	For me as those who did
Refusal of Democrats and Republicans	To cooperate	With one another is not some mysterious force beyond our control
I	Will name	a group of leading scientists to help take the Biden-Harris plan’
We	Are always looking ahead	ahead to an America that is freer and more just’

He is pointing to the progress he aims to make for more liberty and equality among people whether they voted to him or not through the behavioral process, Biden uncover his future strategy to deal with the pandemic caused by the corona virus.

4.3.1.5 The Function of the Verbal Process

The verbal process is described by Halliday as the process of ‘saying and telling’. It encodes mental activities through physical acts like "saying," making it a bridge between mental and physical processes (Thompson, 2008). It forms (5%) of the speech. Direct and indirect quotations are commonly used with verbal processes. the direct quote is when the speaker cites words from well-known people or the religious books to enforce the credibility of his own words. the goal of citing is to establish the credibility of the speaker content by relying on the reputation of a well-known persons. Obama used only one direct quote in his speech illustrated in the table below with other examples of verbal process:

Table (4.11): Verbal Process in Obama’s Victory Speech

Sayer	Verbal process	Receiver	Verbiage
As Lincoln	Said	To a nation far more divided than ours	We are not enemies but friends
By young and old... Americans	Spoken		It is the answer
I	Will ask	You (join in the work)	

Obama is calling for peace through Lincoln’s words between the political divisions and despite these differences, the common interest is the benefit of the country in which they live, so their common goal does not make them enemies but friends. Moreover, the president is trying to involve all levels and status of people of America and indicating that the glory of this nation is about each one of them no matter who he is or what is the color of his skin or his age. Later, Obama move to make people aware of their shared responsibilities since they are living in one country. Afterward, he is directly points to the audience telling them that they are recognizable and since they are noticeable, they will feel the responsibility towards their country not only depending on the elected president.

Verbal process forms (7%) of the total of Biden’s victory speech. He uses verbal verbs like ‘tell, say, speak, admit’ to give information about different subjects for example:

Table (4.12): Verbal Processes in Biden’s Victory Speech

Sayer	Verbal process	Receiver	Verbiage
The people of this nation	Have spoken		
I s	Said (many times before)		I’m Jill’s husband
The Bible	Tells	Us	To everything there is a reason

By using this process, the power of people’s voice and their united word is inflected in the speech. This inflection enhances the public's feeling of strength on the one hand, and the strength of their voice on the general situation on the other. A part of family commitment is indicated in the speech by using the verbal process which could shorten the distance between the president and the audience. The president uses a quote from the Bible to make his speech more reliable to the audience and to consolidate his authority as a higher status in the State.

4.3.1.6 The Function of the Existential Process

Existential processes denote the existence of something or happening of some kind of event. This process is identified by the word ‘there’ and there is an existent in every existential process. There are few existential processes representing only 9% in Obama’s victory speech. It was used in a creative and effective way to draw the attention of the American audience to get their full attention. He starts his speech using existential processes wondering whether if anyone still have doubts and questions about the possibilities are found in America. By his questioning, through the existential process, Obama reinforced the audience’s trust and belief in their country.

Table (4.13): Existential Processes in Obama’s Victory Speech

Existential	Existent
If there is	Anyone
There are	Brave American
There is	Energy to harness

The existential process used by Obama to inform the American people of the backstage soldiers who are working alone but not forgotten by him or his government and glorifying their sacrifice for their nation. Obama’s usage of existential process as a reminder of the possibilities that are waiting for the American people and that they must work hard to earn things they are looking forward to. In addition, the existent of challenges they might face during this time.

Existential process constitutes the lowest percentage in President Biden's speech, and it constitutes (2%) with discorsal value conveyed to the public, for example:

Table (4.14): Existential Processes in Biden’s Victory Speech

Existential process	Existent
There has never been	Anything we have not been able to do
There is	No way out

He is trying to show to the audience that there are no limits to confine his willing to guide America, and that he can do everything to move forward better days. Also, he is willing to do such a task with his partners with magnifying their role in this campaign.

4.3.2 The Function of Modality in Obama and Biden's Victory Speeches

This section is designed to analyze and discuss the modality function in Obama and Biden's victory speech to answer the second part of the second question 'How are transitivity and modality functionalized in Obama and Biden's victory speeches? According to Halliday and Matthiesen (2004), modality is also vital in carrying out the interpersonal meta-function of sentences, which shows to what extent the statement is valid. The space between "yes" and "no" indicates the speaker's assessment of the likelihoods or obligations involved in what he/she is saying. Modality, according to Thompson (2014), is made up of two components: Modalization and Modulation. The former refers to the speaker's assessment of the proposition's validity, and it encompasses the probability (possible-probable-certain) and usuality scales (sometimes-usually-always). The latter refers to the speaker's level of confidence in the exchange's eventual success, and it involves the degree of obligation (allowed-supposed-required) as well as the inclination (willing-keen-determined). According to Halliday (1994), there are different modal commitment scales resulting in different meanings. Therefore, there were different interpretations of modal use in Obama's and Biden's victory speeches. Modality can be considered as a complex area of the grammar of English which can be realized in different ways (Eggins, 2004). It can be conveyed with modal operator, mood adjuncts or both of modal operator and mood adjuncts. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, 2014) state that special mood adjuncts can be realized as modality to convey a projection or hypothesis which comes in a form of a complete clause. Different types of modalities and their usage in speeches were analyzed to measure different views, certainty, and assessments of the speakers on the topic being addressed. The relation and perceptions of the speaker could be shown in a better way and realized through the modality analysis. The four types of modalities were found in the speeches. Below, types of modalities that are used

in Obama and Biden's victory speech will be analyzed with some examples from the two speeches:

4.3.2.1 Probability

Table (3) displays that probability is the most used type of modality. It was conveyed via the three degrees high, median, and low. The definition of 'probability' includes not only the ability of human to control occurrences, but also human assessment of what is likely to occur (Quirk, 1985: 219). Below are some examples of probability usage of both Obama and Biden's victory speeches:

'That their voice **could** be that difference.', 'yes, we **can**', 'We **may not** get there in one year'

'He has endured sacrifices for America that most of us cannot begin to imagine'

'The road ahead **will** be long', 'Our climb **will** be steep'

The meaning of probability was conveyed through different modal verbs like could, can, may and will) and modal adjuncts like (think, believe and want) in Obama's victory speech. He utilizes the modal auxiliary 'can and could' to shorten the distance between him and the audience and makes them see the horizon of their potentialities. He is directing the audience attention to the power of their voices when they are unified to achieve what was seen as an impossible goal. This have a powerful impact of the decision of the public over the politics of the nations. It was clearly expressed by the frequent use of 'yes, we can' in the speech. Obama conveyed his awareness of the difficulties that will face his presidential journey through the modal verb 'may'. Hence, he wanted to convey it to the audience and make them realize that there will be positive and negative sides in the way of making a pleasant future. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, 2014) state that 'will' can be used to express probability as a category of modalization. Obama used the modal verb 'will' to express some occurrences that his positive will occur as a marker of the future, but not in a strong manner.

Probability is also taking the first rank among the other types of modalities in Joe Biden's victory speech. He used (9) probability modal verbs to convey specific meanings for example:

'Folks, our work begins with getting Covid under control. We **cannot** repair the economy or...until we get it under control.'

"I begin thinking of a hymn that...I hope it **can** provide comfort and solemn to the Americans who lost a loved one to this terrible virus this year."

"We **can** define America in one word: possibility."

Biden calls on the public asking them that they should cooperate to get rid of the corona virus because nothing can be repaired before clearing the world of its danger. This lays a heavy responsibility not only on the president's shoulder, but also on the audience. In the occasion, Biden express his sympathy and sad feeling and willing to comfort people who lost their beloved ones during the pandemic. He is coloring his compensating with religious words to remake the broken people regain their faith of tomorrow. Hence, he is widening the audience perspectives to all the existent possibilities that are already found in America and needs hard workers to exploit.

4.3.2.2 Inclination

Inclination is expressed when the speaker offers goods and services to the audience. In Obama's speech, inclination express different meanings like determination, ability, and willingness. This type of modality occurred (9) times. Below are some examples:

"I **would not** be standing here tonight."

"I **will** listen to you."

"To those who **would** tear the world down: We **will** defeat you."

"I **want** to thank my partner in this journey."

Inclination represents higher scale of certainty of a proposition. The usage of inclination is successful in the speech it shows his appreciation and commitment to the role of family represented by the first example. The second example shows the president's willingness to listen to the audience whatever takes the nation forward. The third example expresses the challenging determination of the president against whoever tries to threat the security of the country. An appreciation and gratitude of the president's parties is expressed by the mood adjunct 'I want'.

The usage of inclination in Biden's victory speech is higher than it is in Obama's. There are 16 modality verbs expressing inclination and one mood adjunct. He expresses inclination through different modal verbs like 'will and would' also, modality is expressed by mood adjunct like 'I want'. The examples below show some of Modality illustrations of inclination:

"I said at the outset **I wanted** to represent this campaign, to make it look like America."

"And for that is what I believe America is about. It is about people. And that is what our administration **will** be all about."

"I'm Jill's husband. And I **would not** be here without her love and tireless support."

In the examples above, the president uses the mood adjunct 'I want' to express his willing to take the position of the president of the United States. The reason behind this desire is to strengthen America and put it in its real position in the world where it is full of possibilities and fortunes for all. In addition, he refers that there is an important thing about America is that it hugs all its people who are the component of the most diverse nation. Different people of different sects, colors, and religions and that what makes it special. Moreover, he emphasizes on the fact that he would not be on this position without his family support and especially his wife.

4.3.2.3 Obligation

In a political speech, the addresser may be under the need to demonstrate his solid determination, and to call on the audience to be determined to take action to achieve their common goal. Obligation ranked in table (3) accounting for (69%) of the total of Obama's victory speech for example:

“They believed that this time **must** be different.”

“What we can and **must** achieve tomorrow.”

The first example the modal verbs used to show the audience's determination to change for better present and future and their aim was achieved to meets their insistence and determination to make the campaign succeed. The second example displays Obama's strong desire to take serious action to reach his goal.

However, Biden used (4) clauses to express obligation in his speech like *must*, *have to*, and *should*, for example:

“We won with the most votes ever cast on a presidential ticket in the history of the nation: 74 million. Well, **I must** admit it surprised me.”

“We **have to** stop treating our opponents as an enemy. They are not our enemies: They are Americans.”

“I long talked about the battle for the soul of America. We **must** restore the soul of America.”

Biden feels that he is obliged to express his surprise of the great victory in the election after many failures. Also, it contains a kind of appreciation to the audience. He considers the necessity of not harboring hostility to opponents from other parties, because they are simply American people. At this stage of change, division among the people must not be allowed, because unity guarantees strength. He used the modal verb ‘must’ in the third example to express the need of strength to make America return to its great position again by keeping its soul.

4.3.2.4 Usuality

Usuality refers to how often somebody does any activity. It is usually expressed by the modal verbs like *usually*, *sometimes*, *often*, and so on. However, modal verbs like ‘*will* and *will never*’ are used to express usuality in Obama’s victory speech. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, 2014) state that usuality can be expressed by the modal verb ‘*will*’. They also explain that ‘*never*’ to express that specific experience does not ever occur. In other words, it expresses a non- frequency of an occurrence in a clause. Below are some examples of usuality in Obama’s speech:

“There are mothers and fathers who **will** lie awake.”

“I **will never** forget who this victory truly belongs to.”

“But I **will always** be honest with you.”

In the examples above, he tells people that he knows their concerns and reminds them that there is new hope and new possibilities to exploit to improve the living situation for them and their children. He is gifting the victory of the election to the people who really aim to attain change and prosperity. Since usuality is related to judgments of oftenness (in other words occurrences of what happens), what happened and what will happen. In this context, ‘*will always*’ is hired to express the president’s promises of future policy.

Biden’s victory speech is found to be clear of Usuality, see Table (4.4)

4.4 Discussion of the Findings of Obama and Biden’s Victory Speeches

Transitivity and modality are important parts of the ideational and interpersonal metafunction in SFG. Transitivity system can realize the function because it interprets experience into a range of processes. The interpersonal function can be realized by modality because it expresses the will, determination and certainty.

Regarding the first research question: “To what extent transitivity and modality are used in Obama and Biden’s victory speeches?”, the findings of transitivity show

that the highest occurrence was the material process in both speeches of Obama and Biden. They counted (118) in Obama's speech accounted for (43%) of the total, and (104) in Biden's speech accounted for (43%) of the total. The lowest occurrence of transitivity is the existential processes. They were counting (9) in Obama's speech, accounting for (3%) of the total and it occurred (4) times in Biden's speech, accounting for (2%) of the total. See table (4.1). It can be realized that the highest number of occurrences of Material process refers to the importance of number of actions that both presidents are interested to perform during their presidential time. Moreover, the findings of modality show that Probability is the highest occurrence in Obama's speech counted (37) times, accounted for (64%) of the total, while Inclination is the highest occurrence in Biden's speech counted (20) times accounted for (20%) while the lowest occurrence was Usuality in Obama's speech counted (4) times, accounted for (7%) of the total. Usuality was not found in Biden's speech and the least type was obligation counted (1) times, accounted for (1%) from the total.

Past studies like Farhat (2016), Chen (2018), and Tian (2021) are in agreement to the current study in that they study transitivity and modality in political discourse. However, the findings are in accordance with that of Wang (2010), Shi (2021) and Pu (2022) who found that the Material process have the highest dominance in Obama and Biden's victory speeches. Moreover, they stated that the six processes are successfully functioned in the speech. In contrast to Daniyati & Cahyono (2014) whose results show that the highest dominance is for the relational process in Obama's victory speech. The current study investigates the significance of transitivity and modality as important aspects of the language function in the American victory speeches. The significance of this study is realized in the comparison that is held between two presidents who win the presidential campaigns who represents two important parties of America which are: the Republicans and Democrats. Barak Obama and Joe Biden's reflected their ideologies through their use of transitivity and modality which have not been mentioned before in previous researchers. Moreover, the methodology, the

objectives, and the participants are different from the other studies. However, the variation in frequencies of transitivity process types indicates the functional importance in both speeches. Material and relational process was classified of being the most dominant occurrence than other processes. This dominance refers to that both of presidents are of action who are willing to do more changes for their country.

The current study differs from that of Ye (2010) in that the researcher examined the whole interpersonal function in SFG. She analyzed the modality system focusing only on the auxiliary verbs. On the other hand, it focuses on modality and all its aspect whether auxiliary verbs or modal adjuncts or clauses while they convey the modality meaning. An agreement found between the findings of the current study and the findings found in Ayuingtyas (2021). Both studies shows that Biden used ‘probability’, ‘inclination’ and ‘obligation’, but he didn’t use ‘usuality’.

Regarding the second research question, “How are transitivity and modality functionalized in Obama and Biden’s victory speeches?” It was observed that Material and Relational processes are the most frequently expressed on political discourses for carrying accounts of reality and in turn convey it to the attendants. These processes seem to convey more objectivity than the other ones and this observation in accordance with the study of Liping (2014), Adjei, Ewusi-Mensah & Okoh (2015), Zhang (2017) and Wang (2010).

The findings reveal that both presidents utilize the material process mostly from the Transitivity processes. The highest occurrence of the process of doing gave the audience an energy of power and strength. They used this process to describe the situation of the country which is in a real hardship and what they are facing as presidents to America. In both Obama and Biden’s speeches, material process hired to give a picture to the audience of what the new president will make to revive the economy of America and to restore its glory besides protecting their country. As can be seen in table (4.1) the relational process takes up the second

rank in both of Obama and Biden's speeches. The analysis of the process is of great necessity for the important relations are made by both presidents referring to important issues. Obama made an important relation in his speech, in which he related his presidency to the democracy and to his predecessors' "dream". On this basis, Obama portrait how he will run the country during his presidency time. Moreover, relations were made by Obama such as possibilities that are found in America, the value of the people who are living and their influence on the life in the country as he related their voice to the power of change. Some other important relation like shedding the light on the protection line of America who are fighting to guarantee the safety for American people and their families. Such relations made the audience feel they are powerful, noticeable and there is someone really feel of their suffering and ready to make their life better and consequently he deserves the position of being the elected president. Concerning Biden's speech, important relations also took place like his believe of the glory of America, relation to his vision to retore that glory with the help of his parties and the support of family members. The most important relations were made by Biden is that to the people who get hurt of corona pandemic, as he made another important relation to the peaceful ideology towards other parties in the nation of the United States. With such relation, Biden's is also giving the audience a hint of his policy to rule the country. Mental process is also taking a high proportion in the two speeches in which inner activities like cognition of the presidents, affection, and perception of people were expressed. Because of the instability of the situation of America, both presidents aimed to propose their future policies with the support of people. In order to accomplish that, they have to make our policies clear from the beginning to make the audience realize the next situation through presenting thought and ideas. After making the audience understand the new policy, they try to gain their trust and support to move on in their strategies. From the data, 'I and we' are used the most as the senser in the mental process in both speeches by which the determination of performing a new policy. More frequently, the use of the plural form with mental process as an indication that they together will take an action, to

make the audience more involved in their viewpoint. Totally, the verbal, the behavioral process, and the existential process are not very much used in both Obama and Biden's speeches. Since the speeches were face to face then there is no need to use many verbal expressions. Generally, both presidents hired these processes relatively having the same aim. To be mentioned, Obama successfully functioned the existential process in his speech; he hired it in a way that drive the attention of the audience to the existence real crises, the unstable situation, and the hardness that are lied on people who are trying to live with dignity. But at the same time, he is giving hope of promising future. On the part of Biden's speech, verbal process is used more than Obama's speech, and this is an indication. To sum up, the most used processes in both speeches are Material process, relation process, and the mental process respectively. These processes are used to give the audience an idea about the policy will be taken to build back their country with convincing them that the action will be done by the government and people together. Also, they attempt to raise awareness of audience liberty and that all people will receive equal rights regardless of their race, color, or religion since they belong to one country (America).

Table (4.3) shows that we can see that the most modality type frequently used is probability in Obama's speech, counted for (37) times. It corresponds to (16) times only used in Biden's speech. This indication refers to his future expectations of action that he may perform with his presidency more than the expected actions from Biden. Obama utilizes probability to refer to things which are very likely to happen and that he is very certain of the validity of things he is promising the audience with. In some parts of the speech, the president used 'will' to express probability that reflects Obama's credibility in presenting the issues that may face the country on their way to stability, because the road will not be easy. Generally, both presidents use 'can' to express probability in both speeches to shorten the distance between them and the audience. They tend to imply any authority in their first speeches and make the audience follow their instructions willingly. They were constantly encouraging the listener to make them that there

will be hope even though the country is living its darkest days, and that there is a chance to live the glory again. Inclination showed a high frequency in Biden's than Obama. It refers to his desire to and willing to change with participating in achieving his vision. The future form mostly used to express inclination, and this gives the implication that they are determined to lead the country and to support their nation. For that, this type of modality gives the audience hope of prosperous future.

Obligation and usuality give the least frequencies in both speeches. Obligation occurred (8) times in Obama's speech and only (4) times in Biden's. It can be concluded that Obama as a president uses his authority to command more than Biden, and by which they asked goods and services from people to do more action and to take effective role in building their country and protect it. Most of the use of Obligation in Obama's speech was stressing the need for change and not allowing difficulties and temptation to weaken the people's resolve. As for Biden's speech, the most important use was the need to fight the corona virus and making peace with other parties because they are after all 'American'. The application of Usuality was very limited in Obama's speech counts for (1) time only, while it was not used in Biden's speech. Obama creates a relation of affection by using Usuality telling people that he feels for them and their suffering. To sum up, both of Obama and Biden focused on some priorities as being presidents of the United States and they reflect their intentions and determinations and desires through the modality system.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

5.1 Conclusions

The current study explores the experiential and interpersonal function of the SFG through Transitivity and modality in terms of the major issues conveyed by Barak Obama and Joe Biden's victory speeches. The Data analysis is limited to show the process types of transitivity and types of modality. The study attempts to understand how both systems are constructed and represented in both speeches. According to Halliday and Matthiessen's (2004, 2014) model of SFG the transitivity processes and modality types used in the chosen speeches have different discourse functions depending on the ideological significance, social power, and communicative purposes, as a result, the linguistic choice should be emphasized at the discoursal level.

5.2 The First Research Question/ To what Extent Transitivity and Modality are Used in Obama and Biden's Victory speeches?

The study reveals that transitivity processes are used in both speeches with a full percentage and modality types with a medium percentage (see 4.1) and (4.2). Transitivity is the fundamental building block of representation in Obama and Biden's victory speeches, reflecting the ideational function, whereas modality has a significant impact on the Audience's interpretation and demonstrates the interpersonal function. It was observed that the percentage use of transitivity and modality in Obama's speech (2008) is higher than their realization in Biden's (2020).

5.3 The Second Research Question/ How are Transitivity and Modality Functionalized in Obama and Biden's Victory Speeches?

1. Transitivity types in relation to the political ideology function as a tool to accomplish linguistic features which can be used to uncover some political implications and intentions in the speeches of Obama and Biden.

2. In political discourses, material and relational processes are most frequently used because they convey assertions of reality from the perspective of audience, making them appear more objective than other processes which was more obvious in Obama's than Biden's speech.

3. Material process of transitivity is a process of doing physical and real things and actions. In the speeches of Obama and Biden, the real, tangible projects and future plans are outlined in the form of material process. Thus, both presidents used this process successfully to inform the audience of their intended plans for America in the interest of their citizens in different fields like economy, science, safety, and enhancing the social life. Relatively, Material processes use is higher in Obama's speech than Biden's. This high frequency of material process in Obama's speech refers to his great determination to work and built comparing with the low rate of Biden's who seems not quite sure of his ability to change. Therefore, Biden only mentioned few things he aims to accomplish with low rate of promises.

4. Relational process is the process of being which reflects the relationship between the thematized items and highly recur features in speeches. Moreover, Relational processes were realized to be the second highest process used in both speeches. Both presidents used relational processes to identify themselves with the audience; asserting specific policies that he would not been able to do. They tried to make a good image of themselves in the minds of people. The relations were made by Obama are successfully used functioned in the discourse. He used effective relations to important events and serious issues which really matter to the audience. However, relations were made by Biden were normal and not salient.

5. Additionally, mental processes play significant role in conveying the presidents' ideas and desires. Mental process is encoded to show the emotion, desire and intellectual properties of people and the president. The discourse made by mental process represents the inner experience that reflects the awareness of the current reality of the country and work to address people's minds to realize their rights as citizens who belong to this country and the necessity to raise patriotism and belonging regardless of gender, religion, and race. Mostly mental processes in both speeches gave insights into the speakers' consciousness and how he as 'a senser' experiences reality. It is worth saying that it was well managed in Obama's speech.

6. Verbal and behavioral processes are not used much since the speeches were direct and face to face with audience, therefore, it was not in focus. However, the behavioral process reflects a good portrait of the presidents. Moreover, by using the behavioral process, the speakers could manipulate the speech to persuade the audience in order to gain their trust while the verbal process used to convey important declarations and viewpoints of their basics whether to the family or to the importance of each one in the country. Both presidents used effective quotations; they used religious and famous quotes to touch the audience's feelings to earn their support.

7. The occurrence of Existential processes was used in both speeches in a very limited number. However, it is used to explain the presence of some issues in America as this was discussed in chapter four section (4.4).

8. Modality analysis provides understanding the judgments and thoughts concerning the issues discussed with consideration of the presidents' social relations with the listeners. Serious events were mentioned in the speeches where some of them are highly important some others are less important.

9. The four types of modality were fully functioned in the speeches. Probability and Inclination were the most dominant modality types in Obama and Biden's speeches respectively. The rates indicate that Obama reflected his honesty and

assurance about the issues to the audience. Both presidents used Probability to sign positive and negative future events.

10. There was no sign of occurrence of Usuality in Biden's speech and only one occurrence by Obama. Patterns of usuality were not being contributed to find occurrence of events or actions. The only occurrence was by Obama in which he used it to assure people and showing sympathy for them who may think that they are unnoticeable.

11. The use of inclination shows the presidents' desire and their willing to change and provide the citizens positive services and developments. The main goal for the presidents was to make the audience in the full picture of the next policy and showing them both negative and positive aspects of the way of change. Other function as part of inclination is that it reflected a picture of a hopeful future. From the analysis, Biden used more Inclination than Obama which gives his speech credibility as a caring president who worries about his country's future and aims to work hard for the sake of repairing what was damaged during the previous years.

12. Lastly, Obligation was not much frequently used because both presidents didn't want to show high authority to audience rather, they tried to show the humble side of their personality. However, as leaders, they can use obligation in form of giving permissions, and recommendations.

5.4 Recommendations

In the light of the current study which provided analysis for both transitivity as a part of the experiential meaning and modality as part of the interpersonal meaning in two victory speeches for Obama and Biden respectively. The study can open possibilities to investigate other important parts of the experiential and interpersonal meanings of the language. Other discourses of both presidents can be conducted to locate similarities and differences with the current study. Furthermore, the data that is employed in this study can analyze the textual

meaning that carry another point of view of the meaning and how the presidents' messages are organized and how they are uncovered.

The present study is significant to EFL and ESL learners as it relates to language in use, according to the analyses and findings reached. It clarifies the purpose of language's written phase. Students would encounter a variety of usual writing-related discursual challenges, including detachment from the pertinent physical surroundings as a shared context for a writer and a reader and the ensuing requirement to be explicit, as well as the decision of how to stage the text, are all examples of absent addressees.

5.5 Suggestions

1. Discourse Functionality of Transitivity and Modality of American Stance Speeches Towards Russia-Ukraine War
2. Discourse Functionality of Metaphorical Expressions in Transitivity and modality of American Presidential Victory Speech
3. Discourse Functionality of Transitivity and Modality of Arab and American Presidential Victory Speeches

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Electronic sources:

[Barack Obama Speech - Election Night Victory - Nov 4 2008 - COMPLETE TEXT \(obamaspeeches.com\)](#)
[Transcript: Joe Biden's victory speech - The Washington Post](#)

APPENDIX A

Obama's speech (2008)

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 very first time in their lives, because they believed that this time must be different; that their voice could be that difference.

It's the answer spoken by young and old, rich and poor, Democrat and Republican, black, white, Latino, Asian, Native American, gay, straight, disabled and not disabled — Americans who sent a message to the world that we have never been 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 have been told for so long by so many to be cynical, and fearful, and doubtful of 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 day, in this election, at this defining moment, change has come to America.

I just received a very gracious call from Sen. McCain. He fought long and hard in this campaign, and he's fought even longer and harder for the country he loves. He has endured sacrifices for America that most of us cannot begin to imagine, and we are better off for the service rendered by this brave and selfless leader. I congratulate him and Gov. Palin for all they have 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 that train home to Delaware, the vice-president-elect of the United States, Joe Biden.

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 and the love of my life, our nation's next first lady, Michelle Obama. Sasha and Malia, I love you both so much, and you have earned the new puppy that's coming with us to the White House. And while she's no longer with us, I know my grandmother is watching,

along with the family that made me who I am. I miss them tonight, and know that my debt to them is beyond measure.

To my campaign manager, David Plouffe; my chief strategist, David Axelrod; and 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.

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 this 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; from the not-so-young people who braved the bitter cold and scorching heat to knock on the doors of perfect strangers; 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 this earth. This is your victory.

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. There are mothers and fathers who will lie awake after their children fall asleep and wonder how they'll make the mortgage, or pay their doctor's bills, or save enough for college. There is new energy to harness and new jobs to be created; new schools to build and threats to meet and alliances to repair.

The road ahead will be long. Our climb will be steep. We may not get there in one year, or even one term, but America — I have never been more hopeful than I am tonight that we will get there. I promise you: We as a people will get there.

There will be setbacks and false starts. There are many who won't agree with every decision or policy I make as president, and we know that government can't solve every problem. But I will always be honest with you about the challenges we face. I will listen to you, especially when we disagree. And, above all, I will ask you join in the work of remaking this nation the only way it's been done in America for 221 years — block by block, brick by brick, callused hand by callused hand.

What began 21 months ago in the depths of winter must not end on this autumn night. This victory alone is not the change we seek — it is only the chance for us to make that change. And that cannot happen if we go back to the way things were. It cannot happen without you.

So let us summon a new spirit of patriotism; of service and responsibility where each of us resolves to pitch in and work harder and look after not only ourselves, but each other. Let us remember that if this financial crisis taught us anything, it's that we cannot have a thriving Wall Street while Main Street suffers. In this country, we rise or fall as one nation — as one people.

Let us resist the temptation to fall back on the same partisanship and pettiness and immaturity that has poisoned our politics for so long. Let us remember that it was a man from this state who first carried the banner of the Republican Party to the White House — a party founded on the values of self-reliance, individual liberty and national unity. Those are values we all share, and while the Democratic Party has won a great victory tonight, we do so with a measure of humility and determination to heal the divides that have held back our progress.

As Lincoln said to a nation far more divided than ours, "We are not enemies, but friends... Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection." And, to those Americans whose support I have yet to earn, I may not have won your vote, but I hear your voices, I need your help, and I will be your president, too.

And to all those watching tonight from beyond our shores, from parliaments and palaces to those who are huddled around radios in the forgotten corners of our world — our stories are singular, but our destiny is shared, and a new dawn of American leadership is at hand. To those who would tear this world down: We will defeat you. To those who seek peace and security: We support you. And to all those who have wondered if America's beacon still burns as bright: Tonight, we proved once more that the true strength of our nation comes not from the might of our arms or the scale of our wealth, but from the enduring power of our ideals: democracy, liberty, opportunity and unyielding hope.

For that is the true genius of America — that America can change. Our union can be perfected. And what we have already achieved gives us hope for what we can and must achieve tomorrow.

This election had many firsts and many stories that will be told for generations. But one that's on my mind tonight is about a woman who cast her ballot in Atlanta. She's a lot like the millions of others who stood in line to make their voice heard in this election, except for one thing: Ann Nixon Cooper is 106 years old.

She was born just a generation past slavery; a time when there were no cars on the road or planes in the sky; when someone like her couldn't vote for two reasons — because she was a woman and because of the color of her skin.

And tonight, I think about all that she's seen throughout her century in America — the heartache and the hope; the struggle and the progress; the times we were told that we can't and the people who pressed on with that American creed: Yes, we can.

At a time when women's voices were silenced and their hopes dismissed, she lived to see them stand up and speak out and reach for the ballot. Yes, we can.

When there was despair in the Dust Bowl and depression across the land, she saw a nation conquer fear itself with a New Deal, new jobs and a new sense of common purpose. Yes, we can.

When the bombs fell on our harbor and tyranny threatened the world, she was there to witness a generation rise to greatness and a democracy was saved. Yes, we can.

She was there for the buses in Montgomery, the hoses in Birmingham, a bridge in Selma and a preacher from Atlanta who told a people that "We Shall Overcome." Yes, we can.

A man touched down on the moon, a wall came down in Berlin, a world was connected by our own science and imagination. 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 doubt, 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 B

Biden's speech (2020)

Folks, the people of this nation have spoken. They have delivered us a clear victory. A convincing victory. A victory for we, the people.

We won with the most votes ever cast on a presidential ticket in the history of the nation: 74 million. Well, I must admit it surprised me. Tonight, we are seeing all over this nation, all cities and all parts of the country, indeed across the world, an outpouring of joy, of hope, renewed faith in tomorrow to bring a better day.

And I'm humbled by the trust and confidence you have placed in me. I pledge to be a president who seeks not to divide, but unify. Who doesn't see red states and blue states, only sees the United States.

I work with all my heart with the confidence of the whole people to win the confidence of all of you.

And for that is what I believe America is about. It is about people. And that is what our administration will be all about. I sought this office to restore the soul of America, to rebuild the backbone of this nation, the middle class, and to make America respected around the world again. And to unite us here at home.

It is the honor of my lifetime that so many millions of Americans have voted for that vision. Now the work of making that vision is real.

Folks, as I said many times before, I'm Jill's husband. And I would not be here without her love and tireless support. And my son Hunter and my daughter and all our grandchildren and their spouses and all our family. They are my heart. Jill is a military mom, an educator. She dedicated her life to education. Teaching is not just what she does, it's who she is.

For American educators, it is a great day for y'all. You're going to have one of your own in the White House. And Jill is going to make a great First Lady. I am so proud of her.

I will have the honor — you just heard from Kamala Harris, who will make history, the first black woman, the first woman from South Asian descent, the first immigrant ever elected to this country.

Don't tell me it is not possible in the United States. It's long overdue. And we are reminded tonight of those who fought so hard for so many years to make this happen. Once again, America has bent the arc of the moral universe more toward

justice. Kamala, Doug, like it or not, you're family. You have become an honorary Biden. There is no way out.

For all of you who volunteered and worked the polls in this pandemic, local elected officials, you deserve a special thanks from the entire nation. And to my campaign team and all the volunteers and all who gave so much of themselves to make this moment possible, I owe you everything — I owe you everything.

All those who supported us, I am proud of the campaign we built and ran. I am proud of the coalition we put together: Democrats, Republicans, independents, progressives, moderates, conservative, young, old, rural, suburban, gay, straight, transgender, Native American.

I mean it: Especially in those moments when the campaign was at its slowest, the African American community stood up again for me. You all had my back, and I will have yours.

I said at the outset I wanted to represent this campaign, to make it look like America. We have done that. For all those of you who voted for President Trump, I understand the disappointment tonight. I lost a couple times myself. Now, let's give each other a chance.

It is time to put away the harsh rhetoric, lower the temperature, see each other again, listen to each other again, and to make progress, we have to stop treating our opponents as an enemy. They are not our enemies: They are Americans — they are Americans.

The Bible tells us to everything there is a season, a time to build, a time to reap and a time to sow and a time to heal. This is the time to heal in America.

Now this campaign is over, what is the will of the people? What is our mandate?

I believe it is this — America has called upon us to marshal the forces of decency, the forces of fairness, to marshal the forces of science and forces of hope in the great battles of our time. The battle to control the virus. The battle to build prosperity. The battle to secure your family's health care. The battle to achieve racial justice and root out systemic racism in this country. And the battle to save our planet by getting climate under control.

The battle to restore decency, defend democracy, and give everyone in this country a fair shot. That is all they are asking for, a fair shot.

Folks, our work begins with getting Covid under control. We cannot repair the economy or relish life's most precious moments hugging our grandchildren, birthdays, graduations, all the moments that matter most to us, until we get it under control.

On Monday, I will name a group of leading scientists and experts as transition advisers to help take the Biden-Harris plan and convert it into an action blueprint that will restore it on January 20, 2021. That plan will be constructed out of compassion, empathy, and concern. I will spare no effort, none, or any commitment I will spare no effort.

Folks, I am a proud Democrat. But I will govern as an American president. I will work as hard for those who didn't vote for me as those who did. Let this grim era of demonization in America begin to end here and now. Refusal of Democrats and Republicans to cooperate with one another is not some mysterious force beyond our control; it is a decision, a choice we make.

If we decide not to cooperate, we can decide to cooperate. I believe this is part of the mandate given to us from the American people. They want us to cooperate in their interests. That is the choice I will make. I will call on Congress — Democrats and Republicans alike — to make that choice with me.

The American story is about a — about slow, yet widening the opportunities in America. Too many dreams have been deferred for too — deferred for too long. No matter their race, faith, identity, or disability.

Folks, America has always been shaped by inflection points, by moments in time where we made our decisions about who we are and what we want to be.

Lincoln in 1860 coming to save the union. FDR in 1932 promising a beleaguered country a new deal. JFK in 1960 pledging a new frontier. And 12 years ago, when Barack Obama made history, he told us “Yes, we can.”

Folks, we stand at an inflection point. We have the opportunity to beat despair, to build prosperity and purpose. We can do it. I long talked about the battle for the soul of America. We must restore the soul of America. Our nation is shaped by the constant battle between our better angels and our darkest impulses. It's time for our better angels to prevail.

Tonight, the whole world is watching America. And I believe at our best, America is a beacon for the globe. We will lead not only by the example of our power, but by the power of our example. I have always believed, and many heard me — heard me say we can define America in one word: Possibility. That in America everyone should be given an opportunity to go as far as their dream and God-given ability will take them. You see, I believe in the possibility of this country.

We are always looking ahead, ahead to an America that is freer and more just, that treats jobs with dignity and respect, an America that cures diseases like cancer and Alzheimers, an America that never leaves anyone behind. Ahead to an America that never gives up, never gives in.

This is a great nation. It has always been a bad bet to bet against America. This is the United States of America. There has never been anything we have not been able to do when we have done it together.

Folks, in the last stages of the campaign, I began thinking about a hymn that means a lot to me and my family that captures the faith that sustains me and which I believe sustains America. And I hope it can provide comfort and solemn to the Americans who lost a loved one to this terrible virus this year. Our hearts go out to each and every one of you.

Hopefully this hymn gives you solemn. It goes like this: And he will raise you up on eagle's wings, and make you a sign like the sun and hold you in the palm of his hand.

Together on eagle's wings we embark on the work God called upon us to do with full hearts and steady hands, with faith in America and in each other, with love of country, a thirst for justice. Let it be the nation that we know we can be, a nation united, a nation strengthened, a nation healed.

The United States of America, ladies and gentlemen, there has never been anything we have tried and not been able to do. Remember, as our grandpop said when we walked out of our home, he said "Joe, keep the faith." Our grandmother when she was alive said, "No, spread the faith."

May God bless America, and may God protect our troops.

Thank you. Thank you. Thank you.

APPENDIX C

Experts

Expert's name	Scientific Rank	Affiliation
Dr. Juma'a Qadir Hussein	Assistant Professor	University of Anbar/ College of Education for Humanities/ Department of English
Dr. Hutheifa Yousif Yurki	Instructor	University of Anbar/ College of Education for Humanities/ Department of English
Dr. Wassan Khalid	Instructor	Al Fallujah University

المستخلص

يعد الخطاب السياسي لخطابات النصر للرؤساء الامريكين محط اهتمام الباحثين في علم الاجتماع وعلم اللغة والعلوم الأخرى. استطاع الرؤساء من خلال خطابات النصر تناول عدة قضايا تهم الشعب الامريكي والشعوب الأخرى حول العالم. تعتبر خطابات النصر جزء من الخطابات السياسية حيث تقدم عادة من قبل الرؤساء للتحدث امام الجمهور عن عدة قضايا تهم الشعب الأمريكي والناس حول العالم. تهدف الدراسة إلى التحقيق في المتعدية والمضامين الدلالية لمساعدات الفعل التي ترتبط بالوظيفة الفوقية المثالية والتبادلية المستخدمة في خطاب النصر الرئاسي الأمريكي. لا يمكن فهم وظيفة هذه المصطلحات دون فحص الإنشاءات الهيكلية لمساعدتنا على فهم كيفية ترميز الأفكار ووجهات النظر. الخطابات التي اختيرت لهذه الدراسة هي خطاب النصر الأمريكي لاوباما ٢٠٠٨ وبايدن عام ٢٠٢٠. ويقتصر التحليل النوعي على الجمل التي تحتوي على متعدية الفعل ومساعدات الفعل استنادا الى اللغويات الوظيفية النظامية لهاليدي. أظهرت النتائج الرئيسية ان كلا الرئيسين قد استخدمتا المتعدية ومساعدات الفعل لنقل قضايا تهم الجمهور ولكن بمعدلات مختلفة. وتبين أن هناك (٢٧٧) عملية لمتعدية الفعل في خطاب أوباما و(٢٤٠) في خطاب بايدن. بالنسبة لمساعدات الفعل ، وجد أن (٥٩) جملة تحتوي على مساعدات الفعل في خطاب أوباما و (٤٠) جملة في خطاب بايدن. أظهرت النتائج ان متعديات ومساعدات الفعل استخدمت في خطاب أوباما اكثر من استخدامها في خطاب بايدن. وأظهرت النتائج أن أوباما استخدم متعديات الفعل ومساعدات الفعل أكثر من بايدن وهذا يدل على استعداده للتعبير عن رغباته وأفكاره التي صمم على تحقيقها خلال فترة رئاسته كذلك يشير إلى آرائه الإيجابية وموقفه تجاه الأمريكيين. وأخيرا، ساهمت الدراسة الحالية في المعرفة الحالية بتحليل الخطاب عن طريق التحقيق في كيفية استخدام وظيفة متعديات الفعل ومساعدات الفعل في خطاب النصر الرئاسي الأمريكي.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

جامعة الأنبار

كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية

قسم اللغة الإنكليزية

التوظيف الخطابي لمتعدية الفعل والمضامين الدلالية لمساعدات الفعل في خطاب النصر للرئاسة الأمريكية

رسالة مقدمة إلى

مجلس كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية - جامعة الأنبار وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل
درجة الماجستير في اللغة الإنكليزية وعلم اللغة

من طالبة الماجستير

هدى طارق جمعة عبد الحيالي

بإشراف

الأستاذ المساعد ميثاق خميس خلف

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