

## Transivity Analysis of the “Campus Merdeka” Speech by Nadiem Makarim

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**ABSTRACT:** In this study, Nadiem Makarim's speech was analyzed about an independent campus. The data analyzed is Nadiem Makarim's speech about an independent campus in the form of a clause. This study aims to describe the speech of the Minister of Education Nadiem Makarim. This study applies a systemic functional linguistic approach (LFS) to analyze the speech of the minister of education presented by Nadiem Anwar Makarim which discusses the independent campus. The data that has been shared will be analyzed for the meaning of the process which includes (1) material processes, (2) mental, (3) relational, (4) behavioral, (5) verbal, and (6) form. Based on the results of the analysis of Nadiem Makarim's speech about the Merdeka Campus, six processes were found that represented Nadiem Makarim's experience. Of the six processes found, the most dominant process used is the material process of 43.76%. The dominant participant I used was the actor participant at 38.05%. Participant II which is dominantly used is the goal participant by 43.90%. The most dominant circumstantial used was the location circumstantial as much as 37.21%. This shows that the speech delivered by Nadiem Makarim regarding an independent campus can be realized through actions or actions taken by students, lecturers, chancellors, or people involved in higher education.

**Keywords:** Transivity Analysis, Campus Merdeka, Nadiem Makarim

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Text is a series of words, clauses, or sentences that are interconnected and form a meaning. Fairclough (1995) reveals "text" as an element of social events that can provide changes in life. These changes affect one's attitude, one's beliefs, life values, and other things. "Text" can change the education system, the world of industry, and others. The text can be written or spoken.

A text must be seen in terms of its grammar and structure, but it will not have a message or meaning if it is not made with concepts and purposes. In addition, the coherence between one sentence with another sentence must be considered. Furthermore, the existence of language as a text is related to its environment, both physical and non-physical which directly supports the existence of a text or in other words the text is always in its context. According to Sutjaja (2005), a text is related to two levels, namely (i) extra-linguistic level which includes cultural and situational links and (ii) linguistic level which includes (a) semantics and lexicogrammer (b) expression which includes sound system. Text is not defined by its short length or by the number of words. A text can be a word, a group of words, a sentence, a paragraph, and can reach a book or a long description. The most important thing is that the language unit is in a context and has a certain social function (Santoso, 2001).

One form of spoken text is speech. Speech is an activity of conveying ideas orally using appropriate reasoning and utilizing non-linguistic aspects that can support the efficiency and effectiveness of expressing ideas to many people in a particular situation. Submission of ideas in speech must use appropriate reasoning and take advantage of non-linguistic aspects that can support the efficiency and effectiveness of expressing ideas. A good speech can make a positive impression on listeners and can help facilitate communication.

Speech is one of the uses of language in spoken form. it refers to one of the functions of language, namely language as a tool of social integration. (Keraf, 1994:5) explains that the function of language as a tool for social integration and adaptation is language. Basically, giving a speech is a way for someone to get sympathy. Therefore, a good speech is a speech whose message can be well received by listeners. In addition to influencing or inviting the listeners to give a speech, it can also contain a reconstruction of experience.

In essence, the Speech of the Minister of Education is a means to actualize the thoughts and ideas of a policy maker in the field of education through relevant agencies and to every leader of universities and schools in Indonesia. In other words, the Minister of Education's speech is a means of interaction between the minister and education stakeholders in social relations by using language as a medium. The activity of the Minister of Education's speech is a monthly or annual routine that is always carried out, a study of the speech from a linguistic

perspective, especially with the LFS study, is certainly important to do to find out more deeply about the ability of a Minister of Education to compose and give meaning in his speech so that it can be understood correctly by his listeners.

In this paper, the author wants to apply a systemic functional linguistic approach (LFS) to analyze the speech of the minister of education presented by Nadiem Anwar Makarim which discusses the independent campus. Basically the author wants to analyze the meaning, the process includes (1) the process itself; (2) participants involved in the process; and (3) information related to the process. Based on some of the explanations above, this study aims to describe in the speech of the Minister of Education Nadiem Makarim.

## **THEORETICAL REVIEW**

The theory used in the text analysis "Minister Nadiem Anwar Makarim's Speech on the Independent Learning Program" is focused on LSF theory. LFS theory is used as an approach to discourse analysis in this paper based on the premise that this approach is able to answer various linguistic problems both micro and macro, including the problems raised in this paper. In fact, Halliday (1994) recommends 21 points of relevance to the LFS application. In addition, the strength of LFS lies in its holistic view of language, namely a view that considers language as semiotic.

In LFS known the term transitivity. If we talk about it in linguistic nuances, transitivity can be seen from various points of view. The transitivity of a clause can be measured from a semantic and grammatical point of view. In this case, the verb plays a role in a clause or it can be a transitive or intransitive verb. In contrast to the term transitivity discussed in this paper. In general, transitivity explains how a meaning is represented in a clause. As explained by Sinar (2003) the world of external reality is brought into the world of reality in one's consciousness which is processed in the transitivity system of language which is interpreted as a "process that is happening" related to motion, events, conditions, and relationships - material relationship. Transitivity has a role in showing how humans describe their thoughts and how they combine that experience with the reality around them. However, in linguistics, transitivity is related to the proportional meaning and function of semantic elements.

In line with the explanation above, discourse studies present a major figure of linguistics who has been influential until now Halliday (2014) as the main pioneer of functional studies making a major contribution as in his opinion that "SFL is more closely aligned with Sociology. It explores how language is used in social contexts to achieve particular goals" (Halliday and Matthiessen (2014). Halliday calls it text and meaning comes from the Observing and Reflection process. Then this functional flow presents a concept or approach in studying

discourse, namely the concept of metafunctions. Metafunctions consists of three sub-functions, namely Ideational, Interpersonal, and Textual functions. These three approaches are believed to be able to see aspects contained in a discourse, such as social, cultural, and ideological contexts. However, in this study, the researcher limited only to examine the two functions contained in the discourse. The language metafunctions are the Ideational function (experiential meaning) and the Interpersonal function (mood / protoaction). Through this approach, the writer analyzes the spoken text in the speech delivered by the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia, Mr. Nadiem Anwar Makarim.

Transitivity theory is a functional linguistic approach that has advantages compared to formal linguistics, which views discourse as more than just a series of sentences that have a context behind it. Then the context also has similarities to the functional systemic linguistic series that is manifested in the metafunction of language. As in the context of the situation which is divided into three, it has similarities with the metafunction of language which is also divided into three, involving discourse with interpersonal meanings, discourse fields with ideational meanings, and means of discourse with textual meanings.

Furthermore, transitivity also makes it easier to classify sentences into smaller forms because they are composed of processes (material, mental, relational, verbal, behavioral, and existential processes), participants (goals, reach, phenomena, recipients, values, attributes, etc.). property, speech, and being), and circumstantial (range, location, manner, cause, environment, accompaniment, role, view, and problem).

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The data of this research is the text of the speech of the Minister of Education Nadim Makarim which is divided into clauses. The data for this research is sourced from social media youtube <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xoQSIZSUUhI> and online media in the speech of Minister Nadiem Anwar Makarim (Kemendikbud). The data were obtained from the spontaneous/direct speech and actions of Nadiem Anwar Makarim. This oral and written data will be transcribed into written language. Data were collected from the initial stage of the speech to the end of the speech. The data that has been collected will be analyzed interactively and will continue until it is complete (Miles, Huberman, and Saldana, 2014:14). The following is a chart of the data analysis method proposed by (Miles, Huberman, and Saldana, 2014:14).

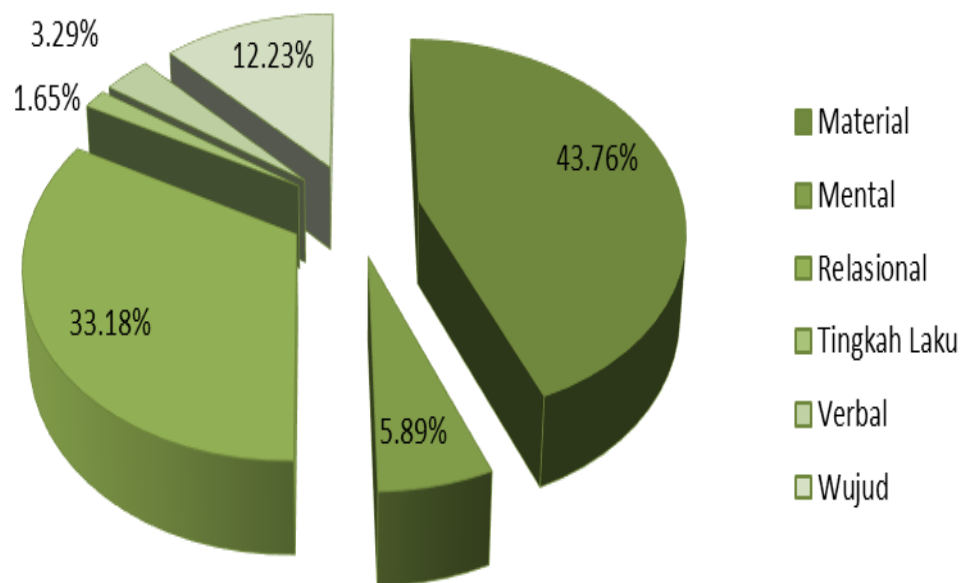
## RESULTS

The transitivity system of this research is divided into three functions, including process, participant, and circumstantial.

### *Process*

From the results of the speech analysis, the researcher found 6 types of processes in the transitivity system used by Nadiem Anwar Makarim in representing his experience. These processes are mental, material, relational, behavioral, existential, and verbal processes. After analyzing 425, it was found that 186 clauses of material processes, 25 clauses of mental processes, 141 relational processes, 7 clauses of behavioral processes, 14 clauses of verbal processes, 52 clauses of existence processes were found.

The results of data analysis show that the most dominant process used by Nadiem Anwar Makarim in representing his experience and inviting the audience to follow his views on the independent learning program is the material process by 43.76%. The following is a recapitulation of the percentage of the process contained in Nadim Makarim's speech about an independent campus.



**Figure 1.** Processes In The Transitivity System

The results of the analysis of the process in Nadiem Anwar Makarim's speech can be seen in the following example.

#### A. Material Process

The material process is an activity or activity that involves the physical and is actually carried out by the perpetrator. Material processes can be observed with the senses. This process can usually be followed with a moderate aspect. Semantically, material processes indicate that an entity (humans, animals, and other inanimate objects) performs an activity or activity and that activity can be passed on or imposed to other entities. The following is a data analysis of the material process clause in Minister Nadiem Anwar Makarim's speech.

**Table 4.1** Material Process

No clause	Clause
4	<b>angkat</b> tangan kalau mahasiswa,
15	makanya <b>dinamakan</b> kampus merdeka.
24	dan selalu <b>berubah</b> dengan lincah

From the example of the clause analysis above, the markers that show that the data in the clause above includes mental processes are the word **angkat, dinamakan, serta berubah.**

#### B. Mental Process

Mental processes show activities or activities involving the senses, cognition, emotions, and perceptions that occur in humans. Semantically, mental processes involve only human actors or other entities that are considered or behaved as humans. The following is a data analysis of the mental process clause in Minister Nadiem Anwar Makarim's speech.

**Table 4.2** Mental Process

No klausa	Klausa
11	Bapak - bapak dan ibu - ibu <b>ingat</b> episode pertama waktu UN, UASBN, RPP, Zonasi
12	masih <b>ingat</b> ?

From the example of the clause analysis above, the markers indicate that the data in the clause above includes mental processes, namely the word **ingat.**

### C. Relational Process

The relational process functions to connect one entity with another being or environment in an intensive, circumstantial, or ownership relationship and manner. Relational processes are realized by verbs, are, to be, are, to be seen, to be valuable, to have value, to be heard, to be heard, to show, to signify, to play, to have, to have, and so on. With a note that the process is used only in certain contexts. The following is a data analysis of the relational process clause in Minister Nadiem Anwar Makarim's speech.

**Table 4.3** Material Process

No klausa	Klausa
10	yaitu <b>adalah</b> kampus merdeka.
16	Pendidikan tinggi ini <b>memiliki</b> potensi dampak tercepat untuk perubahan SDM unggul kenapa ?
21	Pendidikan tinggi di Indonesia ini <b>harus menjadi</b> ujung tombak yang bergerak tercepat.

From the example of the clause analysis above, the markers that show that the data in the clause above includes mental processes are the word **adalah, memiliki, serta harus menjadi**.

### D. Behavioral Process or Behavior

Behavioral process or behavior is a physiological activity or activity that states human physical behavior. Semantically, the behavioral process category lies between material and mental processes. The implication is that some behavioral processes have a material nature and some are mental processes. Syntactically, the participants in the behavior clause are called behavior. Included in the behavioral processes are breathing verbs, fainting, coughing, yawning, burping, sleeping, smiling, complaining, laughing, grumbling, and so on. The following is a data analysis of the behavioral process clause in Minister Nadiem Anwar Makarim's speech.

**Table 4.4** Behavioral Process or Behavior

No klausa	Klausa
119	bisa <b>bayangkan?</b>
252	tapi kami <b>(ber)komit (men)</b> dari kemendikbud
386	tiba - tiba hampir semua industri yang saya berbicara mengenai polesi ini langsung <b>melek</b>

From the example of the clause analysis above, the markers that show that the data in the clause above includes mental processes are the word **bayangkan, (ber)komit (men), melek.**

#### E. Verbal Process

Semantically, the verbal process shows activities or activities involving information, such as verbs saying, saying, asking, ordering, asking, criticizing, instructing, confessing, explaining, refusing to exclaim, shouting, promising, and so on. Because it involves information, participants in the verbal process can be human or non-human. Syntactically, the main characteristic of verbal processes is that they can project other linguistic experiences. In traditional grammar projections are known as direct or indirect statements/sentences.

The following is a data analysis of the verbal process clause in Minister Nadiem Anwar Makarim's speech.

**Table 4.5** Verbal Process

No klausa	Klausa
1	<b>(mengatakan)</b> apa kabar teman - teman?
2	<b>(berkata)</b> oke ini kurang semangat
9	Bapak - bapak dan ibu - ibu <b>(mengucapkan)</b> terimakasih untuk kesempatan untuk mempersentasikan arahan kebijakan Kemendikbud episode ke dua

From the example of the clause analysis above, the markers that show that the data in the clause above includes mental processes are the word **(mengatakan), (berkata), serta (mengucapkan).**

#### F. Process of Being or Existential

An existential process indicates the existence of a single entity. Semantically, the process of being occurs between material and relational processes. The process of being can appear at the beginning of a sentence. What is included in the process of being is existing, existing, persisting, appearing, occurring, spreading, growing, etc.

The following is a data analysis of the form process clause in Minister Nadiem Anwar Makarim's speech.

**Table 4.6** Process of Being or Existential

No klausa	Klausa
5	wah oke ( <b>bersebar</b> ) rame sekali,
7	<b>ada</b> dosen dan mahasiswa ?
22	Karena dia begitu <b>dekat</b> dengan dunia pekerjaan

From the example of the clause analysis above, the markers that show that the data in the clause above includes mental processes are the word **bersebar**, **ada**, serta **dekat**.

#### *Participants*

The elements contained in the transitivity system other than the process and circumstantial are participants or participants. The role of the participant is also important in a clause to represent a thing, idea or thought about something. Participants are determined based on the type of process. Participants are divided into two types, namely participant I (participants who carry out the process) and participant II (participants to whom the process is directed/directed). After analyzing Nadiem Anwar Makarim's speech, especially regarding the analysis of participant I and participant II, it was found that there were 297 clauses of participant I and 262 clauses of participant II.

From the two participants, participant I was found to have 113 clauses, 15 clauses sense, 97 clause identification, 4 clauses, owner 11 clauses, 4 clauses behavior, 3 clause speakers, and 50 clauses. Participant II scored 115 clauses, phenomenon 12 clauses, value 110 clauses, attribute 5 clauses, belonging to 12

clauses, and words 8 clauses. Of the two participants, the dominant participant I found in Nadiem Makarim's speech about "Independence Campus" was the perpetrator participant by 38.05% and the dominant participant II found in Nadiem Makarim's speech about "Independence Campus" was the goal participant by 43.90% . The following is a recapitulation of the percentage of participant I in Nadiem Makarim's speech about "Independence Campus".

## **DISCUSSION**

Circumstantial elements in a clause are optional elements in a clause. Circumstantial in English is realized by the sense of prepositions, adverbial phrases, adverbs, and subordinate clauses. Circumstances can be identified through questions of when, where, why, how, how much and as what. The circumstantial element is a flexible element, meaning that it can be placed at the beginning of the clause or at the end of the clause and does not affect the meaning of the repositioning of the circumstantial. Several types of circumstances that appear in the text of Nadiem Anwar Makarim's speech include the circumstantial range (extent), location (location), manner (manner), role (role), cause (cause), environment (contingency), accompaniment (accompaniment), problems (matter), view (angle).

Based on the circumstantial analysis conducted on Nadiem Anwar Makarim's speech about the Merdeka Campus, it was found that there were 223 circumstantial clauses. Of the 223 circumstantial clauses, there were 83 clauses or 37.21% circumstantial location where the dominant circumstantial appeared. The following is a recapitulation of circumscision in Nadiem Makarim's speech about the Merdeka Campus.

Nadiem Makarim's speech about campus is a government program. This program is already running at universities and colleges in Indonesia. The understanding of the series of messages through the speech needs to be analyzed in depth to obtain appropriate information so that this program runs as expected by the government. The discussion about the Merdeka Campus is also a new thing in the world of Indonesian education. In addition, the chancellor, lecturers, students and academics must also obtain correct information about the speech.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the analysis of Nadiem Makarim's speech about the Merdeka Campus, six processes were found that represented Nadiem Makarim's experience. Of the six processes found, the most dominant process used is the material process by 43.76%. The dominant participant I used was the actor participant at 38.05%. Participant II which is dominantly used is the goal participant by 43.90%. The most dominant circumstantial used was the location circumstantial as much as 37.21%. This shows that the speech delivered by Nadiem Makarim regarding an independent campus can be realized through actions or actions taken by students, lecturers, chancellors, or people involved in higher education.

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